

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

Indiana will have a two million dollar State House.

A poor woman can see more sympathy in a sixpence than in streams of tears.

The New York Commercial Advertiser calls journalistic indignation "a paper choler."

Mr. James Parton has finished his "Life of Jefferson." It will be published in book form.

The Minerva Social Club gives a fancy dress and masquerade soiree at Minerva Hall this evening.

"The American man of leisure," says a writer in Scribner's, for December, "is a sort of lost dog."

An English journal says that we are indebted to Lord Russell for the remark that a proverb is "the wisdom of many and the wit of one."

"Caste" will be performed at the theatre in Mobile on Friday evening of this week by amateurs, for the benefit of the family of Captain Fry.

The editor of the Panama Star apologizes for the non appearance of his paper by saying that he had to haul off his duck basket out of his legs.

There is an unfortunate disposition in a man to attend much more to the faults of his companions which offend him, than to the perfections which please him.

A couple recently appeared before a Sioux City justice of the peace to be married. "Hold up your right hands," said the judge. "Now, what do you know about this case?"

A Scottish clergyman, says the Saturday Review, quoted a text of Scripture in his prayer, and added, for the instruction of his audience, "For that, O Lord, is the correct translation of the passage."

One young man, at least, will sleep no more in church. On waking from his last nap, he found his false teeth lying pleasantly on his bosom, to the astonishment of himself and a number of witnesses.

Mr. Auguste Davis, the accomplished musician, sends us a copy of his latest composition, for the piano. It is a spirited march, entitled "Viva Cuba!" On the title page of the music sheet is represented the Cuban flag in colors.

We direct the attention of dry goods dealers in the city and country to the advertisement of Messrs. Wallace & Co., which will be found in another column this morning. There is an unusual opportunity to buy cheap for cash offered by this great house.

A couple who registered themselves the other day at a Chicago hotel as "George Lord and lady, Stewartville, New York," left a lady behind them when they paid their bill. The landlord being childless concluded to accept the offering of the Lord and adopted the foundling.

"Bah!" said Prince Bismarck to the Countess Andrássy, in company with whom he witnessed the death agonies of Cardinal Winchester, in the play of Henry VI., "this Cardinal dies well enough, but what a one Cardinal if I had been Shakespeare, I should have killed off the whole ninety of them!"

A nice question of taste: Jeweler—What kind of a chain would you like? Young man—Well, I don't know, hardly. What kind of a chain would you think I ought to have; that is, what style would you think would be the most becoming for a young man what carries groceries to some of the best families in town?

The newspapers give some amusing examples of Thanksgiving literature. The Governor of Wyoming winds up his Thanksgiving proclamation in this style: "Give thanks unto the Lord, for His mercy endureth forever. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed," etc.

The Popular Science Monthly gives an account of the finding of an ancient well in Illinois. It was discovered thirty-two feet beneath the surface, the overlying layer being of mud, and above that twenty-two feet of sand and gravel. The well was built of stone, laid in a sand and lime cement, and was complete even to the carbstone.

Oysters are in perfection when from five to seven years old. An oysterman can tell the age of a bivalve by counting the successive layers or plates overlapping each other each of which is termed a shoot, and indicates a year's growth. Judging from the size and thickness which some shells attain, an oyster may be capable of arriving at the respectable age of three-score and not be the Methuselah of his tribe then.

In 1881, a committee of eight, including the pastor, was chosen at a town meeting in Hingham, Massachusetts, to seat the people of the town in the new meeting house. By their report it appears the men were separated from the women, while the young men were seated on the gallery at the west end, and "ye maids of the one at the east end." Out of 163 women who were placed, all were evidently young, except one "old widow Andrews."

The Portland Transcript tells a story of the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, of Portsmouth, who some years ago spent several weeks on Star Island for the benefit of his health, and the pulpit of the little stone church being unoccupied, he volunteered to preach for the people during his stay. The church was accordingly opened, and he ministered unto them to their apparent acceptance. The preacher, however, did not learn in what appreciation his labors were held until he prepared to make his departure, when his interested hearers sent him a bill for the use of the church.

