New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 28, 1873.

Cicero said: "To live long it is necessary to live slowly."

England wants to give Spain a chance at John Bull fighting.

Wooden shoes are quite commonly worn in some Wisconsin towns.

When a man dies a natural and calm death in California, they call it a Pacific slope.

The famous Davenport brothers are giving dark seances in Florida. Where is Hercules Housal?

A Paris hotel, bidding for American patronage, advertises "fish balls and buckwheat cakes at all hours."

A pig on breaking out, and a short letter writer make the same apologies: "Excuse haste and a bad pen."

Somebody calls Carlyle the swarthiest mind in the world, and thinks it has been his fate to smite the world with unfaith.

An exchange has this medicinal and personal information: "Bottles, for poison, are now used by druggists of peculiar shape."

There are two newspapers in Shrevepor; that "have double the circulation of any other journal," etc., according to their own statements.

The little boy at the first concert innocently asked, when the soprano was called back: "What's the matter, mother; didn't she do it right?"

The McDuffie (Georgia) *Journal* nominates Hon. A. H. Stephens for President of the United States, and says it feels sure of a "response from the people."

Santiago de Cuba is situated on the Santiago river, six miles from its mouth, and was formerly the capital of Cuba. In 1853 it contained a population of 24,253.

Spain's love for Cuba is valued at $26,000,000 a year in revenues, which the island cheerfully pays to its protector of slavery at the point of the bayonet.

Cleveland has a champion dry goods drummer. He has already this season traveled 11,000 miles, sold $60,000 worth of goods and married four wives.

The following notice, posted up in an office, covers the whole ground: "Shut the door, and, as soon as you have done talking business, serve your mouth the same way."

A wag who thought to have a joke at the expense of an Irish provision dealer, says, "Can you supply me with a yard of pork?" "Pat, give this gentleman three pig's feet."

Surgeon E. H. Abadie and Assistant Surgeon E. A. Koerper, United States army, both well known in this city, have been ordered to duty in the military division of the Atlantic.

The beautiful custom by parents of setting $500,000 on each child born was inaugurated in this country by Sprague, of Rhode Island. It is a good one, and ought to be more generally observed.

Reading Andrew Johnson on Judge Holt, an Irishman gave an entirely new idea of the case. He said: "Bad luck to Andy; if Abraham Lincoln had been President he never would have hung Mrs. Surratt."

An English gentleman, recently deceased, imperatively willed that his wife should not, after his decease, "offend artistic taste or blazon the sacred feelings of her sweet and gentle nature by the exhibition of a widow's cap."

A Georgia man advertises that he will be hang in any man's place for $15,000. He applied in New York for a situation as Nathan murderer, but was told that at present there were no more vacancies in that department.

In purchasing an ax a Burlington, Iowa, man took special pains to select the very smallest one he could find. When asked by a companion why he did this he replied: "My wife is in delicate health, and could not handle a heavier one."

This is the way it stands, according to the New York *World*: "The Democratic party stands, like the storm-beaten peak of Mount Washington, rock-rooted in the crust of the earth, and buttressed with eternal hills, still lifting its hoary summit into the sky."

An important discovery has recently been made at Pompeii. Near the italian gate has been excavated for the first time a tanner's shop, with all the instruments of the trade within it. They are similar to those which are used in the trade at the present day.

The Boston *Post* is authority for the statement that a Kentucky dog ate up eleven sheep without stopping, and it adds that "as soon as the owner of the sheep receives official notification of this outrage a cabinet meeting will be held and the owner of the dog will be called upon to apologize, perhaps."

In former times the government allowance given to the widows of Scotch clergymen was nearly equal to the clergymen's stipends. A minister of Cranshaws, a parish among the Lammermoors, having wooed a lass in humble circumstances, the father of the lass, when consulted on the subject, said: "Tak' 'im, Jenny, tak' 'im; he's as guid dead as leevin'."

The original Squeers of Dickens's Dotheboys Hall, died of chagrin and shame at the revelations in "Nicholas Nickleby." There is still a strong feeling in Yorkshire against Dickens, who no doubt ruined poor Shaw, as the people aver that the schools, though bad enough, were not as bad as Dickens made them. Like Louis XVI. Shaw suffered not so much for his own sins as for those of his ancestors.

