

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 27, 1873.

We shall forget Spain to-day, and make war on Turkey.

A Chicago man, who accidentally sat down on a red-hot stove, speaks confidently of the burned district.

When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch, in our families our tempers, and in society our tongues.

A Chicago paper has made the discovery that the schooner Sunrise is "the fastest vessel on the lakes for one of her speed."

English ships get pretty fair wages. The Sea of Canterbury carries with it \$75,000, London and York each \$50,000, and Durhan \$40,000, Manchester \$35,000, and so on.

An Iowa newspaper proclaims itself an "honest newspaper," and in another paragraph says: "When a man professes honesty nowadays, keep your eye peeled for a thief."

We are indebted to Mr. McDaniel, the efficient and courteous agent of the Associated Press of this city, for an advance copy of the report of the Postmaster General.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at half past ten o'clock, on the premises situated at the corner of Exchange alley and Customhouse street, Second District, furniture and movable property.

"If Spain confess her powerlessness in Cuba," says the Boston Post, "then there is nothing left for the United States but to seize the island and extort the last measure of punishment which outraged justice claims for its own."

Coffee taken upon an empty stomach renders the mind abnormally clear and the temper untruly hot, if we may trust the statement of a French actor, who says he arrived at this conclusion by personal experience.

A sagacious writer in the Clarksville, Kentucky, Tobacco Leaf, recommends that the Southern States should stand out the North, "which in the hour of triumph ruthlessly devastated the South," by shipping "not another bale of cotton nor hoghead of tobacco" to New York or New England.

The advertisement of a Pennsylvania railway in December, 1872, reads: "The engine, with a train of cars, will be run daily, commencing this day, when the weather is fair. When the weather is not fair the horses will draw the cars. Passengers are requested to be punctual at the hours of starting."

Dr. Henry Smith has returned to the city after a stay of several weeks in the plague-stricken city of Shivapore. He was one of the first of our citizens to tender his professional services to the afflicted, and while there rendered such services, professional and personal, as will make his name and memory blessed.

The following is one of the important facts a scientific man has discovered for us: *Feeling is a much slower sense than sight. If a man had an arm long enough to reach the sun, and was to touch that body with the tip of his finger, he would never find out whether it were hot or cold, as he would be dead before the sensation arrived at headquarters, which would require 100 years.

A writer in "Science Gossip" gives a curious instance of sagacity in a parrot. A lighted cigar happened to fall just under the wing of the bird's cage. The fumes of the smoke soon attracted her attention and she instantly set out about abating the nuisance. Taking a small cup of cold tea which was in the cage, she poured the contents on the burning end of the cigar and extinguished it.

A miracle is talked of in Laconia, New Hampshire. A sick man's son went out and beat about the bush all the afternoon to get a nice, tender partridge for him, and just as he reached the house at night, tired, faint and empty-handed, and thinking how he should employ the old man for the disappointment, a gigantic hawk flew over and dropped, almost at his feet, the very bird he wanted.

A Boston correspondent of the Examiner and Chronicle says: "There are an unusual number of prominent churches vacant just now, around Boston. There are more ministers out of employ than there are vacant parishes. But the churches don't want the ministers, and the ministers don't want the parishes. The star men, who are sought for, are not easily obtained."

During the celebrated competition, in the year 1749, between Garrick and Barry, in the character of Romeo, it was observed by a female critic that, in the garden scene, Garrick looked with such animation, and was so spirited in his gestures, that she had been Juliet she should have thought he was going to jump up to her; but that Barry was so tender, melting and persuasive that, had she been Juliet, she should have jumped down to him.

Wagner's opinion of German music is given in a short paragraph in "The Life of Moscheles." Being asked which was his favorite among the great composers, of Beethoven he said: "I take him twice in every day. You will tell me that Beethoven is a colossal, that often gives you blows in the ribs, while Mozart is always admirable. It is that he has had the chance of going young to Italy, at a time when they still sang well." Of Weber he says: "He is talented enough and to spare."

