

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 18, 1873.

Crash towels are now sold at panic prices. Goat's milk is sometimes called butter-milk.

Members of the dying year—November and December.

Acorns and pecans are very abundant in Texas this season.

Chopped hands—Those of a bride given to a young chap in marriage.

Sixteen American sculptors are at Rome, and eleven in Florence, Italy.

There is a lady in Massachusetts named Rhumful. She became so by marriage.

It is reported that the new paper of the Grangers, the *Star*, will shortly go to grass.

"An old Man's Darling"—in two parts—will be published by a New York story paper.

Samuel C. Cobb, Esq., has accepted the nomination for mayor of Boston, made by the Citizens' party.

Two fatigued travelers, having to travel ten miles further, comforted themselves by the calculation that it was only five miles each.

Parthalan Schumme announces himself as a candidate for mayor of Mobile. He has been nominated by the Democrats for tax collector.

An ex-Brigadier General is driving an express wagon in Kansas. He certainly outranks the Major Generals who are doing nothing.

Governor Kellogg has appointed Daniel B. Gorham, Esq., district attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District, in the place of Mr. Harris, assassinated.

A young lady is in a quandary. She says when she turns her back on her lover he becomes offended, and when she doesn't he can't see her nor back.

A testimonial portrait to Mr. Charles Reade, the novelist and dramatist, is about to be presented to that gentleman by a number of his English admirers.

Most people drift. To do this is easy. It costs neither thought nor effort. On the other hand, to resist the tide, one must have principle and resolution.

It is considered a funny thing in St. Louis to see Texas steers take after pedestrians in the streets, and try to borrow red shirts from those who have them on.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, the editor of *Good's Lady's Book*, is eighty-five years old. She is still vigorous, both in mind and body, and has been a widow since 1827.

The *Lyceum* bureau will yet hook the *Danbury News* man by the Gills. Mr. J. M. Bailey refuses to lecture himself, but has written a funny lecture for William F. Gill.

The following act was passed some years ago by the Pennsylvania Assembly: "The State House yard shall be surrounded by a brick wall and remain an open enclosure forever."

Mr. James E. Knowlton, a well known newspaper correspondent, and lately connected with the *Chicago Tribune*, died at Washington, District of Columbia, on the twelfth instant.

The Louisville *Commercial* states that William H. Crafts, late of New Orleans, died last month at Panama, and that he was at one time president of the Pickwick Club in this city.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, having been secured an income sufficient to maintain her rank, partly through the aid of the house of Rothschild, all litigation about her property will be abandoned.

The thanks of the REPUBLICAN are tendered to D. Manuel al Arcega, No. 141 Julia street, for his courtesy in presenting *Havana* papers of a late date, relative to the Cuban massacre.

Hierstadt's painting, "Domes of the Yosemite," which LeGrand Lockwood bought for \$25,000 soon after it was finished, was subsequently sold for \$5000, and it is said, would hardly bring \$1000 now.

A dispatch from Shreveport, dated yesterday, informs us that all the newspapers in the fourth congressional district, irrespective of party, endorse the nomination of Hon. George L. Smith for Congress.

The beautiful custom of decorating caskets at funerals with flowers, loses its charm when the flowers are furnished by undertakers, and charged in the bill. They should always be the free gifts of loved hands.

Lieutenant Septimus E. Carnross, Twentieth United States Infantry, died at Albany, New York, on the fourth instant. Lieutenant Carnross was stationed at Station House for some time when adjutant of his regiment.

General Quesada and staff of Cuba, appeared in the convention of colored men yesterday and were invited to seats upon the platform occupied by the president of the convention, Lieutenant Governor Antoine.

The presence of these distinguished representatives of Cuba was the cause of enthusiastic applause.

Michael Angelo's family having died out this year, their papers have become the property of the Italian government, and all the commentators on the great man's paintings, statues and poems are anticipating a rare treat from their publication. Professor Milanesi has been entrusted with the duty of editing them, and the fourth centenary celebration of the maestro's birthday (March 6, 1875), has been fixed for the day of their appearance.