Among the thousands who wear alpaca cloth very few know what it is made of. The alpaca goat is a species of the llama, whose home is in the mountain regions of Peru. It lives on the coarsest fare, the scanty herbage of the rocks, and has a beautiful wavy coat of light chestnut-brown wool, which is nearly a foot in length, very soft and elastic, and nearly as fine as that of a Cashmere goat. This is sheared off and sent to England, where it is sorted, woven, dyed, steamed, singed and turned into the market.

LOST BY DESPOTISM.

Ever since the union and incorporation of the independent States which compose the Spanish empire, the history of Spain has been a chronicle of crime. Charles, Philip and their successors have been but the tools of a relentless priesthood and a corrupt court. The Netherlands was an obedient and prosperous province of the Spanish throne. A bigot king attempted to extirpate heresy by exterminating those who professed it. Eighty years of war left Spain dismembered of this powerful territory. The war had concentrated the hatred of Protestantism against the tyranny that had inflicted such cruel ravages upon an unoffending people. It was, indeed, the same bigotry that had attempted the invasion of Protestant England, carrying with it a ship load of chains and instruments of torture. An English king once jocularly said he would like to see that clause in the will of father Adam which divided the newly discovered continent between his two royal brothers of Spain and Portugal, leaving him out in the cold, or cutting him off the shilling of a barren possession in Arctic America. John Quincy Adams quoted a rescript of the Pope in which he gave all the heathen as the inheritance to his then well beloved sons of Spain and Portugal. How Spain executed this affectionate trust has been shown by history. The heathen were converted by the direct process of a wholesale dismission to paradise or purgatory. They were subjected to the even more painful proselytism of bondage in the mines. To relieve them from this Christian system, Las Casas recommended the substitution of the African, so that the negro slave trade was inaugurated to mitigate the miseries of the feeble Indian and furnish a physique that could sustain the rapacious cruelty of a Spanish master. Despotism transferred its agencies from the Old to the New World. Spain sent officer to oppress her American provinces. They were reckless, rapacious and irresponsible. No American born was allowed to hold an office on Spanish American soil. There was no redress on earth for wrong done by a Spanish official. Appeal to Spain was but substituting a prolonged for a summary sentence. The end was the same. Columbus was sent home in chains, Cortes was summoned to account for the conquest of a realm richer than Spain itself. Peru and Chili were delivered over to the plunder of favorites.

The reply to colonial complaint was, "God in Heaven; the King in Spain." "So long as one man lived in Spain he had a right to the obedience of every American." Such arrogant doctrine could have had but one result—it was the independence of the Spanish American colonies; it was the loss of a continental empire. So Spain, from the immense empire of Charles, lost the Netherlands and the whole of her American colonies. All these ancient dependencies are now republics. There remains to Spain of all her foreign possessions very little more than a few outside islands. For the possession of these she is wholly indebted to the forbearance of other governments. These governments have for years looked on and listened to scenes of barbarism inflicted by Spanish officials. No humane person could hear on adjacent possessions the cries of a child, a wife, or apprentice daily tortured by a cruel superior, without informing the authorities, or bravely risking all consequences and intervening on behalf of outraged humanity. Spain now risks the loss of her last foreign possession by precisely the same course which has cost her so much in the past centuries—despotism, intolerance, official rapacity. She calls herself "republican." So did Danton and Robespierre. So did the assassins of Mme. Roland, who denounced the crimes committed in the name of liberty.

These losses of despotism have included nothing of the domestic sacrifices which have brought this once powerful nation to bankruptcy. The crimes of the Bourbons bordered on those of the Borgias. The corrupt paramour of a licentious queen bartered the Spanish throne to a foreign usurper. Spain was saved by the defense of a foreign power. England stood across her prostrate body to protect her from France. Then came the poverty of Spain; the absurd pride of Spain. She became the Quixote of nations, but without one virtue of the insane philanthropist, whom she only aped in his absurdities. Her pretensions invited ridicule. Her inability to comply with her obligations made her a mendicant in the mart of nations. Her national faith is but treachery; her national obligations are a fraud. The sole use to which Spain has put the plunder of her people, is to constitute a fund for the corruption of her courtiers, the purchase of foreign favor, the organization of force for further oppression and more extended decay. How much the United States has contributed to this unholy fund may be estimated from the Spanish tariff on American and other productions. A far higher contribution will be to accept apology for willful insult, and a money compensation for human life.