Dr. Fordyce Barker writes: *Very few appreciate the effect of persistent noise on the nervous system. We now see very little of the gentle decline of old age in our cities. When our busy men die, they fall with little or no premonition, like soldiers to the crash of battle. The toughest railway man is shattered by a sufficient number of comparatively slight blows. It resists without external change, but interiorly its structure gradually becomes granular. At the end of the transition is marked by the blow which fractures the rail. So the strong business man, accustomed to the din of travel and traffic, endures it for a period without evidence of injury, until one day comes when the nervous system, suddenly shattered, announces the close of his business career and the imminence of his decease.

ATTORNEYS FOR SPAIN.

If Spain be at all true to her traditions from the days of Queen Elizabeth she will not spare the expenditure of gold among foreign agents. There will of course be, with the assiduous of Congress, a full attendance of the lobby. The disabused forces of the Credit Mobilier will be on hand, and whatever can be effected by mercenary writers of unscrupulous and pretended dealers in political influence may be expected. The use of foreign gold in seducing men from their allegiance was by no means unknown in the day of our revolution. Joseph Reed immortalized himself by responding to an insidious offer of British gold, "I am poor, but poor as I am all the gold of your King could not buy me." And so with the obscure militiamen who refused the purse of Andre as the price of betraying their country. Their countryman, Arnold, of superior rank and pretensions, has come down to posterity branded with infamy for the crime of having sold himself and his country for British gold. From these facts it was natural that the framers of our constitution should have adopted the following provision:

And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them (the United States) shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, prince or foreign State.

It will be observed that this category of benefits to be derived from the favor of foreign States is very comprehensive. The term "emolument" means advantage, and covers every conceivable case in which an officer of the United States can possibly profit, personally, directly or indirectly, through himself or another, by such present or emolument. It is, however, the agency of hardy writers and talkers that can do most mischief in arresting the honest emotions of the American people. This is attempted by professions of extreme regret for our wrongs on the part of Spain, by ferreting out testimony which Spain may invalidate the demands of our government, by citing cases to put our government in the wrong, and while pretending sympathy for men murdered under the American flag, to interpose such delays as will fatigue the people into acquiescence in the outrages complained of.

We have noted the movements of these attorneys for Spain. 1. They made great outcry at the indignity to Mr. Sickles. They now assume that a disclaimer of that insult is an atonement for the humiliation of the American flag and the Algerine assassination of American citizens. 2. They intimate that a party in Spain having proclaimed a republic are entitled to the utmost forbearance at the hands of a republican people. We have shown that there is a war in Cuba in which slaveholders are in arms against abolitionists, and an established priesthood opposes heretical freedom of religion. If our government is to aid republican principles why did it not long since recognize the rights of war in that portion of the Cuban people representing every principle of republican government? Unfortunately for the defeat of this Spanish plea filed by American attorneys, it appears that the American policy toward Spain was the same under the Bourbon Queen that it is under the republican President. Mr. Seward remonstrated earnestly against the continuance of the slave trade, but to his remonstrance Spain returned the same reply now used by her attorneys here:

The government of her Catholic Majesty, in giving its attention to an opportune time and occasion to the important subject of slavery existing in the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico, will do so in the exercise of their own right and in accordance with principles which they have ever sustained, without permitting their entire liberty of action to be prejudicially influenced by exterior agencies or influences of any kind.

We can perceive no difference in the tone or doctrine of "her Catholic Majesty" and that of the republican President. The Queen denies the right of a foreign power to intervene on the ground of humanity in affairs of Spain. The President, it is thought, can refuse to acknowledge the laws of humanity, of nations or of treaties, because they may conflict with the municipal jurisdiction of a Spanish colony.