An interesting experiment has been made to prove that tobacco is absorbed in the tissue of the body. The patient is enveloped in a wet sheet, and then, over this, in blankets. By this means it is claimed that through the operation of the principles of endosmosis and exosmosis, the water of the sheet is made to enter the body, while at the same time impurities are withdrawn therefrom. Now, on a habitual user of tobacco being subjected for an hour to this process, it is found on his envelopments being taken off, that the odor of tobacco cannot be found on his body, and from the sheet in which he has lain, is perceptible to every one present.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS. The prompt organization of the House of Representatives on Monday has dissipated the fears (or perhaps hopes) of a certain class of "knowing ones" who were around on Carondelet street a few weeks ago with some rather startling propositions. A sample of this class professed to be ready to bet—first, that the McEnery faction would be placed in power within two weeks of the assembling of Congress; second, that there would never be another meeting of that body, as there would certainly be a break-up in a grand row over the contest for Speaker.

It is just such nonsense as this which has claimed the attention and distracted the councils of the people of New Orleans for many years. Nothing is so absurd to find ready believers among our varied population. We did not hear that any bets were made on either of the above propositions, probably for the reason that their originator had no money to put up for the purpose. He was probably the agent of a ring, or a principal in some transaction that could be promoted temporarily by an apprehension of a general smash up of our whole political fabric—something like that which occurred in 1861—and from the effects of which more than one-half the white people of the State were completely ruined.

But Congress has met and organized, and we are ready for the fulfillment of the other prophecy. It will be observed, as a straw which shows the direction of the political breeze, that General Butler, who is the leader of the House, made a motion, at an early stage in the proceedings, to seat all the Louisiana Republican members, including Pinchback, who has since his election as a member from the State at large, been appointed, by the representatives of the people of this State, to a still higher congressional position. But his admission to the House, or at least the recognition of his right of membership, is necessary to settle another question. An affirmative vote rules out the Fusion contestant, and in case of Mr. Pinchback's resignation, will create a vacancy, thus permitting to the people the duty of holding a new election. Such prompt action on the part of the House may be considered as a definitive settlement of the Louisiana question—the Apomattox of the little rebellion inaugurated here with a Republican leader for its chosen general in chief.

If, when this result is known, the self-vaunted "real people" can be prevailed upon to accept it as a finality, and leave "politics alone" until they have secured the respect and confidence of their neighbors of the dominant party by their consistent good conduct, it will be all the better for them, all the better for the whole State. The Democratic leaders, while they have it in their power to agitate until they injure not only themselves but thousands of their own friends who really have no taste for politics, can never succeed in building themselves up on the ruins of the Republican party. Nor can they ever defeat it on the basis of hatred to the negro or the Union, disguised by a very thin mask of economy and reform. We know the difference that exists between the professions and the promises of such politicians as have for the past ten or twelve years undertaken the congenial task of leading the white people of this State by the nose and bullying the colored population into a compliance with their ambitious desires in regard to political preferment. The Republican party has been too much occupied since reconstruction in defending itself against the wicked attacks of its enemies to devote much time to the consideration of measures for the good of the public. Our several riots, organized for no other purpose than to capture the public offices for the benefit of those who neither had a right to them nor the capacity to discharge the duties, have cost the taxpayers, directly or indirectly, millions of dollars. In self defense an expensive Metropolitan Police force has been found necessary, and large sums have been demanded every year to arm, equip and maintain the militia. The hope that Congress would finally interfere in the affairs of the State and pass an order adversely to the interests of the Republican party has stimulated and kept alive an almost desperate contest on the part of the Democracy during the past year. But the proceedings of the House yesterday, by which Messrs. Sheldon and Sypher were seated, and Mr. Pinchback's case sent to the Committee on Elections, may be regarded as a final blow to such delusive hopes. There does not remain a shadow of a chance for McEnery, McMillen, Sheridan, nor any of the pretended officials of the Democratic selection. They ought to have foreseen this result in the action of the Senate and the executive last winter, but they were so blinded by their own ardor for success, that they could not see, and unfortunately have followed the advice of those who have found their profit in keeping up the agitation. In the language of the Fusionists, which they applied *ad hoc* to the report of a Senate committee, the highest tribunal in the country has decided against them, and it is time for them to realize a sense of their true condition. The meeting of Congress, from which event both parties expected such gratifying results, has taken place, and the result is known. We may now withdraw our sentiments from the frontier and concentrate our energies upon local matters, for the fight so long waging has been nobly won.