A new street pavement has been tried in San Francisco. It is called "hydro-carbolized brick," and is made of bricks of a soft, porous nature which are boiled in coal tar, which renders them tough, and nearly as hard as granite. A road bed is made by leveling the sand, and packing it with water. A layer of prepared brick is then laid flatwise, each brick being dipped in boiling tar as it is put down. This is overlaid by a second course of prepared brick placed close together edgewise, each brick dipped as before. The interstices are then filled with boiling tar, and the whole covered with a thin layer of screened gravel. The cost is about thirty-six or thirty-seven cents per square foot.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Our co-operative compatriot seems again to have a jar in its machinery. On one side it advocates the recognition of the belligerent patriots and adds:

But the people of the United States demand something more than such a recognition of the existence of the government of Céspedes. They demand that the island of Cuba shall no longer stand a barbarous and irresponsible appendage of a distant country, defying the wishes and authorities of the home government, plying the slave trade with revolting cruelty, enforcing a brutal peonage and insulting the civilization of Christendom. They demand with one voice, from Maine to Texas, that Cuba shall no longer remain a standing menace to the United States.

Another department of the same journal says:

The President can not declare war, and will scarcely dare to commit any act of hostility that the sober associates of thought of the people would repudiate. There are those who would fain believe that a war for the acquisition of Cuba would benefit New Orleans, but a moment's reflection will convince any one that this city has much to lose and little to gain by either a war for, or the actual conquest of the "Gem of the Antilles."

The scope of hostilities would be directly in the track of our foreign commerce, and therefore more or less injurious to this port. The acquisition of the island would remove the duty upon Cuban sugar and utterly destroy the sugar industry in this State.

These two views are taken from different standpoints. The first looks to the maintenance of national honor as of more importance than any possible consequence resulting from it. The other would seem to have been written at the instigation of some British cotton buyer and maintains the same argument with the mercantile and money interests, which evidently endeavor to operate upon the policy of the government. The assertion that New Orleans has nothing to gain by opening the ports of Cuba to the free products of the West will not meet the views of the Western provision trade, of the planters or laborers. The same argument that free trade or annexation would destroy protection has been made before and always with the result that free trade or even annexation has furnished domestic production with a far better demand than that which it was predicted to destroy.

This brings up properly the last war between the United States and England. It was fought on identically the same cause that is now pending between the United States and Spain. England had affirmed the principle that a subject could never divest himself of his nationality. The United States maintained the opposite. England asserted her right to board the vessel of any nation in search of her subjects alleged to be on board those vessels. The United States maintained the exemption of a friendly or neutral vessel from the right of search.

In 1807 England and France were at war; the United States was a neutral. Up to that period England had exercised the right of search and seizure without trial, until more than six thousand American citizens had been impressed into the British naval service. A decisive test of this claim was as follows: Three seamen, claiming American citizenship, quit a British war vessel and enlisted on the American frigate Chesapeake. This vessel was boarded at sea by a British officer, with a demand for the delivery of the alleged deserters. The demand was refused. The British vessel thereupon fired upon the American vessel several broadsides, inflicting damage upon hull and rigging, killing three men and wounding eighteen others, whereupon the American vessel, without serious resistance, hauled down her flag. The alleged deserters were seized and carried on board the British vessel, court-martialed for desertion and sentenced to be hanged. Their sentence was commuted to service in the British navy. The British government disavowed the act of the British naval officers, but no reparation was, or indeed, could have been made for the outrage. The survivors of the three men so seized continued in the British service for five years, and were by accident restored to their rights upon the same deck from which they had been taken. The American ministry then endeavored to temporize with the public indignation, and succeeded in postponing the redress for several years, but Mr. Madison had laid down the American doctrine, "We consider a neutral flag on the high seas as a safeguard to all sailing under it," and the American people ultimately forced the government to enforce this doctrine by a war in which the gallantry of our soldiers and sailors was a demonstrated shield to the rights of our citizens. England did not formally recognize the American doctrine, but she has never since that war exercised the absolute right of search, and the neutral flag is now a safeguard on the high seas to all who may be sailing under it.