There is a hazy idea afloat that Cuba may act in relation to the pursuit and capture of prisoners on the high seas upon her own peculiar and "municipal" jurisdiction. Setting apart the fact that the Tornado was commissioned by the Spanish government and that General Burriel derived his authority from the same source, we deny the proposition stated. England governs Scotland, Ireland, and her colonial dependencies, each of which is under its own municipal laws, though subject to regulation by the British Parliament. But the British government is responsible to other governments for any abuse of this domestic indulgence. She was held directly responsible for the Caroline outrage committed by her Canadian subjects. For it is plain that no permission to colonists to make their own municipal laws could authorize them to violate the law of nations paramount alike to them and to the government to which they owe allegiance. We note that our co-operative neighbor cites the proclamation of President Lincoln, forbidding any State to authorize the capture of federal vessels, as giving color of municipal authority to Cuba to construe the law of nations for herself. To us this proclamation furnishes an opposite argument. It denies even to States in the American Union municipal authority to do an act contrary to the paramount authority of the federal government. It is clear that no supreme government can authorize a corporate member, or dependency to construe for itself the law of nations. The sovereign government may repeal or disavow any act of dependency, and so perhaps exonerate itself from censure, though not from responsibility in damages to those aggrieved, but it must either punish the dependency for the wrong, deliver the offending dependency over to the nation wronged for punishment, or failing in either, it becomes the indorser of the wrong-doing dependency, and must be held to answer either in its own proper authority or, as in the case of Turkey and

her province of Tripoli, by conding punishment inflicted upon the criminal dependency.

We have thus recapitulated the powerful arguments employed by Spain and the Spanish attorneys among us—expressly acquitting our co-operative cousin and contemporary from any such imputation. It is done because the REPUBLICAN wishes to furnish an armory from which defensive weapons may be drawn by the friends of republican government to meet any abstract correspondent upon republican principles or policy.

THE FALL OF TWEED.

Tweed has been convicted of robbery and forgery. Tweed is at Blackwell's island. It is his St. Helena. Nothing can better mark the popular determination to punish crimes committed in the name of the people and through the agency of party. Tweed was a base, supercilious and avaricious knave. He saw the people of New York were insane of the subject of party. He assumed that name which, for the moment, the passport to office. Tweed was a Democrat. What knew he of Democracy—that sacred word that implies liberty to all, equality to all? He took it as others had done—to make it subservient to personal gain. He took the name as some of his brethren in crime had taken that of Republicanism. Such men would have preached the divine right of kings if that doctrine had been a treasury order or a fat contract. Incidental to the burglary on the public treasury was an organization of men like Tweed himself. The accomplices who executed his plans. The hounds which were hunted. A press subsidized or silenced. Violent denunciation of party opponents uttered by packed conventions and political clubs; secret combinations with those very opponents playing the same game to procure appropriations from legislative bodies. The game of these opponents in appearance, and accomplices, in fact, was copied from the thieves. One furiously accused the other of designs upon the people; the people was expected to throw itself and its pocketbook into the hands of its defender. Their defender was Tweed! His greatest job was this: The act incorporating the city government of New York gives no municipal authority to levy taxes except to meet fiscal obligations approved by the Legislature. Tweed having elected himself Senator, procured the passage of an act appointing commissioners to audit and allow certain expenditures for work done and services performed on behalf of the corporation of New York. These auditors secured, Tweed brought before them claims of the most extravagant character, amounting to millions. The claimants were nominally mechanics and landlords, but their claims were far in excess of any just demand. The auditors allowed the face of the claim. The claimants took a liberal pay out of it, the Tweed ring took the balance. The people became alarmed at this rapid rise in their expenses. They saw that in the name of "politics" they were plundered on both and on all sides. They set a watch and detected the combinations of these thieves. The people appointed committees to pursue and prosecute, they have followed the chief offender. In spite of the millions he has thrown behind him to divert the slouth honors of justice they have brought him lay. To-day W. M. Tweed, the boss politician of an old and honored party, is a convict at Blackwell's Island. They pleaded for him his age, which enhances his iniquity; his position, which he has forgotten, forfeited and dishonored. Had Tweed the power to prolong his age to that of Methuselah, he could not serve out the term of imprisonment for each of the two hundred and odd cases of crime in which he has been indicted. Tweed, Jim Fisk, Stokes, Oakes Ames, all leaders and rulers of the people three short years ago! All now dead or dishonored forever among honest men! Even the followers who once boasted their intimacy now join in the common denunciation to avoid suspicion on themselves. None so poor as to do them honor: none so bold as to attempt their defense. Never will there be an honest woman's child named for one of them.