HARD NUTS. Our correspondent "Poor Man," asks some questions, most of which may be answered in the affirmative, and all of which imply an abandonment of home duty by those who should have made this Louisiana desert blossom as a rose. It is the easiest thing in the world to throw blame on others as a means of diverting ourselves of responsibility. Calob Balderstone, the threadbare servant of a pauper nobleman, was accustomed to account for the want of any article of style or comfort by laying its loss to a thunder storm, which, according to his account, was about equal to a Peruvian earthquake. In like manner many of our political philoso-

phers attribute all the decline of New Orleans to "the war." The war was destructive of many interests, but it created other interests of even superior social value. It liberated capital employed in the purchase of labor, but which is now applied and expended in the encouragement of all the industries of our city and country. Our laborers now cost nothing, except their maintenance. This they deduct from their own earnings. The balance of these earnings was formerly expended for the purchase of additional labor; now it is expended in goods, lands, animals, buildings and professional services. Why, then, with such enlarged expenditures of cotton and sugar money, should not all our interests prosper? Take a case to contrast the past and present. John Brown, a colored man, cotton for his master, when a slave, five bales of cotton, which, at ante-war prices, brought two hundred and fifty dollars. From this his master deducted not exceeding twenty-five dollars to furnish John with coarse and comfortable clothing, etc. The remainder of two hundred and twenty-five dollars was repaid to aid in the purchase of another laborer to aid John in the production of more cotton. John Brown is now a free citizen; he makes four or five bales of cotton; they bring double their former prices. Out of this price John expends in merchandise, and for other purposes other than for food, one hundred and fifty dollars. The remaining three hundred and fifty dollars is capitalized and kept in Louisiana. John Brown is no Pariah. He has no motive to see the "can-can" in the "Mabille," nor has he an ambition to freeze in the high Alps, or to witness the beauties of the open at La Scala. Formerly bills would have been drawn against the labor of John to liquidate the expense of enjoying the luxuries of the New and Old World. John Brown is a true patriot; he remains in his country for his country's good. Why, with all his earnings except twenty-five dollars, sent out of the State in one case, and all his earnings kept or expended in the State, on the other, the State is not better off than under a former condition of labor, we can not see. Certainly the former master of John Brown has lost a living in the labor of John, but John himself has gained a living. The account of human happiness is then balanced. Indeed, for that matter the content of the freeman is substituted for the enforced obedience of the slave; but the State of Louisiana *now* imports her labor without spending a cent.

Every railroad train, every ocean steamer brings her laborers who land themselves and go to work creating values. These values are not sent out of the State to purchase labor for cash; they are expended or invested here. The questions of "poor man" are well put. They raise the suspicion that the State is not so badly off as is represented; they show that if the war is responsible for much individual misfortune, it has developed interests which more than replace those which it has destroyed.

CHEIF JUSTICE WILLIAMS. The Republicans of Louisiana have especial reason to thank President Grant for the merited and substantial compliment bestowed upon their able and unswerving friend, the late Attorney General. To George H. Williams more than any other man in Washington, perhaps, unless it be the President himself, are we indebted for the signal success that has heretofore attended our efforts to defeat the grand scheme of fraud to wrest the government of this State out of the hands of the chosen servants of the people and turn it over to the Fusion faction. In every turn of the severe contest that began about a year ago, and ended with the rejection of the report of the Senate committee, the able Attorney General was active, vigilant, successful. Now that we regard the fight as practically at an end, we recall his services with gratitude, and rejoice that the President has been afforded an opportunity to bestow a proper mark of distinction upon so much solid work and ability. Mr. Williams has been highly distinguished as a Senator and a Cabinet officer, and will doubtless ornament the high position of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to which he has just been called. His successor in the Cabinet, General Bristow, of Kentucky, has for some years occupied the position of solicitor general in the Attorney General's office, ranking next to the head of the law department. He is an able lawyer and a thorough going patriot who stood fast to the flag of his country, when the secessionists of Kentucky were doing their utmost to carry that State into rebellion.