Who, then, can compute the loss of this despotism? It may only be approximated by setting in contrast the accumulations of republican liberty. This gain of freedom is the loss of kings. Spain, distracted and insolvent, has forever possessions free and prosperous; these facts mark the superior excellence of freedom over irresponsible power. These indicate, though imperfectly, the values that have been lost by despotism.

THE OLD SPIRIT.

It does not require a very careful reading of the resolutions passed at the Fusion convention recently in session in this city to discover that they are strongly imbued with the old spirit of rebellion against republican government. This spirit, long entertained by Southern leaders prior to the election of Mr. Lincoln, culminated in open rebellion when that fact, constitutionally accomplished, rendered his assumption of the duties of his high office necessary. Who is there among us that does not recollect the stirring events that rapidly followed the announcement of the result of the presidential election of 1860? Surely none who had then arrived at an age sufficient to comprehend what was being done. And who will now deny that the spirit of rebellion then developed was directed against republican government for the purpose of substituting therefor a slave oligarchy in the Southern States? These facts are all well established, and too fresh in the American mind to be now successfully denied. History, impartially and truthfully given, will state the perils Mr. Lincoln had to encounter on his way to the capital of the republic to assume, in obedience to the will of the people, the functions of President. It will also state that these perils were the secret work of men who favored the extension of slave power, and, in reality, opposed republican government, though they professed to be Democrats. Then will follow, in quick succession, the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln in the presence of many who denounced him and refused to yield obedience to his government; the spread of rebellion by the withdrawal of Southern representatives from Congress; the forced secession of one Southern State after another, through the machinations of Southern leaders, all pledged in the interest of slaveholders; the formation of a rebel government and the commencement of war by the firing of rebel guns on Fort Sumter. Having thus carried rebellion to a point which compelled the government to use force to put it down, history will tell how the struggle was protracted for five years, during which time the liberty-loving people of the United States, never losing faith in the justice of their cause, continued to battle heroically for republican government until their efforts were crowned with that success which secured a surrender of the rebel armies. And right here will follow the saddest event of the war. We allude, of course, to the foul assassination of President Lincoln, an event that occurred just at the surrender of the rebel armies. The spirit that prompted the cruel act was not that, we are glad to think, which animated a large portion of our Southern people; many of whom, though they had entered the armies of the Southern Confederacy to fight for slavery, were brave and generous even to an enemy when unarmed. It was the old spirit that had prompted men in the commencement of the rebellion to attempt the assassination of Mr. Lincoln on his way to Washington that afterward sought his death in cold blood. The soldier who had faced danger upon a hundred battle fields would not sully his parole of honor, much more be guilty of assassinating the President. This is work that a true soldier will not stoop to do. It requires a spirit that will not brave the dangers of the battle field, a spirit that will not even openly and fairly face the law, to do the work of assassination. This is the spirit that has animated the Ku-Klux in the Southern States and rendered the work of reconstruction in the past so difficult to accomplish. It is this spirit that has made the passage of the most stringent laws necessary by Congress for the support of the republican government. It is this spirit that questioned the binding force of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution and denounced almost every act that has been consummated since the people clothed the Republican party with the administration of the federal government. It is this spirit that pronounces the American government a foul despotism and Grant a despicable despot, a spirit that has defiled and decried the federal government for its attempts to restore order and good government in the South, a spirit that has villified the people of the North, the East and the West and their representatives until we now find it cravenly seeking of these very same people and their representatives their aid to overturn the de facto government of this State, republican in form and practice, having been chosen by a large majority of the voters and duly installed by proper authority. It is the old spirit that sought the blood of Lincoln after it had drenched the land in blood and failed to overturn the federal government that now blasphemously calls, in the name of constitutional liberty, for the overthrow of republican government in Louisiana. It is that spirit which pronounces Governor Kellogg a usurper and makes him responsible for a condition of things here that is clearly traceable to those who oppose republican rule. This spirit may assume any shape it chooses, and it must fail to deceive any one. It is simply the spirit of rebellion against lawful authority delegated for a limited time by the people. It has repeatedly assailed every branch of the federal government when controlled by strictly republican principles—judicial, legislative and executive—but its assaults have only served to arouse the vigilance of the great mass of the people who control the destinies of our country. In every presidential election from 1860 the people have reiterated their confidence in the party in power and gradually the spirit of rebellion has been dying out in the Southern States. It is to be hoped that when Congress sets its seal of condemnation upon the attempts that are being made to have that body recant "the old feeling" that has driven so much toward destroying the prosperity of our country and State, it will be prepared to die and give place to a nobler band, and that will enable Governor Kellogg to pursue the work of reconciliation and return.

