

C. E. GIRARDEY'S Calendar of Weekly Auction Sales - OF - REAL ESTATE, BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, TO TAKE PLACE AT THE St. Charles Auction Exchange On the following days:

SATURDAY, April 26.-In the matter of C. C. Ludrevois vs. B. Davis: The two-story brick and dwelling, forming the corner of Water, Tchoupitoulas and Josephine streets. In the matter of Louis Dubost vs. Charles Le... The two four-story brick stores, Nos. 40 and 42 Chartres, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. For account of the succession of Bridget Martin: The two-story brick store and dwelling, No. 160 Rampart, between Lafayette and Loyola streets. The building lot on Derbigny, between Oite and Erato streets. For account of the succession of Harry Harvey: The one-story frame dwelling, No. 13 Laurel, between Felicite and St. Mary streets. The double frame cottage, forming the northeast corner of Delachaise and Baronne streets. The one-story frame dwelling on Delachaise, between Baronne and Carondelet streets. The two buildings lots on Delachaise, between Baronne and Carondelet streets. The double frame cottage on Baronne, between Delachaise and Louisiana Avenue. The popular brick bakery, forming the corner of Tchoupitoulas, New Levee and Orange streets. The three two-story and attic brick dwellings, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Rampart street, corner of Orange and Bienville streets. The one-story frame cottages on Customhouse, between Brod and D'Orleans streets. The handsome business and residential two-frame residence, No. 665 Magazine, between Philip and First streets.

SATURDAY, May 3.-In the matter of C. G. Gault vs. J. M. Lombard and Mrs. P. Maspero: The one-story frame cottage, forming the corner of Elysian Fields and Girod streets. The two one-story frame cottages on Elysian Fields, between Orquhart and Girod streets. For account of the succession of Patrick Caraher: The one-story frame cottage, with two lots, forming the southeast corner of Water and Orange streets. For account of the succession of Manuel Rumes: The two-story brick dwelling No. 75 St. Peter, between Royal and Bourbon streets. The popular business and residential cotton-pickery on Reliquettes, between Raze and Orange streets. The two-story brick dwelling No. 28 Seventh, between Philip and Tchoupitoulas streets. The centrally located and commodious two-story brick dwelling, No. 194 Rampart, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.

For terms and full particulars, see descriptive and official advertisements, and plans, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 81 Camp Street, mh31 f

GLADIATORS OF THE FUTURE.

The French and German Armies. (By Mall Gazette.)

A writer in Le Journal des Sciences Militaires has lately given some interesting statistics of the comparative strength of the French and German armies. Upon a matter of this kind figures, it is true, have only a secondary importance. It is not the numbers only of an army that has to be considered. The amount and character of the training undergone, the perfection of all the material resources which go to make up efficiency, the rapidity with which the troops can be brought into the field, and, above all, the quality of the officers, have to be taken into account; and upon most of these points the French army has a very certain guide. Still, the ultimate foundation of military strength must lie in the numbers which a military government can command; and from this point of view the figures given by Le Journal des Sciences Militaires are striking. They tell us an extraordinary tale of patient endurance, directed to a specific object. We sometimes speak as though since 1870 France had been exclusively devoting herself to the great task of gathering together the material resources which the war destroyed, and to enabling herself by thrift and industry to meet the tremendous burden which the payment of the indemnity has laid upon her. That she has done this, and done it with a patient persistence and cheerfulness, is true; but it is very far from being the only thing she has done. Side by side with the recovery of her prosperity she has kept in view the recovery of her military position. Out of a population of 35,000,000, about 704,000 men are in the active army, 510,000 in the reserve, 582,000 in the territorial army, and 625,000 in the territorial reserve—making a total of about 2,400,000 men, all of whom have received some military training. Besides these there are about 1,300,000 men who, though nominally belonging to the army and liable to serve in certain contingencies, have received no training. Against these figures the Germans have to set the numbers of their army. They have a reserve 500,000, in the landwehr 680,000, and in the landsturm 1,630,000—making in all 2,511,000 men who have received some amount of military training, besides 3,345,000 men who have not received any training. To fill up all the cadres of the active army the writer estimates would take 1,180,300 men in France and 1,130,000 in Germany. For this purpose France has at command 1,285,000 men and Germany only 940,000. To fill up the cadres of the territorial army in France and the landwehr in Germany would take 543,000 and 453,000 men respectively. For this purpose France again commands more than are needed—600,000 men and Germany only 405,000. This deficiency, however, only arising after the numbers of the active army have been made up from the landwehr. In cavalry the Germans have the advantage, the figures for the two countries being 91,000 and 72,000. In artillery the numerical advantage is with the French, the figures being for France 242 guns and for Germany 2124 guns. The immense drain of labor which the maintenance of this army must impose upon France is an addition to, not in lieu of, a drain of money. The army estimates now amount to about £28,500,000 yearly. It is difficult to see a nation submitting so cheerfully to so enormous a demand without wondering what these sacrifices are designed to accomplish, and how long they are to be persevered in.