The relations of the United States to the island of Cuba as a colonial dependency of Spain should be more accurately defined than they seem to have been. Spain is the nominal mistress of this province. She appoints its chief officers and collects an annual revenue from its property and commerce. There would thus seem to result an obligation on the part of Spain to the nations whose commerce is thus taxed to guarantee a respect for the laws of nations on the part of her Cuban dependency. If Spain, therefore, can not comply with this obligation, it will become the duty of foreign nations to enforce the law of nations with regard to the province of Cuba upon their own responsibility.

The relation of Spain to Cuba, and of other powers to both the mother country and the province, seems to be the same as in regard to those dependencies of the Ottoman Porte on the coast of Africa and the Mediterranean sea. Up to the beginning of this century the Barbary States held to ransom or in bondage all Christian captives who fell into their hands. All Christendom paid them tribute in consideration of an exemption from this degrading custom. The government of the United States was the first to break through this humiliating usage. It sent expeditions against Tripoli by land and by sea, on the ground of its barbarity and inconsistency with the laws of civilized nations. It made war on

these irresponsible pirates, and under Decatur and Dale and Eaton, succeeded in compelling them to acknowledge and respect the laws of civilized humanity.

To our mind, the same condition of facts exists in regard to Cuba as to Tripoli. Each is the province of a distant power, which permits them to conduct their actions and commerce in contravention of the law of nations. Spain and the Ottoman Porte were alike powerless to enforce these obligations over their barbarous provinces. Shall civilization and humanity suffer because of such inability and such impunity? Plainly not. The government of the United States has ample authority in its own example to hold Cuba to account for its own crimes, and to blockade its ports, or even to occupy with military force its territory, until civilization shall receive a substantial guarantee against a repetition of these irresponsible outrages.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE POSTPONES ITS VISIT.

We have to express our regret that the Senate Transportation Committee has postponed its visit to New Orleans until after the holidays; how long after that date we can not anticipate.

It is especially to be regretted, because St. Louis, having kindly undertaken to manage our interests in the premises, unfortunately permitted persons to open the testimony in regard to the lower river, who could not pretend to that knowledge so indispensable to a correct comprehension of our interest. One of these witnesses expressed the opinion that bulk grain could not be transported through New Orleans except with caution, and even went so far as to state that steamships were bound over the bar! a statement so absurd that he subsequently corrected it. St. Louis had been left to testify in regard to the necessities of the upper river, and she should in common sense and country have confined herself to that part, leaving to New Orleans the evidence, which is fully prepared, to satisfy the Transportation Committee that this is a sound route for sound grain. The Mississippi takes its course from St. Louis to the sea through seven States, which together produce more than three hundred million bushels of Indian corn. The States of Louisiana and Mississippi alone produce more than twenty million bushels annually, and could produce more, were the labor not more profitably employed in the culture of cotton and sugar. New Orleans receives annually more than four million bushels of Northwestern corn for domestic consumption, and the cotton States have consumed, within twenty-four years past, at least one hundred million bushels. These facts prove that the Southwestern States are the home of the corn plant; that the grain is housed, kept and consumed here, and that there can be no damage resulting to corn from its storage here or transit through our State and city. That the passage to Europe is safe for Indian corn will be proved by certificates of more than thirty cargoes in bulk, or several million bushels, Western corn transmitted by this route to Liverpool.

We have some right to complain, also, that the Fort St. Philip canal has not been impressed upon the Transportation Committee as New Orleans could have wished. St. Louis has prescribed the modes of improvement on the upper river; why not allow New Orleans to designate the mode which experience has taught her to be the best, if not the only one adequate for the lower river? Yet in a series of measures which we see published by St. Louis for the development of the valley interests, we find the particular mode of improving the mouth of the river left open, thus leaving the questions settled here in regard to caissons, wing dams and dredges, to be again revived for discussion and decision.