THE BANK TAX.

The banks of New Orleans seem all to have entered into a solemn compact not to stand by each other. A colonial act is something wonderful. Your notary is the great Louisiana high priest of political and financial mystery. He is more potent than the priest, the lawgiver, the judge on the bench or the all dreaded sheriff. When sixteen or seventeen bank presidents, therefore, go before one of these sacred oracles and solemnly declare they will not give up the people's money on demand, they mean what they say, and will keep their word, for there is profit in it. We may complain of everything except being cheated by the banks. If the grocer, the baker or the milkman gives short weight or poor quality, we have a right to grumble; but if the respectable bank president taxes his customers from three to five per cent upon checks, no one can complain, because it is in pursance of a notarial act.

The people are taxed five or six millions a year to pay the interest on the city and State debts and to defray current expenses. The owners of four or five hundred millions worth of property complain grievously at this burden. But when the banks adopt a selfish policy which costs the people of this city alone quite as much every week, either directly or indirectly, not a demagogue dare raise his voice. The merchant who would dare to protest a refused check would be ruled out of bank hereafter, and he discreetly holds his tongue. The pothouse politicians are entirely dependent upon the merchants for the means to subsist them while they are overturning the "Kellogg usurpation," and so they keep silent upon the forbidden subject.

In the meantime the financial situation remains bad. Merchants have been refused regular discounts since about the first of September. Loans are said to have been negotiated since then through the back doors at two and a half and three per cent a month. Brokers have been plentifully supplied with currency to buy bank checks at from three to seven per cent discount. Suspicious persons who find fault in haste insinuate that this currency is supplied by the banks themselves, and that a continuance of the system will result in absorbing all the deposits in discounts, as a keno game will eventually take in all the money in the room by retaining fifteen per cent of the winnings.

Now we tell the banks it is time this business was stopped. They can not be permitted to make a law unto themselves, and enforce it according to their ideas of what is their own interest. We shall have a Legislature in session within the next five weeks, which will be invited to look into banking affairs and perhaps set aside some of the arbitrary rules which grind this business community down and drive the trade away from us. These regulations may be briefly stated as follows:

1. A persistent refusal to pay depositors for ninety days

2. No more regular accommodation to customers or any body else at legal rates of interest.

3. A loss of three or four per cent on every check drawn, which makes an aggregate of more than a quarter of a million dollars a day.

4. New York exchange at five or six per cent premium.

These are abuses that are well known, notorious, and burlesome, yet we have not had a Fusion convention called to denounce them. It will be one of the first duties of the legislature to look into this subject immediately after meeting, and we are mistaken in the men who compose that body if they do not thoroughly discharge this duty. We do not wish to enjoy the credit of having the best banks in creation, when they are really the least satisfactory. And we protest that this process of strangulation has gone far enough. We shall ask for a remedy at the proper time.

SOME SHADOW OF A SHOW.