CHEERING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. Colonel J. W. Fairfax received last evening, from a very responsible source, the following telegram: WASHINGTON, December 2, 1873. Governor Pinchback's name was put in Butler's resolution to check Sheridan and strengthen his own case in the Senate. Pinchback will certainly be seated, and you may safely congratulate his friends.

While the above may be slightly indefinite on the point as to whether Mr. Pinchback is certain to be seated in the upper or lower branch of the national Legislature, the consequences as regards the political status of the existing government of Louisiana are of the same. In either house his admission to a seat involves the recognition of the validity of the election of last November, and it is not even a probability that the results thereof, as declared by the legal returning board, and by the national administration, will be at all disturbed. With the seating of Mr. Pinchback we may consider the famous "Louisiana case" forever closed.

WALLACE & CO. IMPORTANT TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE. Having marked down the prices of our entire stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods we are now offering EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. Great Bargains in Fall and Winter Goods for Prompt Cash. WALLACE & CO. Nos. 11 and 13 Magazine street. Corner of Common.

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 \$9500 in Purse and Stakes. G. A. BREAUX, President. NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU. 96 Canal Street.

SHOPPING. Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best bargains assures a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGRIDGE. ap2 1/2

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS AND TAXPAYERS. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Auditor's Office. New Orleans, November 29, 1873. Owing to the fact that the time assigned by the revenue law for the return of delinquent rolls calls this month, December 5, and to the many unexpected embarrassments to taxpayers, arising from the financial difficulties of the country, many persons who, if the rolls are closed at that time, are returned delinquent with the intention of paying their taxes before penalties accrue, and will be able to do so if a few more days are granted. The hardship of such cases being apparent, and believing that the best interests of the State, as well as of taxpayers, will be promoted by this course, you are hereby authorized to receive taxes on the current roll, and also on the rolls of previous years, without penalties in the first instance, and without additional penalties in the second instance, up to the last day of the month of December 29, after that date the rolls must be closed and further extensions cannot be made. All who have not their taxes returned according to law, the same rule will be applied in regard to the settlement of the tax bills now in the hands of the sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. At the Close of Business, on Saturday, November 30, 1873. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$961,114.14. United States bonds, \$60,000.00. Demand deposits, \$5,800.00. Bonds and stocks, \$25,729.63. Due from banks and bankers, \$17,527.22. Current expenses, \$2,841.50. Real estate and fixtures, \$15,563.56. Cash, \$14,716.00. Clearing House certificates, \$43,600.00. Legal tender notes, \$128,368.19. Specie, \$74.93. Checks on other banks, \$16,424.75. \$1,238,174.04. LIABILITIES. Capital stock, \$500,000.00. Circulation, \$45,000.00. Individual deposits, \$94,745.05. Dividends unpaid, \$1,177.37. Due banks and bankers, \$15,239.39. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$26,921.25. Undivided profits, \$2,509.93. Total, \$1,238,174.04. JAMES CHALANOR, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CANAL BANK. At the Close of Business, on Friday, November 21, 1873. RESOURCES. Real estate, \$162,194.37. Stocks, \$3,926.76. Suspended delinquent, \$1,413.29. At, \$6,733.89. Taxes paid, \$25,243.85. Protest accounts, \$2.69. Current expenses, \$18,232.57. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$4,277.40. Premiums paid for sterling, \$25,229.31. Notes and bills discounted, \$1,241,277.61. Foreign exchange at par, \$172,749.89. New York exchange at par, \$15,239.39. New York exchange gold, \$2,211.85. Specie, \$19,516.66. Legal tenders, \$22,973.62. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$13,285.67. Clearing House certificates, \$14,909.00. Total, \$2,674,429.65. LIABILITIES. Capital stock—Paid in, \$1,200,000.00. Surplus fund, \$29,060.00. Undivided profits, \$19,841.29. Discount accounts, \$35,239.92. Individual deposits, \$1,296,399.33. Foreign banks and bankers, \$11,908.90. Circulation outstanding, \$1,816.00. 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 JONES, President. CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-first day of November, 1873. THRO. GUYOT, Notary Public.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA. (Banking Department). At the close of business on Monday, the twenty-fourth of November, 1873. RESOURCES. Real estate, \$136,535.03. Bonds and stocks, \$15,929.23. Suspended debt (old position), \$32,913.71. Bills receivable (taken in settlement), \$20,522.52. Loans and discounts, \$43,253.52. Mortgage stock department, \$1,019,281.94. Foreign and domestic exchange at par, \$76,812.36. Specie, \$75,114.49. Legal tenders, \$28,290.04. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$22,976.67. Clearing House certificates, \$12,909.00. Total assets, \$3,391,307.62. LIABILITIES. Individual deposits, \$1,242,794.96. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$32,276.22. Circulation, \$72,179.00. Clearing House certificates, \$14,000.00. Other cash liabilities, \$4,975.60. Total, \$1,772,225.83. Capital stock, \$1,200,000.00. Reserve fund, \$29,060.00. Undivided profits, \$19,841.29. Profit and loss, \$128,111.54. Total, \$1,376,011.83. JOHN G. GAINES, President. J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