Jim Fisk, the unscrupulous buffoon, began the game of creating bogus stock for a railroad. It is computed to have enhanced the cost of transportation to the amount of ten cents a bushel on Western corn. Fisk was considered a smart man. By and by the Western farmers found their own share of their own products very little more than Fisk's share for carrying it to market! The result was, that formidable combination at the West, which will reform or repeal railroad abuses. Fisk made the grangers. The increase of nominal railroad capital, upon which the farmers have to pay toll between New York and the West, is \$77,644,770, or seventy-one thousand dollars per mile, between New York and Chicago, or an eternal annual toll in the West of \$625 per mile of railroad! Fisk is in his shroud, but this was his bequest to the country. Tweed has done even more. He has broken up, dishonored and dispersed a great party organization. The once honored hall of Tammany is now regarded as a den of public burglars. He who enters is supposed to leave character behind. Its long respected principles have been bartered for the gain of money. Tweed new sits the Napoleon of convicted rascality on the police protected island set apart for their crimes. He furnishes a spectacle of depraved villainy. He will be transferred in a felon's garb to a felon's cell. Thousands will gaze on him. Women will take their children to read through those grates the great lesson: "Thus do a Republican people punish the traitors who abuse their trust and dishonor the good name of the republic."

"POPULAR CLAMOR."

We are not at all surprised to note this phrase as employed by the "republican" government of Spain and the "republican" assassins of Cuba, but confess we do not like to see it put in the mouth of Republic members of a Republican Cabinet of the United States. It may be taking the use of the people in vain, and no tri Republican will risk suppressing regarding the voice of the people, whither it be animated with a just indignation for the outrage upon their own rights or in remonstrance against an use of their own interests. We know that President Grant entertains a serious respect for the will of the people. He will ascertain carefully what that will is; but the courtiers of Louis the Hebeard represented the murmurs of discontent, nightly heard around the royal camp as nothing but "popular clamors." They were despised and disregarded until they swept away a dynasty forever. I somewhat similar manner we have had the local excitement which preceded late elections characterized as merely a ebullition of political discontent, at the condemnation of the Credit Mobilier and the conviction of Tweed show the people determined to rebuke political robbery and corruption. The union the farmers evinces a similar resolution to control or destroy the monstrous monopolies which fatten on the toil anearmings of the people.

The "popular clamor" which has demanded ration and "guarantees from Spain for a Cuban outrage should not be lightly regarded by the government, or its true friends and supporters. It is not "a gentleman just arrived from the South" who can tempt the people of the South into this. It is not a "popular clamor" which will "soon blow over," that animates and agitates the whole people of the United States. It is a serious conviction that a wrong has been done, and the best friends of the government respectfully and to so regard it. Numerous and unanimous meetings throughout the count do not constitute "popular clamor." To republican will apply a phrase so just and contemptuous to any portion of the American people, whether they congregate in a town meeting or a national convention. "Popular clamor" is a term used by the despots which despite the people. Let it never be used by republicans who respect the people.

DREDDING AGAINST CANALING, THE MISSISSIPPI OUTLET.

We have received a letter from an Inventor, who claims to have discovered a means of "channeling the bar." As the communication does not explain in what the invention consists, we apprehend it would scarcely interest the public to know that it was not satisfactory to the Patent Office, and has not been, we believe, employed by the government. He desires all advocates of dredging by special patent to remember that the application made to Congress to cut the canal is in no man's interest, if the free ship canal be reported, practicable, Congress may make it at national expense, and make it free as the rest of the river, under national supervision. In there can be no toll and no private job that we can see, in it.