We long ago took occasion to except to the recommendation by St. Louis of a particular plan for the improvement of the river mouth. To succeed in this object we must have unanimity. We have it here in favor of the canal, and it weakens our prospects to have competing and rejected plans thrust upon us. We are glad of cooperation in this great enterprise, but must object to this assumption of superior capacity to direct the whole work on the Mississippi. It is neither just nor wise. New Orleans has conceded the claim of St. Louis to direct the mode of improving two thousand miles of river, can not she indulge New Orleans with the direction of that short and important space in which she is so deeply interested, and which no other interest can comprehend as well as our merchants and mariners?

BEHIND THE TIMES.

Our neighbor, the *Picayune*, criticising an article published in this paper some days since, regards its readers with a review of the history of the country for the last thirteen years, in which it attributes the war to "the result of an accident," asserts that during that long period the ascendancy of the Republican party has been maintained by a minority of the people, and, in conclusion, displays its utter ignorance of the present political condition of the country by prophesying that "the time is near at hand when the colored man will be obliged to turn for protection and support to the very people he has been helping to ruin," meaning his former masters and their Democratic adherents.

Now, the very point of the case regards the colored man is just this, that, through the exertions and success of the Republican party, he does not need protection, politically, from any party; he is placed in a position to protect himself. Politically he is a voter, a citizen, not a colored man at all; for there is absolutely no distinction of color in ballots. If he chooses to support the Republican party from a recognition of the fact that its principles are in accordance with the law of justice and right, and, therefore, promotive of the best interests of the whole country, he, by so doing, displays his own clear-sightedness—that common sense and patriotism which distinguishes intelligent and honest citizenship; but if, from

any ulterior motive, he should choose to use the power which he received through the influence of the Republican party to defeat that party he has a perfect right to do so. The wisdom of such a course of conduct is a question for himself alone to decide. One thing is certain, the sooner he learns to regard himself politically as colorless the better it will be for him. Let him look at the questions of the day in the light of the day. Gratitude has no place in politics. If the colored man thinks that it would be better for the country at large to remove the power from the Republican to the Democratic party, let him give his support in accordance with that opinion. If the party which has heretofore supported freedom, equality, civil and political rights, the education and enlightenment of all classes should abandon these principles it would be that abandonment forfeit all claim derived from its past services. As yet, however, it stands firm to them; and while it does so there is no fear of its downfall, certainly none of the desertion of that class of its supporters who compose the majority of the rank and file of supporters in the Southern part of the country, notwithstanding the prophecies of the *Picayune* to the contrary.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

We are assured by the organs of the party which is about to hold a "people's convention" that there is no material difference in the objects of that gathering and those of the convention of colored men now in session in Mechanics' Institute. We are glad to hear this, and hope to see the statement verified. For the convention that met yesterday has already entered upon the consideration of matters in which all good citizens feel an interest, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings. And we have grave doubts that the other convention will follow them very closely. We think the aims respectively of the two conventions are at variance in more respects than one. The colored people meet in the interest and for the preservation of law, order, peace and material prosperity. They come together to strengthen the hands of the State government. The prime moving cause of the other meeting will be found to be an attempt at political revolution by appealing to Congress to overturn the State government by force, and either hand us over to the tender mercies of the Democracy (in which case a programme has been prepared, with a full cast of characters), or put us to the expense of a new election. If the fact that one party is striving to keep up the excitement which the other seeks to allay proves their objects are identical, then our contemporaries are entitled to a verdict in their favor. The colored people, as well as all other Republicans in the State, are on the side of law and good citizenship. Their opponents are aiming at revolution. We conceive there is a material difference between the two.

TENDER SOLICITUDE.