The St. Louis *Times*, referring to our protest against the Future City assuming to represent the Mississippi river in its whole course and outlet, has the following:

It is complained of by the New Orleans REPUBLICAN—and, we think, with some justice—that the Fort St. Philip canal project has not received at the hands of St. Louis the consideration which it deserves, nor its importance been sufficiently impressed upon the Senate Transportation Committee. The current of opinion here seems to run rather in favor of opening the mouth of the river, and adversely to the proposed canal, whereas at New Orleans he feeling is represented as quite unanimous for the latter, as insuring the best permanent outlet.

As the REPUBLICAN says, unanimity in this matter is essential to success, and it is really no more than equitable and fair, since New Orleans has conceded the claim of St. Louis to direct the mode of improving two thousand miles of river, that the former city should be indulged "with the direction of that short and important space in which she is so deeply interested, and which none can comprehend so well as her mariners and merchants."

It has been now some years since Thomas Shryock and other prominent merchants of St. Louis proposed to open Manchac Pass and navigate Lake Pontchartrain with a maximum depth of less than ten feet, and an exposed transfer in Mississippi Sound as an adequate way for sending bulk grain to the sea. It was subsequently seen that this route was inadequate to the wants of the West. St. Louis now persists in preferring an eternal dredge on the bars, or an experimental wingdam at the passes, to a ship canal at the outlet. We regret to observe that St. Louis persists in prescribing improvements which she can not so well comprehend as those do whose daily interests connect them with outlet navigation.

St. Louis does not appreciate her danger. In this Chicago has the support of the Eastern Atlantic ports, as well as of the railroads concentrated at her depot. The Northwest goes to sea through the outlets of the St. Lawrence and the Eastern canals and railroads.

Not impossibly Canada, with forty votes, may be added to the majority already united in the Chicago and Milwaukee interest. If this preponderant vote be cast against the interests of St. Louis, it may be possible, in the future commercial rivalry of these two great Western centres, that the annual and indispensable appropriation for dredging the Mississippi outlet may be laid on the table or lost. This would close the mouth of the Mississippi, and make it a lagoon which large shipping could not enter. St. Louis would then reach the Atlantic by improving the Illinois river, and by rail, to Chicago. She would in that not impossible event become a suburb of Chicago. Let St. Louis attend to her bridge and see that it is not an obstruction to river commerce. Let her open and deepen the upper river, and deliver trade at New Orleans. Give us a permanent, free, deep water ship canal, and St. Louis shall have an outlet which no disturbance of the sectional balance can ever interrupt. She will see her interest in leaving this matter to New Orleans.

MARRIED.

WHARTON—ARMISTEAD.—At St. Paul's Church, November 27, by Rev. W. F. Adams, W. W. WHARTON to P. C. ARMISTEAD. No cards.

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.

RESOURCES.

Real estate		$190,855 08
Bonds and stocks		155,928 25
Suspended debt (old portfolios)		562,918 71
Bills receivable (taken in settlements)		260,812 53
Loans and discounts		948,558 52
Mortgage stock department		1,010,261 99
Foreign and domestic exchange at par		176,512 36
Specie	$76,144 40	
Legal tenders	246,280 64	
Exchanges for Clearing House	252,976 67	
Clearing House certificates	102,000 00	677,401 71
Total assets		$4,901,937 62

LIABILITIES.

Individual depositors		$1,248,204 06
Due foreign banks and bankers		502,376 22
Circulation		74,170 00
Clearing House certificates		114,000 00
Other cash liabilities		4,375 00
		$1,942,925 03
Capital stock	$1,500,000 00	
Reserve fund	300,000 00	
Profit and loss	129,111 54	2,129,111 54
Total		$4,901,937 62

JOHN G. GAINES, President.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier. no27 4t 2p

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

CANAL BANK,

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

RESOURCES.