Invents and persons expecting to subsist on the honest commerce of the Mississippi can not be expected to see any thing except their own interest, but the people of this city and valley are reminded that a dredge or wing dam must be renewed year after year; that this renewal must be by a tax on trade or a national appropriation. Our people have been warned by the Republicans that they are a short one fifty-eight votes in Congress to carry the canal bill. They have been warned that a great and rapidly increasing power is developed by the Northwest in combination with the Eastern ports of New York and other Atlantic cities. To St. Lawrence is openly advocated a substitute for the Mississippi. There is thus a representative peer superior to our own which can at any moment lay our dredge appropriation upon the table, leaving the mouth of the Mississippi to close or to be opened by tax on our port or our people. Now your mere patentee of a dredge or a caisson, or a plank joining to keep to Mississippi straight, can not be expected to know enough of legislative power to see the danger which is impending over our outlet, but those interested in its transit can understand it. It is feared that the REPUBLICAN has recommended the construction of this ship canal, it decided by the engineers to be practicable. The valley of the Mississippi is relatively stronger in Congress now than it is likely to be in future, upon the existing basis of representation. Give us the canal and it can never be taken away. Give the dredge contract to some ingenious inventor and the Mississippi river may become a lagoon or a bayou. Let the people and press of New Orleans alone, gentlemen inventors, and when the canal shall be a failure we will fall back upon your patent discoveries. In the meantime stand by and see the salvation of New Orleans wrought out by the strenuous efforts of her own merchants, shipping and other business interests.

do not like to see it put in the mouth of Republic members of a Republican Cabinet of the United States. It may be taking the use of the people in vain, and no tri Republican will risk suppressing regarding the voice of the people, whither it be animated with a just indignation for the outrage upon their own rights or in remonstrance against an use of their own interests. We know that President Grant entertains a serious respect for the will of the people. He will ascertain carefully what that will is; but the courtiers of Louis the Hebeard represented the murmurs of discontent, nightly heard around the royal camp as nothing but "popular clamors." They were despised and disregarded until they swept away a dynasty forever. I somewhat similar manner we have had the local excitement which preceded late elections characterized as merely a ebullition of political discontent, at the condemnation of the Credit Mobilier and the conviction of Tweed show the people determined to rebuke political robbery and corruption. The union the farmers evinces a similar resolution to control or destroy the monstrous monopolies which fatten on the toil anearmings of the people.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

We cite as proof that the late Fusion convention was a "perfect success," the contentions now going on between X. Y. Z. in the Progress and E. in the Herald, about the proper name for the little congregation of saints. X. Y. Z. insists upon dropping the appellation of Fusionist, and which fits very well, and adhering to the high sounding title of the real people's party, which does not hurt the Herald probably sees in this an effort on the part of the old last ditch element of Fusion coalition to run off with the fruits of that "brilliant victory" as soon as a verdict in their favor can be obtained from Congress. The Herald represents parties and interests that would be left out in such a program, and consequently kicks against it.

And now we hear complaints about the committee appointed by the "People's Convention" to go to Washington. They are too old and respectable to be of any use to anybody. At least so complains the chief Fusion organ. This is the position the REPUBLICAN has held for several years. We assure our Gravier street neighbor that it will make very little difference one way or the other, as Congress understands the matter pretty thoroughly, and will not require any advice from gentlemen who are too respectable to associate with their own constituents.

DIED:

BREW—in Bolivar county, Mississippi, on Thursday, November 20, 1873, THOMAS ADAM, aged three months, youngest son of Joe May Fisher and Dr. K. S. Brew.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

(Banking Department) At the close of business on Monday, the twenty-fourth of November, 1873.

Table showing financial details of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, including resources like Real estate, Stocks, Loans, and liabilities like Deposits, Suspended debts, and Circulation.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CANAL BANK.

(At the Close of Business, on Friday, November 21, 1873.)

Table showing financial details of the Canal Bank, including resources like Real estate, Stocks, Loans, and liabilities like Deposits, Suspended debts, and Circulation.

WHAT A CHANGE!

About the year 1807 the British ship of war Esopha demanded of the Agent on vessel Chesapeake the delivery of three alleged deserters. The Chesapeake refused to deliver the men, and the Leopard opened her broadsides upon a friendly ship, killed three of her men and wounded eighteen others. The Chesapeake struck her flag, almost without having fired a shot. The British officer came on board the Chesapeake, seized the three men claimed, subjected them to a counter-judicial sentence, and sent them to be hanged, which sentence was countermanded for five years' service in the British navy. These men were subsequently proved to have been at the time of their seizure, American citizens, two natives of Maryland and one a black man, a native of Massachusetts. This outrage was the beginning of the war of 1812-14, which resulted so disastrously to the arms of England, on sea and land.

court of the United States commissioner, and demanded the delivery of certain alleged deserters from his vessel. These men were yesterday discharged by Judge Weller, "they having shown themselves to be Americans, and possessed of the right to leave at any American port."