It is passing strange, the solicitude felt by the *Herald* for the inviolability of the constitution and laws of the United States. In order that no suspicion of disloyalty may attach to the citizens of Louisiana, our sincere neighbor converts twenty-five or thirty Louisiana militia into an army, and the little, old, sturwheeler river steamer Ozark into a navy. With this force and with this formidable flotilla, sent out under command of United States deputy marshals, Governor Kellogg has, in some strange and unaccountable manner, been guilty of "one of the most lawless and unconstitutional acts ever perpetrated within the State under the law." The *Herald* does not pause in its rhetorical flight to tell us how a lawless act could be perpetrated "under the law," nor whether the riots of 1866, the attacks on the police stations last March, or the subsequent massacre at Colfax took place under the law or not, nor whether the act of sending a force of armed men by lawful authority to execute warrants for persons charged with the highest crime known to civilized society, transcends that of cruelly assassinating several hundred citizens who were not charged with crime at all. Our difficulty in the matter is that we are unable to see how a crime can be committed under the law at all, nor upon what ground wholesale and indiscriminate murder can be made to rank as a lesser offense than an attempt on the part of legally appointed officers to enforce the laws of the State. If the Governor of a State may not employ the militia within his own jurisdiction without violating the constitution of the United States, what are we to do with "a well regulated militia," which the same constitution declares to be essential to the preservation of a free people?

It will be ample time to set up a defence for any violation of the laws of the United States when complaint is made by some one authorized to speak for that power. And as both the State and national governments have been acting in perfect accord, both intent in the pursuit of felony, perhaps the *Herald* ought to include both in its sweeping accusation. The position of our neighbor is something like that of the average lunatic, who imagines all the world is crazy except himself and immediate companions. But the world can not be made to agree with either.

NOMINATION OF HON. GEORGE L. SMITH.

There are many circumstances attending the nomination of this gentleman as the Republican candidate for Congress in the election which is to take place on the twenty-fourth instant, that can not be regarded other than as favorable. Prominent among these is the peaceful assembling of Republican delegates from the parishes composing the fourth congressional district at a time when much excitement prevailed in many portions of the State, and a determination of the State government to enforce the laws by causing the arrest of certain persons in Grant parish charged with murder. Officers of the law were in discharge of this duty when the convention met at Natchitoches,

and as the outrages in Grant parish had been instigated by political reasons at war with legitimate Republican government, State and national, it would not have been surprising if an attempt had been made by political desperadoes to prevent the meeting of the convention at Natchitoches on last Wednesday.

The fact that that convention did meet, was numerously attended and was presided over by Lieutenant Governor Antoine, who issued, while Acting Governor, the order for the arrest of the Grant parish murderers, is highly significant that the reign of political outlaws in this State is fast coming to an end.

Another favorable circumstance is the total abnegation of color as a main qualification for office. The convention took much higher grounds, and resolved to select a candidate who possessed other and better qualifications as the representative of the fourth congressional district of this State in Congress. As we have reason to believe, Lieutenant Governor Antoine favored the nomination of Mr. Smith solely on account of his fitness for the position, he has shown a disposition to ignore color in the selection of public servants that might be honorably followed by all classes of voters. And in conclusion, the Republicans congratulate the Republicans of the fourth congressional district on their prospect of having a representative in the forty-third Congress who will faithfully and earnestly discharge all the duties that devolve upon him as a representative of the people.

A long residence in the State, during which he has held many important public positions, always discharging his public duties satisfactorily, has rendered him familiar with the present wants of our people, particularly of his own district. His intelligence, enterprise and public spirit have already rendered him far more popular in Shreveport, his place of residence, than is the common lot of Republicans in Washington, his influential friends there, and is accustomed to public service, it is very probable he will be able to exercise at once an influence that will make him still more popular with his constituents of all political parties. No young man has recently entered the national field of politics in this State under more favorable auspices than Mr. Smith, and as his nomination is considered equivalent to an election, we trust the Republicans of his district will never have cause to regret the confidence reposed in him.

TO THE GRANGERS.

