New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

The Japanese are learning to eat beef.

This is the week for the Pope's health to be bad.

"The speck of war"—What sutlers intend to make.

A man who don't know anything is generally anxious to tell it.

A Rochester paper says that if a man can not rent a church pew he has no right to be pious.

A New England girl, named Margaret Foley, is becoming famous as a sculptor at Rome.

Livingston is reported to be somewhere again. He should discover himself, and then lecture.

A religious journal says, "When you doubt, abstain." Hoyle says, "Trump," if the game is whist.

The oyster packing business is suffering greatly in Baltimore on account of lack of money to carry it forward.

"What is your name, little girl?" "Minnie." "Minnie what?" "Minnie Don't; that's what mamma calls me."

Pumpkin pie sociables are popular in Minnesota, although such pies are not intended for the upper crust.

The cock and fox traveled light. They had only one comb and one brush between them when they entered the ark.

Mr. Charles A. King, of Milford, Massachusetts, writes the "Phunnygrams" for the New York *Eve*, under the *nom de plume* of Charles Augustus.

The British engineers are again discussing the project of digging a tunnel between Belfast, Ireland, and Scotland, under the Irish sea. Length, twelve miles; cost, $23,000,000.

Rev. Dr. Chapin, speaking of New England theology, says, in the *Christian Leader*: "The truth is, that while anybody can tell what orthodoxy was, nobody can tell what orthodoxy is."

Judge Scott, of Rhode Island, fined Hannah Bray $22 because she refused to tell her age. She paid it cheerfully, as she is about forty-five and is courting a youth of twenty-two.

There is said to be a project among the newspaper proprietors in London to obtain an act declaring all original matter in a newspaper copyright for forty-eight hours after publication.

A million dollars' worth of ostrich feathers is imported into England every year from the Cape of Good Hope. Every pound of these feathers is worth fifty guineas in the London market.

The Atlanta (Georgia) *Herald* will try and do without the editorial services of Alexander Algernon Swineburn St. Clair Abrams, the tender gentleman who is always horrified at sight of the American flag "dripping with the blood of slaughtered Southerners."

Glorious Ben Adams, captain of the ship Theobald, loading cotton in the First District, for Liverpool, received a dispatch on Thursday, from away down in Maine, informing him of the addition to the Adams family of a fifteen pound girl baby. It was a jolly thanksgiving trial for the gallant sailor.

A country paper says that, in reply to a question from the lecture committee of the chief town of the district as to the subject of a lecture to be given at the institution, the lecturer telegraphed, "A Taste of Naples and Rome." The telegraph made it read, "A Taste of Apples and Rum."

Sir Fletcher Norton, who was somewhat ill-mannered, when pleading before Lord Mansfield on some question of manorial rights, chanced unfortunately to say, "My lord, I can illustrate the point by an instance in my own person; I myself have two little manors." The judge immediately interposed, with one of his blandest smiles, "We all know it, Sir Fletcher."

The advantages of the decimal system of computation as illustrated in the currency of the United States and in the weights and measures of France are so great that its adoption by all nations is probably only a question of time. The new currency soon to be issued by the German Empire will be decimal throughout, though the coins will not correspond in value with those of any other country.

Grace Greenwood, writing from Denver, Colorado, of the last days of John C. Heenan, says: "There was in his look the mute, pathetic helplessness of some strong animal, stricken down, but not 'consenting unto death.' I am glad to have it to say that Mr. Heenan expressed to his physician great regret and a manly shame for much of his past career, and an humble desire to live that he might 'lead a better life.' Coffin never closed over a more superb human figure than his."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at half-past ten o'clock, on the premises, the goods, merchandise and movables in the store situated at the corner of Toulouse and Chartres streets, in the Second District; at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, same district, an interest and share in and to a partnership, etc.; and at 4:30 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann Street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, same district, goods, merchandise and movable property. See advertisements.

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, proposing to relinquish the business of magazine publishing, have sold their periodicals, the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Every Saturday*, to Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of New York, and Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., of the Riverside Press; and *Our Young Folks* to Messrs. Scribner & Co., of New York, publishers of the new juvenile *St. Nicholas*. The January issues of the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Every Saturday* will appear with the imprint of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton and the Riverside Press. Mr. Howells will continue to edit the *Atlantic*, and there will be no change in its general character or management in consequence of the change in proprietors. Mr. Aldrich will still edit *Every Saturday*, and in both these periodicals the programme already announced for 1874 will be carried out.