Real estate		$[illegible]
Stocks		8,026 26
Suspended debts, $653,250 87, valued at		[illegible]
Taxes paid		25,543 85
Protest account		32 60
Current expenses		2,202 57
Law expenses		4,273 00
Premiums paid for sterling		25,828 33
Notes and bills discounted		1,321,[illegible]
Foreign exchange at par	$172,743 10	
New York exchange at par	45,529 82	
New York exchange gold	2,231 95	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	
Legal tenders	427,[illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	193,265 67	
Clearing House certificates	24,000 00	[illegible]
Total		$2,574,420 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—Paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		24,478 20
Unpaid dividends		46,924 00
Discount account		25,258 92
Individual depositors		1,396,999 53
Foreign banks and bankers		172,000 00
Circulation outstanding		4,800 00
Total		$2,574,420 65

We, the undersigned officers of the Canal Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

GEORGE JONAS, President.

CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-first day of November, 1873.

no22 6t THEO. GUYOL, Notary Public.

METAIRIE CEMETERY.

OFFICE METAIRIE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, No. 27 Carondelet street, New Orleans, November 9, 1873.

We will be prepared on and after the fifteenth instant, to offer for sale LOTS in this cemetery. We respectfully invite the public to visit the grounds, which are now partly finished, and in rapid course of completion.

We also invite parties wishing to secure lots to call either on the undersigned, or at the office of the company, and examine the plans of the grounds, which will afford to owners of lots and their families a beautifully shelled carriage drive of over five miles extent within its enclosure.

It is the purpose of the Association to so improve and ornament this cemetery as to make it equal, in point of beauty to any in this country.

The prices of lots will be about the same per superficial foot as fixed by other cemeteries in this city.

W. S. PIKE,

President Metairie Cemetery Association. no11 1m 2p

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

THE REGULAR

FALL AND WINTER MEETING OF 1873

Will commence

Saturday, December 6,

And continue the ninth, eleventh and thirteenth.

THREE RACES EACH DAY.

Over $8500 in Purses and Stakes.

G. A. BREAUX,

no9 1m President.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96.....Canal Street.....96

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ap21 1y 2p

BUSINESS CARDS.

JULES MARCHAL. CHARLES VAUTHIER.

MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT,

No. 19 Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.

Boarding by the Day, Week or Month.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Private Supper Saloon for parties. no4 1m

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 U. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, customhouse building, New Orleans. Blanks always on hand. 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Has returned to the city.

Office No. 152 Julia street.

no26 1m

W. W. HANDLIN,

Attorney and Counsellor 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 Fulton streets, New Orleans, Louisiana. no26

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh4 1y

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family—pastry and meat—by one who understands it. Address R. E., this office. no27 1t*

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. B. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

NOTARIES.

A. GERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVIS & JACKSON, Bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1189.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM DAVIS, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of the firm of Davis & Jackson, of New Orleans, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of December, 1873, at 10 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that then and there they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg on the fourth day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 A. M., at his office in Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 13, 1873.

no14 2t 2p K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

GEO. C. C. LOGAN VS. JAMES LOGAN—No. 5243.

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. 5243:

In this case, submitted for adjudication, the court considering the law and the evidence to be with the plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Catherine Cecilia Farrell, and against defendant, James Logan, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains existing between them, and recognizing the plaintiff as the sole and separate owner of the property described in the plaintiff's petition, and that it is her separate and paraphernal property, as well as all improvements, buildings, etc., thereon, and entitled to the possession of the same, and that defendant pay the costs of this suit.

Judgment signed November 22, 1873.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

EDWARD H. GANNON,

no26 de13 2t Deputy Clerk.

COAL.

B. D. WOOD. JOHN A. WOOD. J. H. WOOD.

B. D. WOOD & BROTHERS,

COAL MERCHANTS,

106.....Common street.....106

Opposite the City Hotel.

Tugboat Charles Wood. [illegible]

COAL.....COAL.....COAL.

R. D. MACLIN,

No. 34 Carondelet Street.

Pittsburg, Anthracite and American Cannel Coal, screened for family use and delivered at lowest market rates.

Depot head of Second street, Fourth District.

no25 3t

H. & C. TYLER,

COAL DEALERS,

STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Office No. 9 Carondelet street; yard foot of First and Levee streets, New Orleans. Coal delivered to any part of the city. no2 3m

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by

ED. L. ZELL,

Corner Canal and Carondelet streets.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Goods sold fully warranted. no12 1y

CAUTION.