You are engaged in fighting monopolies between yourselves and market. Allow us to call your attention to one which is thought to impede the navigation of your natural outlet. An officer of engineers of the United States has thought proper, in his official capacity as superintendent of the dredges, to pronounce the interference of a towage company with his work intentional and malicious. Whereupon a person who seems to be the president of that towage company deems himself authorized to apply to the officer abusive personal epithets. This is something new in the history of corporations. This is a very valorous person, this salaried supervisor of tows, but has it ever been known before that such a person took personal umbrage at acts attributed to the corporation which hired him at a salary to direct its affairs? For the president of a bank or insurance company to hold all persons depositing in the one or insuring in the other personally responsible according to the code, for denunciation or complaint, would be deemed ludicrous. Here it would appear that a corporation has such a vested right in the mouth of the Mississippi that any person commenting upon its management of its own property, is to be browbeaten and insulted.

The grangers will then see an obstacle to navigating their own river more serious even than that offered them by the arrogant railroads. Give us then the free ship canal, and there will be soon a steamship commerce on the river which will conduct the Western corn trade independent of the towboat ring.

THE CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

This convention met yesterday and was called to order by Hon. W. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Public Education, who effected a temporary organization by calling Senator Stamps to the chair. The usual steps for a permanent organization were then taken, which resulted, after a little delay as possible, in the election of Lieutenant Governor Antoine as permanent president. The convention was then addressed by Senator Pinchback at great length. His very interesting speech, together with a full report of the proceedings of the convention, will be found in the *REPUBLICAN* of to-day.

Once More at His Post.

Among the prominent Louisianians recently returned from summer tours back to their friends and constituents, not one has received a heartier welcome, and not one has been greeted with more cordiality and respect in behalf of the people and his party, than our neighbor, Senator Stamps. He has better earned such a reception than Governor A. B. Harris, Senator from the fifth congressional district. This distinguished gentleman arrived in New Orleans on Saturday last, accompanied by a lovely and accomplished wife, by transplanting whom to his Louisiana home he has added a new link binding our State to the great West.

Governor Harris arrives most opportunely. For many years, in all the fierce struggles Republicanism has had with the enemies of liberty and progress, he has been a stalwart champion and trusted guide of our party. Neither daunted nor awerved from the right by danger or opposition, he has remained conspicuously free from taint or suspicious connection with speculative schemes such as have clouded the fair fame of some whom Republicans honored and trusted. He is, too, largely identified with the planting and other material interests of the State, and these facts together have won him the confidence and respect of his political opponents as well as the love and esteem of his political friends. We say, therefore, that his return just on the eve of the final struggle for the firm establishment of our State government, is most opportune, and a source of gratification to all who will glory in a speedy triumph over fraud and treachery.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

THE REGULAR FALL AND WINTER MEETING OF THE CLUB WILL COMMENCE Saturday, December 6. And continue the ninth, eleventh and thirteenth. THREE RACES EACH DAY. Over \$9500 in Purse and Stakes. G. A. BREAUX, President.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

86..... Canal Street..... 86

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best prices insured a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGRIDGE, 271 1/2

WRIT OF ELECTION. FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, October 21, 1873. Whereas by the constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Louisiana it is made the duty of the executive authority, whenever a vacancy shall happen in the representation to Congress from the said State, to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy.

Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the representation to Congress from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, by the death of Samuel Peters, member-elect to the third Congress from the said district.

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this writ of election, designating MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1873, as the day for the election of a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, and I hereby direct all supervisors of registration and other officers of the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe a la Poudre, Rapides, Sabine, St. Landry, De Soto, Caldo, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Red River, Webster and Vernon, forming said congressional district, to take all necessary steps for the holding of said election in accordance with the laws of this State and of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this twenty-second day of October, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.

WRIT OF ELECTION. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department.