Of Good Family.

There has just been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment at Vevey, in Switzerland, a malefactor of the name of Uhlman. He has committed robberies in various parts of the country, made several daring escapes from prison, and for many years evaded the attempts of the police to capture him. The sentences recorded against him in divers cantons amount in the whole to forty-five years. While he was in prison at Vevey he contrived to break his bed to pieces and barricaded himself in his cell, where, armed with an extemporized weapon, he defied the gendarmes to take him before the judges. As it was not considered desirable to shoot the prisoner, he was taken to pieces and he could be starved into surrender, the expedient was adopted of throwing ether into the cell, and so soon as Uhlman was sufficiently stupefied the gendarmes rushed in and bound him. The judges would have examined Uhlman, but he floated them and refused to plead. "What is the good of asking me questions?" he said. "You can do nothing, capital punishment is abolished, and I am already condemned to more years of prison than I shall live to serve." He gave the following account of himself: "I am Uhlman," he said, "who lately escaped from a prison in Soleure, where I was known as Meyer. My father was an escaped convict, as I am. He was taken into France in 1812 to be made a soldier, but he killed the man who was conducting him and got away. He died at Berne, my native place. One of my brothers was shot at Cayenne, wether he had been transported for life; another died in the bagnat at Toulon, and a third, Daniel, died in a jail at Bern. My sister died in prison at Hagenau. Every member of my family has been lost like that."

THE HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock for debate on the legislative bill. Mr. Seales, of North Carolina, reviewed the history of this bill in the last and present Congress, and held the Republican party responsible for the failure of this bill and for the extra session. Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, said there was no question of the right of the majority to enact this legislation, and it was resisted only because the tendency of the repeal was to deprive the Republican party of its power. Mr. Colver, of Iowa, said with reference to the proposed legislation, he had no doubt that it was perfectly constitutional, for the supervisors' law should be blotted out. Mr. Gillette, of Iowa, said he would vote in favor of the repeal of the bill on this bill, as he had done on the army bill, but the first instance, to strike out the independent legislation, but if it was retained they would then vote for the bill as it was, but with no idea that they were thereby coercing the President into the repeal of the bill. Referring to the charge that the government was to be starved to death, he said that that charge came with a bad grace from any member of the Republican party, which, by its legislation, had starved down monopolies of all descriptions. An improved financial condition was required to give the country relief. Mr. De la Matry denounced the cry of revolution and of an attempt to starve the government to death. He deplored the discussion of a strife that had been repeated during the discussion of those bills as tending more than anything else to keep the country in turmoil and disturbance. Before he had concluded he was interrupted, that Wednesday's session might be adjourned, and the House was called to order immediately as of Thursday's session. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the resolution offered by Mr. F. Wood yesterday in relation to a commercial treaty with France for a commercial treaty. He said it was practically taking from the House its powers to regulate commerce. He wanted to know if there was any way of reconsidering the resolution. The speaker there is no. The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House immediately went into committee of the whole again on the legislative appropriation bill, and Mr. De la Matry renewed his remarks and advocated his greenback currency views. Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, next obtained the floor and arraigned the Democratic party as revolutionists, and they had done in 1861. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, made a speech in defense of the city of Philadelphia, in denial of the charges that Democrats had been arrested there and prevented from voting by United States marshals. Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, made an argument to show that the President was a part of the law-making power, and that it was his duty to veto a bill if any portion of it did not meet his views. Mr. Thos. Turner, of Kentucky, advocated

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

THE POLITICAL DEBATE CONTINUED IN BOTH HOUSES.

Conkling Occupies the Time of the Senate on the Army Bill—A Score of Members Discuss the Appropriation Bill in the House.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General in regard to the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of the professors of the Military Academy for the present fiscal year. Also, the annual report of the National Academy of Sciences.