ACHILLES.

Those of us who have been impelled by thumps or reproaches through the weary pages of Homer or of Virgil, whether in the standard edition of the Dauphin or the scarcely less tedious humdrum hexameter of Pope or Dryden, can not have forgotten the picture of the morose Achilles in his tent. The cause of this isolation was by no means creditable to the patriotism of the great warrior. He is denied a share of the spoils which he had so much aided to gain. The beautiful Busels was refused him; and the schoolboy secretly thought, in the budding emotions that twinkled in his little heart, that this was the only justifiable feature in his neutrality. Catlin, for whom we had, it is to be feared, a more genuine admiration than even for the more authentic version of the great poet, has dared to take a jocular view of the event. He even illustrated by an engraving the curious scene in which a deputation of captains wait on the gloomy leader and implore his aid in the imminent and impending strife. This engraving depicts the hero, as a Nevada rough might appear to-day, sitting on an inverted tub, and smoking a bit of a dudheen, not unlike an honest Hibernian on a strike or discharged from a job. Underneath this picture are these enduring words:

The hero in his tent they found,
His daylights fixed upon the ground.

For the result of the interview we refer the reader to the original, and various translations.

The American people and the Republican party has its Achilles. The two first letters of his name are Hon. Charles Sumner. For long years he was the apostle, he was the chief among those who wrought for freedom to the enslaved millions in the Union. For this cause he endured contumely and personal violence; for this cause he witnessed a civil war between the descendants of those who had made this republic. It was a war costly in blood, treasure, and most costly in alienation of spirit among those who had promised each other solemnly, in the name and presence of God, to be friends. It was a war that tried the rivets of the constitution, and gave it the additional confidence that it had stood the test without explosion.

It has only been since the first step in the march to universal freedom that the zeal of the great leader has become calm. It has only been when the consequences of abolition are to fall where they deserve to fall, on the authors of the African slave trade, on the competitors of slave with free labor, that the hero of American emancipation keeps his tent. The prospect of bringing the republic of San Domingo into the sisterhood of the Union met his disapproval as to the manner in which it should have been done, yet he submitted neither amendment nor substitute for the well meaning, if defective, endeavor. He has been long absent from the councils of the Republican administration, not by its fault, for it has been decorous and just. There may have been disparaging resolutions adopted by his Legislature, but they will, it is said, be rescinded. He is no longer at the head of a committee, which he led so long and so ably. There may be, and are, no doubt, grievances. We deplore these modes of marking a temporary and local spite. Yet Webster when excluded from Faneuil Hall, never visited on Massachusetts the intemperate and intolerant error of those who may have violated the decorum of her public assemblies. Douglas, who held the rostrum of Chicago, though himself inaudible from the tumult which surrounded him, never flinched in his devotion to the cause he then advocated, nor held his fellow-citizens to reproach for a violation of that freedom of speech for which a comparative few were responsible.

And now, when the despotism of Spain has driven a people to resist the bondage of the crown and of the church, is it the time for a leader of American freedom to continue discontented or inactive? When a portion of the Spanish people have declared for emancipation of the slaves, is it just to himself or his cause that Mr. Sumner should find warrant for even moral neutrality? We appeal to him in the name of the colored millions whom he has aided to liberate here. They are no parties to any disrespect which may have been shown Mr. Sumner. It is not through their counsel that any indifference may have been shown to his great talents and invaluable services. Yet is it the colored millions who suffer in their sympathies if not in their safety by the withdrawal of his strength at this critical moment. Slavery still exists on the borders of our former bondage. Six hundred thousand human beings groan in a slavery even worse than our own. Is there no danger that in the continued existence of this institution a nucleus may be formed for a more general reorganization at some future period? The colored millions of America wish the last spark that may smolder even under the ruins of Spanish despotism to be extinguished. It may revive. It may catch. It may communicate a direful conflagration upon this continent. Let the head of the serpent be crushed. We will not dilate upon the obvious duty which the emancipated millions owe to God for his vouchsafed mercies to them, and to humanity for the power to intervene for the prevention of crime. The appeal is made to Achilles to put on his disused armor, to quit his gloomy tent, forget his wrongs, if any exist, and once more place himself at the head of the cohorts he has commanded and the cause he has won.

RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA.

If Congress determines, as it most likely will, that it has no authority for disturbing the *de facto* government of our State, the work of reconstructing Louisiana—upon a basis of republican government in harmony with the federal government, under an amended constitution securing the perpetuity of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the rights of citizenship without regard to the color or previous condition of men—will be done. As this work—which was not properly commenced until General Grant was elected President and entered upon his duties—has been the work of Congress, it may well be supposed that that body is thoroughly familiar with all the legislation it has passed upon the subject, as well as the condition of the Southern States during the time the work of reconstruction has been going on. No laws have been passed in reference to this subject without being duly considered and their necessity understood as of vital importance to the establishment and continuance of republican government in the States to be reconstructed. These laws were required to give effect to the new amendments to the federal constitution declaring slavery abolished and conferring the ballot upon the enfranchised race. None know better than members of Congress the bitter opposition these changes in the constitution met with in the South among a class of people who had formerly been slaveholders; and this opposition was encouraged and emboldened by the course the Democratic party took in 1868, through Mr. Blair, its candidate for Vice President. He made the most prominent issue in that canvass—his denial that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution had been constitutionally effected—and was beaten by the people. They fully endorsed these amendments by electing General Grant President. And this was done without the vote of Louisiana, one of the States in the South that was deprived of its electoral vote by Democratic violence. The failure of the Democrats, in the election of 1868, increased their opposition to reconstruction, as marked out by Congress, and elections in the South became a source of great danger to all Republicans who would enjoy the elective franchise. In many of the States, bands of Ku-Klux were created, to deter the colored people from voting or taking part in politics. This condition of things continued to grow from bad to worse, until, finally, Congress was compelled to pass what are known as the Ku-Klux and enforcement laws. These were passed, making it incumbent on the federal government to enforce that section of the constitution which guarantees to every State a Republican government. This, several of the States had been deprived of by force, organized in opposition to law. The Republican voters of Louisiana were deprived of their right to vote in the presidential election of 1868. So were the Republican voters of other States, particularly those who were colored. The Ku-Klux and enforcement laws were specially designed to secure the choice to the majority of voters of those who were to administer the government. This being the fundamental principle of republican government, Congress deemed it a duty to enforce it by federal authority wherever the authorities of a State were unable to do so. The application of these laws has preserved the rule of the majority in Louisiana, and defeated those who would have usurped the government by suppressing, through the various means set on foot, the voice of the people. Before the passage of the Ku-Klux and enforcement laws men could band together with impunity for the purpose of preventing by force others from exercising their right to vote and make choice of those who were to administer the government; and without these laws, properly administered, there could be no continuance of republican government in Louisiana or any other Southern State, and the work of reconstruction in conformity to the will of Congress and the nation at large would have been rendered impracticable. In finally disposing of what is termed "the Louisiana case," Congress has only to remember these things in order to make the work of reconstruction in Louisiana effectual.

A LONG TIME TO WAIT.

If it is the intention of our banks to hold on to the people's money until every shakey firm in New Orleans can pay its debts, we may cease to hope for any change for the better during this generation. What has the question of one man's honesty to do with another's ability to take up his note? It is something more than suspicious when the banks are to invent a new excuse every day for their shortcomings.

At first suspension was justified on the ground that the East and West wanted to cast off all our greenbacks. Then it was found that three or four banks could not toe the scratch. Now certain weak "big" houses want paper renewed. And all the time the banks are violating their own rules by indirect means. Money goes on the street at two and one-half per cent a month. Checks are daily bought in at three. Money is plenty enough for both these purposes. Instead of demanding gold for cotton, as some over ambitious writers demanded, we see the planters compelled to accept a currency three per cent below greenbacks. National currency was not good enough a few months ago. Now our banks have demonstrated that we can not even get that.

No city in the world can prosper under such burdens as now afflict New Orleans. Money can not be had for less than two per cent a month. Three per cent is often demanded and paid. When the contract is made checks are tendered in lieu of cash, which are three per cent below par. This makes actually five or six per cent a month for the hire of money for thirty days. So long as such enormous profits can be realized, the banks, especially the weak ones, will be in no hurry to evade the terms of their notarial contract. But about the time they get very strong under such a system, the business community will be too weak to run down hill.

We think it would not be out of place to call a mass meeting to protest against such shameful treatment.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.