New Orleans, October 21, 1873. Whereas, There is a vacancy in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, from the parish of Desoto:

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this writ of election, designating MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1873, as the day for the election of a Representative to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana from the parish of Desoto, in place of Hon. John W. Brown, deceased. The supervisor of registration for the parish of Desoto will take due notice hereof, and make the necessary preparation therefor.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE NATIONAL BANK, AT NEW ORLEANS, IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

At the Close of Business, Saturday, November 15, 1873.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts \$1,239,000 00 United States bonds to secure circulation 250,000 00 Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 28,487 34 Due from banks and bankers 123,512 14 Real estate 205,541 75 Furniture and fixtures 15,168 24 Current expenses 22,299 13 Premiums on United States bonds 9,350 00 Exchanges for Clearing 3,000 00 Bills of other national banks 1,036 00 Fractional currency (in -) 95 57 Specie, viz: Coin 34,230 00 Gold checks on other banks 42,229 79 Legal tender notes 217,944 00 Clearing House certificates 66,000 00 \$2,277,101 63

LIABILITIES. Capital stock—Paid in \$1,000,000 00 Surplus funds 250,000 00 Undivided profits 28,487 34 National bank circulation outstanding 205,541 75 Dividends unpaid 41,215 00 Individual deposits 127,768 59 Due to banks and bankers 123,512 14 \$2,277,101 63

DEED.

ROBERTS—On Monday, November 17, 1873, at half past four o'clock, Mr. John Roberts, after a painful and lingering illness, aged thirty-two years, a native of this city.

His friends and those of his wife, Theresa Hahn, and those of his brother, John and Christopher Roberts, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this evening, from his late residence, No. 207 Magazine, between St. Louis and Josephine streets.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

To the Subjects of His Royal Majesty, Grand Mogul of Great-Britain, Great-Princess Victoria and Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, &c., &c., &c.

Ordered, first—That the residence of his Lordship, Earl of Improvement, Twenty Umbrellas, will be the Place, and THURSDAY, the twentieth instant, at eight o'clock, prompt, shall be the time of the next meeting of the Grand Council, when it shall be our royal will and pleasure to receive our beloved and most loyal subjects.

Ordered, second—That all subjects, male and female, may wear such suitable dress as their judgments may dictate, it being well understood that no one will dare to appear before his august Majesty without mask and dressed out of the usual manner.

Ordered, third—To prevent impostors from intruding their presence upon the Council, a Grand Master of Ceremonies will be in attendance, to whom all subjects, male and female, shall give satisfactory evidence that they are true and loyal subjects before they will be admitted into the presence of his royal Majesty.

Ordered, fourth—All male subjects will report to the committee of arrangements and procure their Magna Chartas on or before WEDNESDAY, the nineteenth instant, at twelve o'clock M. Thereupon all shall be seated.

Given under our hand and seal at our Imperial Palace, this third day of the month blank, year first of our reign.

GRAND MOGUL, By the Grand Secretary, Duke of Gloster, Fifteen Umbrellas. 1873.

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Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the representation to Congress from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, by the death of Samuel Peters, member-elect to the third Congress from the said district.

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this writ of election, designating MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1873, as the day for the election of a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, and I hereby direct all supervisors of registration and other officers of the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe a la Poudre, Rapides, Sabine, St. Landry, De Soto, Caldo, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Red River, Webster and Vernon, forming said congressional district, to take all necessary steps for the holding of said election in accordance with the laws of this State and of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this twenty-second day of October, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE NATIONAL BANK, AT NEW ORLEANS, IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

At the Close of Business, Saturday, November 15, 1873.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts \$1,239,000 00 United States bonds to secure circulation 250,000 00 Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 28,487 34 Due from banks and bankers 123,512 14 Real estate 205,541 75 Furniture and fixtures 15,168 24 Current expenses 22,299 13 Premiums on United States bonds 9,350 00 Exchanges for Clearing 3,000 00 Bills of other national banks 1,036 00 Fractional currency (in -) 95 57 Specie, viz: Coin 34,230 00 Gold checks on other banks 42,229 79 Legal tender notes 217,944 00 Clearing House certificates 66,000 00 \$2,277,101 63