By Mr. Dawes: A petition, accompanied by a bill asking for a pension of \$50 a month for the widow of the late Col. Fletcher Webster, of the late Daniel Webster. Mr. Dawes gave a brief history of this family, and hoped the bill would be favorably considered.

Mr. Haine said he should ask to have the bill considered, not only for the habit of Mr. Edmunds in objecting, but the bill was referred.

By Mr. Padlock: A bill in regard to the appointments for Representatives in Congress in 1880.

The Wallace resolution, to set aside the standing order of the Senate governing appointments, came up as the first business after the reading of the Fletcher Webster bill. The speaker defended his resolution by showing from a number of precedents that the Republicans in the Senate had in 1861 and afterwards made removals at the caucus dictation. The case of McLain, in 1861, was a case in point, and was a worthy precedent for the present action of the Senate. He showed also that about that time a rule had been adopted giving the Sergeant-at-Arms full power to make his appointments without any reference to the Vice President. All the old employees of the Senate, but a few in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms and two in the Clerk's office, were discharged without cause.

Mr. Wallace said that Clerk Fitz, spoken of yesterday as the wounded veteran, had been in the army, but only as a musician. He was never wounded, but was discharged for disease.

Pending discussion on the Wallace resolution the morning hour expired and the discussion of the Wallace bill was resumed. Mr. Conkling called attention to some statistics by which it appeared that during the last fiscal year of 1878 there were paid into the national treasury \$234,831,401. Of this, \$130,000,000 was paid to the army and navy. Of this \$130,000,000 \$235,000,000 twenty-seven loyal States paid \$221,254,208. Eleven disloyal States paid \$13,745,792. Of this last a large part was the result of the tax on tobacco. Deducting this, the eleven disloyal States had paid in taxes \$7,325,462, and this represents the proportion of the support the two sections yield in maintaining the government. Those revenues are raised under laws passed under presidential proclams, and which have been in existence some of them from the time of Washington. Does the Democratic Congress propose to make those laws inoperative? This vast revenue is to be used in three ways: First, to pay the widows and pensions to the widows and orphans of soldiers, and to crippled soldiers themselves; and, third, to be available in times of great public distress. These supplies can only be voted on appropriate bills. It commits no discretion to the majority in Congress. It does commit to Congress a discretion to ascertain how much is needed for those purposes, but the command to appropriate is absolute and absolute. To refuse to make these appropriations is revolutionary and treasonable. Should the President refuse to perform his duty he should be convicted and impeached, but Congress is responsible to the people except public opinion.

The very safety from coercion which attends legislation exists the obligation which they owe, and renders more enormous the greater turpitude of a violation of any laws of the government. The Democrats are parallel in English history to what the Democrats propose. If there was it was not to be imitated. Our fathers fled from England especially to found a republic which would be free from the evils which stained the name of the Republic. Mr. Conkling spoke of the arrest of the Maryland Legislature in 1861 by Gen. McClellan, and said that years after the war he was nominated for President, and no Maryland Democrat dared to say the election law had been passed in 1865, not only with the concurrence, but at the instigation of Senator Powell, of Kentucky, a Democrat. He characterized Mr. Davis' speech of Tuesday as a "Southern demagogic" and said that the law was not a war measure, as that Senator had declared. It was passed at a time when Grant had choked the life out of the rebellion. It was in the hour of death, and a man had made his glorious march to the sea.

Gen. Sherman occupied a seat directly in front of Mr. Conkling.

After Mr. Conkling concluded the Senate adjourned.

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the repeal of all these obnoxious measures which prevented free and fair elections.

Mr. De la Matry obtained further time, not having fully concluded when his time expired before, and said that the great danger to this country was not in political legislation, but in the attempt to use the money to enslave the people. The promise of relief through assumption had failed, as every honest man knew. It was the purpose of the National party to avert the dangers which threaten a country by changing its policy of financial legislation, and it proposed to do this in a peaceful way. He disclaimed, however, such inflation measures as were ascribed to them.