STOLEN.—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON Wednesday night, November 26, 1873, in his dwelling, on Robertson street, between Frenchmen and Union streets, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing the undersigned's private papers, and particularly the promissory notes hereinafter described, and belonging to him, to wit:

1. A note for $2000, drawn by James Wood to his own order and by him endorsed, dated November 20, 1873, payable one year after date, and signed negotiable by C. J. Foulon, notary.

2. A note for $600, drawn by H. Pedarre, to his own order and by him endorsed, dated October 29, 1873, payable one year after date, and signed negotiable by Foulon, notary.

3. A note for $200, subscribed Adolphe Lesprit, to his own order and by him endorsed, dated October 23, 1873, payable one year after date, and signed negotiable.

4. Two notes paid by the subscriber at maturity at the Bank of America, in this city, one for the sum of $1250 at eight per cent interest, drawn by subscriber, to his own order, and the other for $1250, with interest, drawn by the subscriber, and payable two years after date, falling due March 10, 1872 and 1873, both signed negotiable by Lopez Drouet, notary.

5. A note for $1000 with interest, drawn by subscriber, and by him paid at the People's Bank, in this city, at maturity, in October, 1872, and signed negotiable by E. Dreyfous, notary.

6. A certificate of the stock of the insurance company of which Mr. C. Claverie was president.

7. The undersigned's title deeds and insurance policies.

The public is warned not to negotiate the notes and documents hereinbefore described, the same having been stolen from the undersigned.

ALEXANDER GODEAUX.

no29 3t* New Orleans Insurance Association.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

United States vs. Spanish Sloop Favorito.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SPANISH BARK CAVITONGE, her tackle, etc., now libeled by the United States for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of December, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said bark should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-sixth day of November, 1873.

no27 de3 7t R. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

J. W. Kennedy and R. B. Prentice vs. Schooner Patrol—No. 10,296.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT District of Louisiana.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE SCHOONER PATROL, her tackle, etc., now libeled by J. W. Kennedy and R. B. Prentice, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday in December, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-sixth day of November, 1873.

no27 de3 7t 16 R. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets December 31, 1872	755,941 24

Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks, dividing the profits separately on each department to the insured.

For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make marine losses payable in London.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. A. TUYES, President.

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Payro,
C. T. Dugazon,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	K. Hiltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte.	J. Tuyes.

[illegible] 19

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement.

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873		$818,713 60
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 59	
Marine premiums	188,560 89	
River premiums	29,491 47	403,713 [illegible]
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		85,202 19
Net premiums		$318,511 45
Fire losses	$74,822 90	
Marine losses	152,156 13	
River losses	10,185 79	
Total	$237,144 88	
Taxes, etc	10,223 30	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 19	275,040 37
Profits		$43,470 58

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value:

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	16,047 [illegible]
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	55,838
Real estate	60,800
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644
Bills receivable	34,551 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 40
Total	$447,053 13

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March, 1873.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after MONDAY, May 12, 1873, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hall,
Ant. Carriere,	Chas. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
E. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Farrar,
A. Foucha,	Aug. Bohn,
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. P. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Hunter,
Henry J. Vose,	William Ernst,
E. Marquezo,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weisham,	J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Luttge,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Siegel,	J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black,	Silas Wiggins

George W. Hynson. m[illegible]

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following STATEMENT.

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks		$731,835 30
On marine risks		92,630 18
On river risks		182,563 44
Total premiums		$1,007,028 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$433,[illegible]	
On marine risks	48,14[illegible]	
On river risks	63,541 [illegible]	
Taxes	23,302 [illegible]	
Reinsurances and return premiums	[illegible]	
Total	$623,260 [illegible]	
Deduct interest, less expenses	11,768 31	611,491 53
Profit		$192,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$128,371 15
City bonds	307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,138 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 30
Notes secured by pledge	153,408 72
Bills receivable	66,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,908 36
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,050 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Shipyard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turner's Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Judgment on mortgage notes	9,000 00
Cash on hand	176,017 55
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
Total	$1,886,209 [illegible]

The above statement is a true, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. POTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the ninth day of June, 1873. F. CHAR