The millions of bushels of corn inclosed and embargoed by the siege of the elements must greatly affect the compensation of Western labor. There must be fifty million bushels of corn frozen in, stored in barns, elevators, warehouses, canal boats. The inexorable ice king waves his frigid sceptre and all these values are arrested. Then begins the harvest of the speculator and of the railroad ring; then commences a shrinkage which may reduce these fifty to forty millions; then comes the insurance, which takes off, perhaps, a centon the bushel, and the storage that reduces it perhaps another cent. All these come out of the twenty cents a bushel net left the Western farmer *after* the rings are done with him. At the same time the monarch of snow and hail breathes his orders in a tempest over the North seas, the vessels laden with the farmers' corn are sunk or stranded, the miserable immigrants are huddled into boats, which are stove on the iron bound coast of Canada.

Turn, corn farmers, to your natural way to market. Regard the mild and noble Mississippi. Yet find its calm and ample waters bearing your products upon its untaxed current. You enjoy the balmy climate that offers perpetual spring to your citizens who conduct your cargoes. Send your grain from our port; you need neither insure against icebergs, snow storms, rocks, reefs nor hurricanes. You may send the product of the largest farm in our barges, and it will be taken at a single cargo on our vessels.

Corn farmers of the West! why not flank the blockade of the ice king and the ring of railroad robbes that are in conspiracy with him? The Mississippi is your own. You have bought it; you have fought for it. It is your friend and deliverer. Open and keepen it, and you need in future fear no decree of the elements or combination of your enemies. You may defy them.

SPANISH HUMANITY AGAIN.

We copy from the Liverpool *Mail* the decision which follows upon the reckless brutality of a Spanish captain of a merchant steamer committed upon a British vessel, upon trial for damages in the Admiralty Court, London, before the Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore:

This was a cause o damage and was brought by the owners of the ship Northfleet in respect to th collision between that ship and the steamship Murillo on the night of the twenty-second of January last. The Murillo had been arrested, but no appearance was entered on behalf of her owners, and she remained under arrest.

Mr. Butt, Queen's counsel (Mr. Phillimore with him), now moved the court for a decree condemning the Murillo in the damage and ordering her to be sold. He said that the facts of the case asproved by the affidavits were that about 10:30 P. M. of the twenty-second of anuary last the Northfleet was at anchr in the Dungeness Roads in a fair berth with a bright light burning, and nothing to prevent the light from being seen from a considerable distance, when she was stuck by the Murillo, and, notwithstanding se cries of women and others for assistance, the Murillo backed out and immediately steamed away and in about half an hour the Northfleet sank, and 297 out of about 344 persons on board the ship were drowned.

Sir R. J. Phillimore, one of the most eminent judges of international law in the world, did not contet himself with rendering a legal judgment—did not repress his horror for the wilful murder of nearly three hundred men, women and children, and for the fiendish indifference to human suffering which abandoned them without offer of aid. The indignant judge said:

I grant the prayer of the motion which has just been made o me, but I do not think I ought to content myself with the mere discharge of that part of my office. I find it difficult to express in adequate terms the indignation which the brutality and meanness of those who had charge of the Murillo must excite in the bosom of every man not void of the ordinary feelings of humanity. This case, indeed, represents all the cruelty without any of the courage of the pirate.

If this decree could have been satisfied by an apology it would not have cost the Spaniard a cent.

The *Times* displayits ignorance of the law, and makes unbstantiated charges against the tax assessors in its editorial on the subject of "Assessments." It is true that Judge Hawkinshas never failed to reduce an over assement where such fact has been proven; the satisfaction of the court; but it is not true that the "assessment of propertyat two-thirds of its cash valuation is a all established precedent" here, or that the court or the Auditor will be likely t permit such a precedent to be estabhed under existing statutes. Section fcy-one of Mr. Clinton's official compilion of the revenue laws, which our nehbor will profit in many ways by perusg, emphatically declares that all taxab property shall be assessed "at a fair ca valuation."

Such reckless statments as the *Times'* article referred to cdains misleads property-owners into a slief that they have been illegally dealt th, causing them to indulge in unjust ai acrimonious reflections upon public ocers, who are from the same cause great embarrassed in the discharge of their dies. And we make this contradiction cnothe assertion of our contemporary: ider assesment instead of over valuion is the great evil, and particularly is is the case with regard to capital in ide, stocks and personal property genelly.