Mr. Missouri, argued in support of the theory that the national government could exercise authority at the polls.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, in commencing his remarks, alluded to the part played by Wisconsin in the late war, and to the further fact that all of his interests were in the Northwest, and that therefore he could not be accused of advocating the repeal of those laws in the interest of the South. He ridiculed the idea of a Republican vote for the army, and called attention to the fact that while all the Democrats voted for the passage of the army bill the Republicans voted against it. If, therefore, the army is to be starved to death, it must be done by the Republicans, and the Republican party in no way engaged in trying to stiffen the back of their President in order that he, by his veto, may help to starve the army to death. It would be a fitting act for this Executive, whose title is at least unquestioned, to defend the law, and to try by attempting to do the will of the people by doing a partisan act. He did not deny the right to exercise the veto power, but it must be done in a legitimate way, and for principle and not for mere form. If there was any wrong in it, it had been surrendered by the speeches of Messrs. Garfield in the House, and Blaine in the Senate, from which he quoted. The President could not veto the bill for a mere sentiment. Mr. Bragg then argued at length in favor of the repeal of the jurors' test oath and the election laws.

The committee then rose.

On motion of Mr. Stephens the time for closing the general debate was extended until 11 o'clock to-morrow, and then the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

At the evening session Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, finished the speech which he commenced before the afternoon recess, and denounced the wrong committed by United States marshals in arresting Mr. Garfield's remarks, he said no one could read his speech without coming to the conclusion that when he said revolution he meant revolution, and all of Mr. Garfield's explanations since that time had been to show that this legislation was revolutionary, but Mr. Garfield found that the people did not endorse his sentiments, and therefore he tried to explain away the force of his language.

Mr. Henry, of Maryland, opposed the bill.

Mr. King, of Louisiana, directed his speech to the defense of the people of his State, and in a denial of the charges of fraud and violence made against them.

Mr. Henry, of Maryland, spoke of the relations of the colored army to the South, and repudiated the idea that military interference was necessary to protect colored voters.

Speeches were made by Mr. Garner, of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the proposed legislation, and by Messrs. Elam, of Louisiana, and West, of Pennsylvania, in favor of it, and the House then, at 11 o'clock, took a recess until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

After adjournment.

One of the wounded at this now famous battle writes to the London Standard: "Never did I think that I should be the witness to such a terrible scene and slaughter. It was truly horrible. I myself was lying in a pool of blood, and a ghastly corpse was just beside me. What an awful suspense every one seemed to have upon their faces, and how we prayed for daylight! I was all the night before, as well as this; but the danger we were in kept me from sleep, as well as the anxiety about poor Louis. Morning at length came, and the sun shone, and we saw the scene of the battle. All the while men with their entrails, noses, ears and other parts of the body cut off and thrust into their poor dead mouths; sides slit up and arms thrust in; horses and oxen all lying about, and the British soldiers all lying formed up in a square, where they had held their ground till all were slain where they stood. The gunners were stabbed to a man where they stood by the British soldiers, and the British shot while in the act of spiking the last one."

Ben. Butler on the Negro Exodus. (Nashville American.)

Ben. Butler is not a fool. He perceives the point of the immigration movement. We suggested the other day that the negro problem would be solved by the negro exodus, and that many years of discussion would be the effect of negro labor on white labor in the North. Butler sees the point. He says the Democrats have nothing to complain of in the movement. "However," says he, "the Southern negro and the white Republican laborer come together in the North there will be one white vote less and one badly demoralized black man." Interests control in politics and settle issues.

Read's Bill Eases Tonsure Indigestion and all disorders of the stomach.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice of Election—Hibernia Insurance Company of New Orleans—Conformably to the charter election of directors to serve during the ensuing twelve months will take place at the office of the company, No. 73 Camp street, on MONDAY, May 5, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.

The Woman's Christian Union will meet on the first and second TUESDAY in each month at 8 a. m., at the Carondelet street Methodist Church.

MRS. J. LYONS, President. Mrs. H. J. COO, Sec'y.

Office Crescent City Oil Company, No. 190 Common street. The annual election of the Directors of this company will be held during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 5, 1879, between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 2 o'clock p. m.

DUGGAN, Secretary and Treasurer. New Orleans, April 22, 1879.

New Orleans, March 19, 1879.—The death of George F. Crane will cause no interruption in the business of the firm of GEORGE F. CRANE & CO., Mr. CYRUS CRANE giving his personal attention to the same.

The continuance of the custom of his friends is respectfully solicited.

mh30 lm No. 104 Poydras street.

BOARDING.