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, \$136,535.03. Bonds and stocks, \$15,929.23. Suspended debt (old position), \$32,913.71. Bills receivable (taken in settlement), \$20,522.52. Loans and discounts, \$43,253.52. Mortgage stock department, \$1,019,281.94. Foreign and domestic exchange at par, \$76,812.36. Specie, \$75,114.49. Legal tenders, \$28,290.04. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$22,976.67. Clearing House certificates, \$12,909.00. Total assets, \$3,391,307.62. LIABILITIES. Individual deposits, \$1,242,794.96. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$32,276.22. Circulation, \$72,179.00. Clearing House certificates, \$14,000.00. Other cash liabilities, \$4,975.60. Total, \$1,772,225.83. Capital stock, \$1,200,000.00. Reserve fund, \$29,060.00. Undivided profits, \$19,841.29. Profit and loss, \$128,111.54. Total, \$1,376,011.83. JOHN G. GAINES, President. J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

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, \$136,535.03. Bonds and stocks, \$15,929.23. Suspended debt (old position), \$32,913.71. Bills receivable (taken in settlement), \$20,522.52. Loans and discounts, \$43,253.52. Mortgage stock department, \$1,019,281.94. Foreign and domestic exchange at par, \$76,812.36. Specie, \$75,114.49. Legal tenders, \$28,290.04. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$22,976.67. Clearing House certificates, \$12,909.00. Total assets, \$3,391,307.62. LIABILITIES. Individual deposits, \$1,242,794.96. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$32,276.22. Circulation, \$72,179.00. Clearing House certificates, \$14,000.00. Other cash liabilities, \$4,975.60. Total, \$1,772,225.83. Capital stock, \$1,200,000.00. Reserve fund, \$29,060.00. Undivided profits, \$19,841.29. Profit and loss, \$128,111.54. Total, \$1,376,011.83. JOHN G. GAINES, President. J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

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, \$136,535.03. Bonds and stocks, \$15,929.23. Suspended debt (old position), \$32,913.71. Bills receivable (taken in settlement), \$20,522.52. Loans and discounts, \$43,253.52. Mortgage stock department, \$1,019,281.94. Foreign and domestic exchange at par, \$76,812.36. Specie, \$75,114.49. Legal tenders, \$28,290.04. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$22,976.67. Clearing House certificates, \$12,909.00. Total assets, \$3,391,307.62. LIABILITIES. Individual deposits, \$1,242,794.96. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$32,276.22. Circulation, \$72,179.00. Clearing House certificates, \$14,000.00. Other cash liabilities, \$4,975.60. Total, \$1,772,225.83. Capital stock, \$1,200,000.00. Reserve fund, \$29,060.00. Undivided profits, \$19,841.29. Profit and loss, \$128,111.54. Total, \$1,376,011.83. JOHN G. GAINES, President. J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

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, \$136,535.03. Bonds and stocks, \$15,929.23. Suspended debt (old position), \$32,913.71. Bills receivable (taken in settlement), \$20,522.52. Loans and discounts, \$43,253.52. Mortgage stock department, \$1,019,281.94. Foreign and domestic exchange at par, \$76,812.36. Specie, \$75,114.49. Legal tenders, \$28,290.04. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$22,976.67. Clearing House certificates, \$12,909.00. Total assets, \$3,391,307.62. LIABILITIES. Individual deposits, \$1,242,794.96. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$32,276.22. Circulation, \$72,179.00. Clearing House certificates, \$14,000.00. Other cash liabilities, \$4,975.60. Total, \$1,772,225.83. Capital stock, \$1,200,000.00. Reserve fund, \$29,060.00. Undivided profits, \$19,841.29. Profit and loss, \$128,111.54. Total, \$1,376,011.83. JOHN G. GAINES, President. J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

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 \$9500 in Purse and Stakes. G. A. BREAUX, President. NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU. 96 Canal Street.