The gruff and arrogant claimant of the right to hold these "fugitives from service," went sullenly out of court, for the American flag was too near to be insulted with impunity. What a change from the day when Americans could be dragged from beneath the American flag and the day when the bare proof of their citizenship sets them free.

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NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

100 Canal Street, No. 90

SHOPPING

Offering description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insure a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOBRIDGE. ad 120

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. Chartered by the United States, March 1865. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH. No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryadele.

Bank hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from six to eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed. \$10 per \$1000. J. STURTTANT, Cashier. HENRY BACON, Assistant Cashier.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JULES MARCHAL CHARLES VAUTHIER, MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT, No. 19 Union Street, between St. Charles and Canal.

Boarding by the Day, Week or Month. FURNISHED ROOMS. Private Supper Saloon for parties. ad 14m

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES.

Prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt law general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by JOHN S. CARTER. At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, Customhouse Building, New Orleans. Blanks always on hand. ad no

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL.

DENTAL SURGEON. Has returned to the city. Office No. 152 Julia street. ad 25m

W. W. HANDLIN.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. (Formerly Judge of the Third District Court.) Will give special attention to collection of bills, the settlement of estates and commercial suits. Office corner of St. Joseph and Pultro streets, New Orleans, Louisiana. ad 20m

P. A. MURRAY.

CISTERN MAKER. No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. (DIPLOMA AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873) Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 100 to 2000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at price to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. ad 14m

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. ad 10m

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. C. C. LOGAN VS. JAMES LOGAN—SOL. SOL. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON the eighteenth day of November, 1873, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to-wit: Mrs. C. C. Logan vs. James Logan, Sixth District Court, parish of Orleans, No. 5113.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. Mrs. Catherine Cecilia Farrell, against defendant James Logan, her husband, and separation of property between the parties and a dissolution of the community of acquests and debts existing between them, and recognition of the plaintiff as the sole and separate owner of the property described in the plaintiff's petition, and as well as all improvements, businesses, etc., therein and set forth in the petition of the said defendant, signed November, 1873. A. SAUCIER, Judge.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

J. W. Kennedy and E. E. Dreyfus vs. School Trustees of the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana. In the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana. To the undersigned, I have hereto set at my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

COAL.

COAL. COAL. COAL. H. D. MAGRIN, No. 34 Canal Street. Dealers in Anthracite and American Canal Coal. Forwarded by family use and delivered at lowest market rates. Requested of Second Street, South District. ad 12m

H. & C. TYLER.

COAL DEALERS. STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED. Office No. 9 Canal Street, next door to First and Levee streets. American Coal delivered to any part of the city. ad 2m

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES. Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by KD. L. ZELL, Corner Canal and Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. ad 12m

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

THE REGULAR FALL AND WINTER MEETING OF THE JOCKEY CLUB. Will commence Saturday, December 6. And continue the ninth, eleventh and thirteenth. THREE RACES EACH DAY. Over \$5000 in Purse and Stakes. G. A. BREAUX, President. ad 12m

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SALOONS.

PELICAN EXCHANGE. CORNER PERDU AND ST. CHARLES STREETS. Choice WINES LIQUORS and WESTERN LAGER BEER on hand. JOHN KOUNTZMAN & MIKE RABNER, ad 12m Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets. Capital, \$500,000. Assets December 31, 1872, 755,841 50. Insure Fire, Marine and River Risks, dividing the profits annually on each department to the insured. For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make marine losses payable in London. J. W. HINES, Secretary. J. TUTES, President.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of the charter, the Company publish the following statement: Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873, \$407,715 64.

Table showing financial details for Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, including gross and net premiums, expenses, and profits.

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. J. P. BOX, Secretary.