SUPERIOR BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS, centrally located. Unexceptionable references. Address P. O. Box 300. ap24 7c

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK house, corner Barracks and Decatur streets, Nos. 329 and 331. A large store in good order. Possession given immediately. Apply at 307 Orleans street, or 84 Exchange alley. ap24 5c

FOR RENT—ONE STORE OF THE TOURS Buildings for rent from the first November next. Apply to H. Y. SHEPHERD. ap24 5c

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, both new and old. Drilling Machines, Pumps, etc., Saw-Mills, Cotton Trucks, Crab Wrenches, Jackscrews, Grate Bars, Furnace Moulds, Wrought Iron Works, Brass and Iron Castings of every description. Also, one second-hand Steam Fire Engine and one small Propeller at Corner Race and Tchoupitoulas streets. au 25 17

LOST.

LOST—IN FASHING FROM THE CAMP TO ST. J. J. Septh to Carondelet, to Julia, up Camp street, an old fashioned BREECHING, with a pair of golden hair in the case; also a pair of spectacles. Reward offered for its recovery, if forwarded by returning it to No. 210 Camp street. ap24 17

WELSHANS & WOODS, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS 188 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY - COMPOSED OF THE - Germania and Hanover Fire Insurance Companies of New York, First Day of January, 1879.

Table with columns: Amount of capital, Amount of capital paid up, ASSETS, Cash on hand, Real estate, Bonds owned by the company, United States, New York City and county, Buffalo City, Connecticut, Rochester City, Bank stocks, Loans on bonds and mortgages, Debts otherwise secured, Debts for premiums, All other securities, Total assets.

Table with columns: LIABILITIES, Amount due to banks or other creditors, Losses adjusted and due, Losses unadjusted, Amount necessary to reimburse outstanding risks, Total liabilities.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION - OF THE - UNITED STATES BRANCH - OF THE - QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, On December 31, 1878.

Table with columns: THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand, Real estate, United States, Loans on bonds and mortgages, Debts otherwise secured, Debts for premiums, Total assets, LIABILITIES, Losses unadjusted, Losses in suspense, Amount necessary to reimburse outstanding risks, Total liabilities.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

Table with columns: Capital paid up in cash, Reserve for all liabilities, Net fire surplus, Fire assets, Subscribed capital, Total assets in United States, Total liabilities in United States, Surplus over all liabilities, INCOME, Total income, EXPENDITURES, Total expenditures, Surplus income.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL Insurance Company, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Table with columns: UNITED STATES BRANCH, ASSETS, U. S. government bonds, Cash on hand, Premiums in course of collection, Total assets in United States, LIABILITIES, Surplus over all liabilities, INCOME, Total income, EXPENDITURES, Total expenditures, Surplus income.

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns: CHARTER PERPETUAL, ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 1, 1817—INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820, Capital, Assets, The Association continues to insure from loss or damage by fire in all parts of the United States, Buildings, Household Furniture and Merchandise generally.

Table with columns: STATEMENT OF ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1879, Bonds and mortgages and ground rents, United States registered bonds, Loans and warrants of city of Philadelphia, Loan of the Masonic Temple of Philadelphia, Real estate in Philadelphia, Bonds of various railroads and other corporations, Stocks of various railroads and other corporations, Interest due and accrued, Gross premiums in course of collection, Cash on hand, Total market value, LIABILITIES, Cash capital, Unadjusted and unpaid losses, Re-insurance fund, Other liabilities, Net surplus over all liabilities.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY, January 1, 1879.

Table with columns: Cash Capital, ASSETS, United States bonds, N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co., Deposit of currency in Mississippi, Call loans on United States and other securities, Cash in bank and on hand, Boat estate owned by company, Loans on bonds and mortgages, Interest due and accrued, Unpaid premiums, New York office, Inland salivages, Bills receivable, inland, Total assets.

ROYAL Insurance Company (FIRE), - OF - Liverpool, England. ESTABLISHED 1845.

STATEMENT January 1, 1879.

Table with columns: GROSS CASH ASSETS, Fire and Life, Gross fire cash assets, FIRE LIABILITIES, Unpaid losses, Re-insurance reserve, All other liabilities, Fire policy holders' surplus, Subscribed capital, Not fire surplus, above capital and all other liabilities, The Royal Insurance Company has the largest net surplus of any Fire Insurance Company in the world.