SHOPPING. Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best bargains assures a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGRIDGE. ap2 1/2

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS AND TAXPAYERS. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Auditor's Office. New Orleans, November 29, 1873. Owing to the fact that the time assigned by the revenue law for the return of delinquent rolls calls this month, December 5, and to the many unexpected embarrassments to taxpayers, arising from the financial difficulties of the country, many persons who, if the rolls are closed at that time, are returned delinquent with the intention of paying their taxes before penalties accrue, and will be able to do so if a few more days are granted. The hardship of such cases being apparent, and believing that the best interests of the State, as well as of taxpayers, will be promoted by this course, you are hereby authorized to receive taxes on the current roll, and also on the rolls of previous years, without penalties in the first instance, and without additional penalties in the second instance, up to the last day of the month of December 29, after that date the rolls must be closed and further extensions cannot be made. All who have not their taxes returned according to law, the same rule will be applied in regard to the settlement of the tax bills now in the hands of the sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. At the Close of Business, on Saturday, November 30, 1873. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$961,114.14. United States bonds, \$60,000.00. Demand deposits, \$5,800.00. Bonds and stocks, \$25,729.63. Due from banks and bankers, \$17,527.22. Current expenses, \$2,841.50. Real estate and fixtures, \$15,563.56. Cash, \$14,716.00. Clearing House certificates, \$43,600.00. Legal tender notes, \$128,368.19. Specie, \$74.93. Checks on other banks, \$16,424.75. \$1,238,174.04. LIABILITIES. Capital stock, \$500,000.00. Circulation, \$45,000.00. Individual deposits, \$94,745.05. Dividends unpaid, \$1,177.37. Due banks and bankers, \$15,239.39. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$26,921.25. Undivided profits, \$2,509.93. Total, \$1,238,174.04. JAMES CHALANOR, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CANAL BANK. At the Close of Business, on Friday, November 21, 1873. RESOURCES. Real estate, \$162,194.37. Stocks, \$3,926.76. Suspended delinquent, \$1,413.29. At, \$6,733.89. Taxes paid, \$25,243.85. Protest accounts, \$2.69. Current expenses, \$18,232.57. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$4,277.40. Premiums paid for sterling, \$25,229.31. Notes and bills discounted, \$1,241,277.61. Foreign exchange at par, \$172,749.89. New York exchange at par, \$15,239.39. New York exchange gold, \$2,211.85. Specie, \$19,516.66. Legal tenders, \$22,973.62. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$13,285.67. Clearing House certificates, \$14,909.00. Total, \$2,674,429.65. LIABILITIES. Capital stock—Paid in, \$1,200,000.00. Surplus fund, \$29,060.00. Undivided profits, \$19,841.29. Discount accounts, \$35,239.92. Individual deposits, \$1,296,399.33. Foreign banks and bankers, \$11,908.90. Circulation outstanding, \$1,816.00. 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 JONES, President. CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-first day of November, 1873. THRO. GUYOT, Notary Public.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA. (Banking Department). At the close of business on Monday, the twenty-fourth of November, 1873. RESOURCES. Real estate, \$136,535.03. Bonds and stocks, \$15,929.23. Suspended debt (old position), \$32,913.71. Bills receivable (taken in settlement), \$20,522.52. Loans and discounts, \$43,253.52. Mortgage stock department, \$1,019,281.94. Foreign and domestic exchange at par, \$76,812.36. Specie, \$75,114.49. Legal tenders, \$28,290.04. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$22,976.67. Clearing House certificates, \$12,909.00. Total assets, \$3,391,307.62. LIABILITIES. Individual deposits, \$1,242,794.96. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$32,276.22. Circulation, \$72,179.00. Clearing House certificates, \$14,000.00. Other cash liabilities, \$4,975.60. Total, \$1,772,225.83. Capital stock, \$1,200,000.00. Reserve fund, \$29,060.00. Undivided profits, \$19,841.29. Profit and loss, \$128,111.54. Total, \$1,376,011.83. JOHN G. GAINES, President. J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA. (Banking Department). At the close of business on Monday, the twenty-fourth of November, 1873. RESOURCES. Real estate, \$136,535.03. Bonds and stocks, \$15,929.23. Suspended debt (old position), \$32,913.71. Bills receivable (taken in settlement), \$20,522.52. Loans and discounts, \$43,253.52. Mortgage stock department, \$1,019,281.94. Foreign and domestic exchange at par, \$76,812.36. Specie, \$75,114.49. Legal tenders, \$28,290.04. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$22,976.67. Clearing House certificates, \$12,909.00. Total assets, \$3,391,307.62. LIABILITIES. Individual deposits, \$1,242,794.96. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$32,276.22. Circulation, \$72,179.00. Clearing House certificates, \$14,000.00. Other cash liabilities, \$4,975.60. Total, \$1,772,225.83. Capital stock, \$1,200,000.00. Reserve fund, \$29,060.00. Undivided profits, \$19,841.29. Profit and loss, \$128,111.54. Total, \$1,376,011.83. JOHN G. GAINES, President. J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA. (Banking Department). At the close of business on Monday, the twenty-fourth of November, 1873. RESOURCES. Real estate, \$136,535.03. Bonds and stocks, \$15,929.23. Suspended debt (old position), \$32,913.71. Bills receivable (taken in settlement), \$20,522.52. Loans and discounts, \$43,253.52. Mortgage stock department, \$1,019,281.94. Foreign and domestic exchange at par, \$76,812.36. Specie, \$75,114.49. Legal tenders, \$28,290.04. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$22,976.67. Clearing House certificates, \$12,909.00. Total assets, \$3,391,307.62. LIABILITIES. Individual deposits, \$1,242,794.96. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$32,276.22. Circulation, \$72,179.00. Clearing House certificates, \$14,000.00. Other cash liabilities, \$4,975.60. Total, \$1,772,225.83. Capital stock, \$1,200,000.00. Reserve fund, \$29,060.00. Undivided profits, \$19,841.29. Profit and loss, \$128,111.54. Total, \$1,376,011.83. JOHN G. GAINES, President. J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA. (Banking Department). At the close of business on Monday, the twenty-fourth of November, 1873. RESOURCES. Real estate, \$136,535.03. Bonds and stocks, \$15,929.23. Suspended debt (old position), \$32,913.71. Bills receivable (taken in settlement), \$20,522.52. Loans and discounts, \$43,253.52. Mortgage stock department, \$1,019,281.94. Foreign and domestic exchange at par, \$76,812.36. Specie, \$75,114.49. Legal tenders, \$28,290.04. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$22,976.67. Clearing House certificates, \$12,909.00. Total assets, \$3,391,307.62. LIABILITIES. Individual deposits, \$1,242,794.96. Due foreign banks and bankers, \$32,276.22. Circulation, \$72,179.00. Clearing House certificates, \$14,000.00. Other cash liabilities, \$4,975.60. Total, \$1,772,225.83. Capital stock, \$1,200,000.00. Reserve fund, \$29,060.00. Undivided profits, \$19,841.29. Profit and loss, \$128,111.54. Total, \$1,376,011.83. JOHN G. GAINES, President. J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA. (Banking Department). At the close of business on Monday, the twenty-fourth of November, 1873. RESOURCES. Real estate, \$136,535.03. Bonds and stocks, \$15,929.23. Suspended debt (old position), \$32,913.71. Bills receivable (taken in settlement), \$20,522.52. Loans and discounts, \$43,253.52. Mortgage stock department, \$1,019,281.94. Foreign and domestic exchange at par, \$76,812.36. Specie, \$75,114.49. Legal tenders, \$28,290.04. Exchanges for Clearing House, \$22,976.67. Clearing House certificates, \$12,909.00. Total assets, \$3,391,307.62. LIABILITIES. Individual deposits, \$1,242,794.96. Due foreign banks and bankers