The Committee oSeventy is to have a meeting on Mony, Congress meets on the same day iless the session is postponed in defence to the former. New Orleans and ashington will both present stirring sces on the first day of December, especial New Orleans.

A philosopher s that "a true man never frets about hiace in the world, but just slides into it like gravitation of his nature, and swings re as easily as a star."

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB,

THE REGULAR

FALL AND WINTER MEETING OF 1873

Will commence

Saturday, ecember 6,

And continue the nineteenth and thirteenth.

THREE RACES EACH DAY.

Over $9500 in rses and Stakes.

G. A. BREAUX,
President.

no29 1m

NEW ORLEA PURCHASING BUREAU.

96.....Cas Street.....96

SHOPING

Of every description (ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best business insures a greater to customers.

CIRCULARS AND SALES SENT FREE.

S. H. MOGRIDGE.

ap2 1y8p

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		$136,695 02
Bonds and stocks		159,928 33
Suspended debt (old portfolio)		302,918 71
Bills receivable (taken in settlement)		209 522 53
Loans and discounts		940,558 22
Mortgage stock department		1,010,501 00
Foreign and domestic exchange at par		376,512 36
Specie	$76,144 46	
Legal tenders	298,209 64	
Exchanges for Clearing House	352,976 67	
Clearing House certificates	102,000 00—	729,330 11
Total assets		$3,901,537 02

LIABILITIES.

Individual depositors	$1,249,704 46	
Due foreign banks and bankers	302,376 22	
Circulation	72,170 00	
Clearing House certificates	144,000 00	
Other cash liabilities	4,975 60	
	$1,774,226 08	
Capital stock	$1,500,000 00	
Reserve fund	500,000 00	
Profit and loss	128,111 54—2,129,111 54	
Total		$3,901,537 02

JOHN G. GAINES, President.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier. no27 6t 2p

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

CANAL BANK,

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

RESOURCES.

Real estate		$162,148 37
Stocks		9,026 76
Suspended debts, $653,200 87, valued at		67,553 80
Taxes paid		25,545 65
Protest account		32 60
Current expenses		19,292 57
Law expenses		4,277 60
Premiums paid for sterling		25,828 33
Notes and bills discounted		1,321,277 67
Foreign exchange at par	$172,748 89	
New York exchange at par	15,529 82	
New York exchange gold	2,231 85—	190,518 66
Specie	19,772 72	
Legal tenders	622,079 65	
Exchanges for Clearing House	163,265 67	
Clearing House certificates	24,000 00—	849,159 04
Total		$2,674,429 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—Paid in	$1,000,000 00	
Surplus fund	34,418 20	
Unpaid dividends	10,964 00	
Discount account	35,259 92	
Individual depositors	1,396,999 53	
Foreign banks and bankers	112,099 00	
Circulation outstanding	34,660 00	
Total		$2,674,429 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.

GRAND OPENING

OF

JERRY DONOVAN'S

NEW HEADQUARTERS.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that his saloon, the NEW HEADQUARTERS, will be formally opened at No. 122 Carondelet street (Davidson Row), at seven o'clock THIS EVENING, on which occasion he will be pleased to meet his friends and patrons.

The very best Wines and Liquors will always be found at the New Headquarters, and an excellent Lunch will be spread each day. Give me a call.

no29 1t 2p JERRY DONOVAN.

METAIRIE CEMETERY.

OFFICE METAIRIE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION,
No. 22 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

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 Charlie Wood. no28 6m

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

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 C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, Customhouse building, New Orleans.

Blanks always on hand. no1

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Has returned to the city.

Office No. 152 Julia street.

oct26 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. oct26

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 50,000 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

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. mh13 1y

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF LEON MEYER, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1267.

WHEREAS, LEON MEYER, OF NEW ORLEANS, in said 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 therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twentieth day of December, 1873, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any 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 ninetieth day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 28, 1873.

no29 dec 13 S. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. C. C. LOGAN VS. JAMES LOGAN—NO. 5242.

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. 5242:

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,
Deputy Clerk.

no26 dec13 3t*

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 indorsed, dated November 20, 1873, payable one year after date, and signed ne varietur by C. J. Foulon, notary.

2. A note for $500, drawn by H. Pedarre, to his own order and by him indorsed, dated October 29, 1873, payable one year after date, and signed ne varietur by Foulon, notary.