STATEMENT - OF THE - GERMAN-AMERICAN Insurance Company OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Table with columns: UNITED STATES BRANCH, ASSETS, Cash assets, Government bonds, Liabilities, including re-insurance, Net surplus in the United States, LIABILITIES, Losses unadjusted, Losses in suspense, Amount necessary to reimburse outstanding risks, Total liabilities.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL Insurance Company, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Table with columns: ASSETS, United States bonds, Rhode Island bonds, Missouri State bonds, Rochester city secured loan bonds, Buffalo city bonds, New York city bonds, Central Pacific first mortgage railway bonds, Union Pacific first mortgage railway bonds, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 6 per cent bonds, New York Central Railroad 6 per cent bonds, Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad bonds, New York and Harlem Railroad stock, Loan on city secured by United States and state bonds, Agency cash in course of transmission, Premiums due on policies, New York office, Cash in offices.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL Insurance Company, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Table with columns: ASSETS, Cash capital, Losses in process of adjustment, Reserve for re-insurance, Commissions, etc., Net surplus, Total assets in United States, LIABILITIES, Surplus over all liabilities, INCOME, Total income, EXPENDITURES, Total expenditures, Surplus income.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1879.

We, WELSHANS & WOODS, agents of the above companies, do hereby certify that the foregoing statements are a full and correct exhibit of the general condition and affairs of said companies, as sworn to by the officers of said companies before the Insurance Commissioner of the State of New York.

Sworn and subscribed by C. N. WELSHANS, a member of the firm of WELSHANS & WOODS, before me, a Notary Public, at New Orleans, this twenty-third of April, 1879.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Proprietor and Manager—Mr. David Bidwell. Last week of the engagement of the famous CALVILLE OPERA BUREAU COMPANY. MILES KEENE and 20 artists, including the American-German artist, Mr. GUS WILLIAMS. Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday Evening and Saturday Matinee, at 8 o'clock, the great double bill, FIFFY PAFF and the NEW ORLEANS SCROOCHER IN AFOUR.

Friday Evening—Benefit of the favorite artist, Miss M. ANN WILLIAMS, "Babe in the Wood" and "Sensational Pinators." Sunday evening—A great bill for the benefit of Mr. GUS WILLIAMS.

VARIETIES THEATRE— GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE GIVEN BY THE LADIES OF THE ART LOAN EXPOSITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AGED AND INFIRM, Saturday, April 26, at 12 o'clock, m.

By special request will be repeated the TABLEAU and PAN PIML given at the Hall. Also, three other tableaux. Full particulars given to-morrow. Admission tickets fifty cents. Reserved seats fifty cents extra. Doors open at 11 o'clock. Curtain rises at 12 o'clock on Friday, and from 12 to 12 o'clock Saturday, at the box office of the theatre. The Reception Committee will act as ushers. ap24 17

BANK NOTICES.

\$10 to \$1000 INVESTED IN WALL street Stocks makes \$1000 a month. Books sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, N. Y. ap24 17

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, No. 54 Camp street.

United States 4 per cent bonds and refunding certificates bought and sold at market rates. Called bonds taken at highest market rates. ap20 1m

SOUTHERN BANK.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1879. Notice is hereby given that bank boxes on deposit in this bank will be delivered to the owners thereof, daily, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m.

Special deposits can be delivered without an order from the honorable the Fourth District Court. No admission except between the hours above mentioned. mh30 17 J. R. ALICE GAUTHREAU, Civil Sheriff in charge.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1879. Notice is hereby given that bank boxes on deposit in this bank will be delivered to the owners thereof, daily, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

Special deposits (under a general order from the honorable the Fourth District Court) can only be delivered on satisfactory evidence to the undersigned, that the bank has no interest in said special deposit, and that the owner thereof is not indebted to the bank. No admission except between the hours above mentioned. mh30 17 J. R. ALICE GAUTHREAU, Civil Sheriff in charge.

SOUTHERN BANK, IN LIQUIDATION.

Parties who have bought or packages on special deposit in the vault of the institution are notified that, by order of the Fourth District Court for this parish, the same will be delivered to them on evidence of authority to receive the same. The Banking House every day between the hours of 12 and 2 on their receipt for the same. New Orleans, March 30, 1879. B. BERMUDEZ, Attorney. For the Civil Sheriff: BREAU, FENNER & HALL, Attorneys. mh30 17

WANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES. Clerks, Salesmen, etc.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY as well as in the city. I am a native of good reference; his wife well educated in English, French and music, would teach the children of his employer these branches. Address P. H. DEMORET OFFICE. ap24 17