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

4. Two notes paid by the subscriber at maturity, at the Bank of Commerce, 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 ne varietur, by Cesar Drouet, notary.

5. A note for $1100 with interest, drawn by subscriber, and by him paid at the People's Bank, in this city, at maturity, in October, 1872, and signed ne varietur by A. Dreyfous, notary.

6. A certificate of the stock of the insurance company of which Mr. C. Cavarec 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.

ALEXANDRE GODEAUX,
no28 2t* New Orleans Insurance Association.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Mrs. Fanny Stroop vs. Steamboat Andrew Ackley—No. 10,299.

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

THE STEAMBOAT ANDREW ACKLEY, her engines, furniture, etc., now libeled by Mrs. Fanny Stroop, 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 steamboat Andrew Ackley should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

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

S. B. PACKARD,
no 29 de3 10 14 United States Marshal.

United States vs. Spanish Bark Cavadonga—No. 10,295.

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 CAVADONGA, 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 libelants.

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

S. B. PACKARD,
no27 de3 10 14 United States Marshal.

Henry Thompson vs. Schooner Cora—No. 10,253.

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 CORA, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by Henry Thompson 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, 1873, 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, seventeenth day of November, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
no23 29 de6 14 United States Marshal.

United States vs. 14,200 Cigars, etc.—No. 10,294.

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—

14,200 CIGARS and fifteen cases RUM, now libeled by 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 articles should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, seventeenth day of November, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
no23 29 de6 14 United States Marshal.

J. W. Kennedy and E. E. Dreyfus vs. Schooner Patrel—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 PATREL, her tackle, etc., now libeled by J. W. Kennedy and E. E. Dreyfus, 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.

S. B. PACKARD,
no27 de3 10 14 United States Marshal.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$500,000
Assets December 31, 1872.....735,[illegible]

Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks, divide 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. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

George Urquhart, M. Payro,
C. T. Dugason, Placide Pesetati,
G. W. Babcock, Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard, E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber, W. S. Schmidt,
Charles Laffite, J. Tuyes. [illegible]

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of its charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873.....$[illegible]

Viz: Fire premiums.....$185,721 59
Marine premiums..... 186,500 58
River premiums..... 39,491 47— 410,713

Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums..... [illegible]

Net premiums.....$[illegible]

Fire losses.....$74,622 98
Marine losses..... 152,136 13
River losses..... 10,185 77

Total.....$237,144 88
Taxes, etc..... 10,233 80
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account... 27,863 19— 275,[illegible]

Profits.....$[illegible]

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

City and other bonds.....$53,[illegible]
Bank and other stocks..... [illegible]
Stock and scrip of insurance companies. [illegible]
Real estate..... [illegible]
Bills receivable on mortgages..... [illegible]
Bills receivable..... [illegible]
Premiums in course of collection..... [illegible]
Cash on hand and in Europe..... [illegible]

Total.....$[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct extract 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 [illegible] PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after MONDAY, May 12, 1873, when 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. Hicks,
Ant. Carriere, Chas. Honold,
George A. Fosdick, D. Jamison,
R. Brugier, R. S. Howard,
F. Anderson, Felix Larue,
A. Frerichs, Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar, Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer, Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose, William Knox,
E. Marquese, W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weisheaar, J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt, Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams, A. K. Miller,
Charles Laffitte, Edward Murphy,
Rudolph Sieg, J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black, Silas Weeks.

George W. Hynson.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

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

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

On fire risks..... $[illegible]
On marine risks..... [illegible]
On river risks..... [illegible]

Total premiums..... $[illegible]
Less unearned premiums..... [illegible]

Net earned premiums May 31, 1873..... $[illegible]

Losses paid—
On fire risks..... $422 708 38
On marine risks..... 48,149 47
On river risks..... 63,541 34
Taxes..... 23,902 23
Reinsurances and return premiums..... 61,064 45

Total..... $629,366 84
Deduct interest, less expenses..... 17,777 21—$[illegible]

Profit..... $[illegible]

The company has the following assets:

Real estate..... $[illegible]
City bonds..... [illegible]
Bank and railroad stocks..... [illegible]
Notes secured by mortgage..... [illegible]
Notes secured by pledge..... [illegible]
Bills receivable..... [illegible]
Premium in course of collection..... [illegible]
State bonds..... [illegible]