

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 25, 1871.

Judge Sabine, of Texas, has resigned his position as one of the judges of that State.

Blue vallets about the neck are supposed to add to the beauty of a fashionable belle.

A rising young statesman, in Portland, Maine, cut off his toes to make his feet short enough for small boots.

Governor Warmoth has granted to Harvey M. Dibble, First Justice of the Peace, leave absence for seven days.

A genius in Indiana is trying to get a patent for an improved gallows without personally illustrating its advantages.

One of the best fences at the Heidelberg University last year was an American from Kansas, and the greatest beer-drinker was also one of our countrymen from Kentucky.

Somebody has written a book entitled "What shall my son be?" Upon which some one replies, "If the boy is as bad as the book, the chances are that he will be hanged."

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell this morning at ten o'clock, No. 16, Char. tres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans, and five hundred dozen Philadelphia shoes.

The Jackson Pilot publishes six columns as "the substance" of a speech of Senator Bennett, at Brandon. The inquiry naturally arises as to how many columns the whole speech would make.

The New Jersey Central railroad has retired Captain F. P. Hill, one of its faithful and oldest servants, on a life-long salary of eighty dollars per month. Instances of this kind are so rare as to be notable.

A Washington special to the Louisville Ledger says: "It is probable that public opinion, both here and in the country at large, will force General Grant to order an investigation of the proceedings at the late Louisiana convention."

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 82° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 81° at Savannah, 79° at Cincinnati, 81° at Louisville, 82° at St. Louis, 82° at Nashville, 80° at Memphis, 85° at Key West and 87° at Havana.

The weather last night was intensely hot, scarcely a breath of air stirring to cool the fevered brow or reduce the perspiration.

As there is no thermometer in our editorial room long enough to mark the high temperature, figures are omitted.

Mr. Babcock's horse Helmholt luckily was the winning nag in the four-mile race at Saratoga, Wednesday. Dispatches state that Mr. Babcock's winnings on that day are estimated at sixty thousand dollars. Helmholt was wintered in New Orleans in 1868-70.

And now Alaska claims the "oldest Mason." He is a Russian, 115 years old, who alleges that he received the Master Mason's degree at the age of eighteen, by special dispensation, in a lodge on the frontiers of Persia, more than ninety-seven years ago.

The Jackson Pilot says: "Hon. Adelbert Ames, United States Senator is expected to be here in attendance on the State convention, on the thirtieth instant. Sickness of his family has prevented his being here to meet his constituents some weeks earlier in the season."

"Who are the Vulgar?" is the title of Mr. James Parton's new lecture. He has an other ready for the coming season, called "The Pilgrims Fathers as Men of Business."

The first of popular essays bids fair to be one of the first of our popular lecturers also.

Robert Collyer, the celebrated pulpitist, is thus photographed: He stands before an audience with his sturdy English frame, (how could he stand without it) and in simple, plain, unadorned, but strong and pathetic, that the hearts of all who listen are thrilled by his eloquence.

It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that druggists and proprietors of soda fountains, who manufacture raspberry and other syrups for the use of their own fountains only, and who do not sell, or offer for sale, or remove for consumption, such syrups, are not required to stamp the same under schedule C.

Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. will sell this day, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by order of E. E. Norton, assignee in bankruptcy, a large variety of glassware, lamps, office fixtures, show cases, etc. See descriptive advertisement in another column.

The first bale of new cotton from West Feliciana parish, was received here yesterday, by Messrs. Nalle & Cammack, commission merchants, No. 168 Common street. It was brought down on the steamer Frank Perard, and was raised by Mr. Daniel Ferris, on the Angola plantation. This bale classed as low middling. A sample has been sent to us by the consignees. Mr. Ferris shipped three bales on the thirteenth of August, last year, the first received from the Mississippi valley.

The present year has seen an unusually large amount of European capital invested in American enterprises. Every month the sale of some gold or silver mine is reported. The sale of a gas company out West to foreign capitalists was lately recorded, and now it is understood that representatives of Amsterdam capitalists are negotiating to start a bank in Chicago with five millions of dollars capital, for the sole purpose of making advances on grain and other Western produce.

We learn from the Houston Telegraph that Mr. W. H. Dole, the new superintendent of the Texas Central railroad, has prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks in the depot houses, and on the trains, and also Sunday work, and his purpose is to reduce expenses by every laudable effort. He also is determined not to tolerate any employee who is intemperate. He has been engaged in railroad work over twenty-five years, and was selected for his great capacity and experience. His purpose is to put the Central upon the basis of the best regulated roads in the United States. He is evidently imbued with a high sense of duty, and the company will no doubt have reason to be glad at having secured his services.

THE WATERWORKS ORDINANCE.

After giving the public two full days within which to form its conclusions in reference to the Waterworks ordinance, adopted at the last session of the Common Council, it will not be considered precipitate if we address ourselves to the exposition of the matter that was then and there enacted into a law of the corporation, and the manner in which it was done. As to the ordinance itself, that is objectionable, because it is too indefinite, both in the improvements which it suggests and in the security which it takes against waste and improvidence. It is further objectionable as conflicting with article forty-seven of the charter, which prohibits the city from contracting any indebtedness beyond one hundred thousand dollars, without providing in the same ordinance that creates the obligation for the positive payment of the indebtedness within ten years. Suppose we try the measure under discussion by these tests.

And first, as to the lack of security, the Council has provided for the issuance of two and a half million dollars worth of bonds, the proceeds from the sale of which are to be deposited with the Fiscal Agent of the city, subject to payments for improvements to be made upon the Waterworks of the corporation. Assuming that these bonds will be sold, the city will then possess a fund in the fiscal agent equal to the amount for which they were disposed of, say two millions of dollars. The ordinance makes no provision for any additional security which the city is to give, nor does it guard this enormous sum from unwise expenditure in experiments here and there; nor does it require the agency to pay any interest on this large amount of idle capital thus left to its use and control. And we all know how possible it is to squander actual cash upon rash adventures, and how easy it is for a fund to be diverted from its original purpose to some new scheme not contemplated by its originators. In not providing against these evils the ordinance is certainly defective, and as it is the basis of the entire transaction, the friends of the measure will discover herein a cogent reason why a little further delay might have been profitable to the popularity of their favorite project.

The conflict between the ordinance and the charter is not so easily reconciled as the Mayor suggested, for while the articles of the former seem to make provision for the payment of the bonds, in conformity with the requirements of the latter, they do not really accomplish that necessary purpose. Why? Simply because the setting apart of the revenues of the Waterworks, and the execution of a mortgage upon the property itself, will not be admitted as a positive security in favor of the bonds. It is more than probable that the provision thus made is ample, and more than ample, to meet the contingencies; but then, unforeseen contingencies may arise to diminish the value of the rents and the worth of the property. Suppose the expenditures consume the revenues (for we can not wonder that the Council intends to lock up the entire receipts for ten years), where is the payment to come from, except in the sale of the mortgaged works? This is the least forcible argument against the ordinance, in a practical sense; but it originates a legal difficulty that the Mayor did not surmount on Tuesday.

The author of the ordinance evidently felt that its weakest point consisted in its failure to provide positively for the redemption of the bonds, else he would not have inserted the clause which contemplates the issuance of a mortgage against the Waterworks property. The very provision authorizing the creation of the lien admits the possibility of a deficit in the revenues; and this admission, made on the face of the ordinance itself, not only establishes a presumption that impairs the value of the bonds, but it provides for the actual extension of the term beyond the period of ten years, for it subjects the holder of the security to the necessity of litigating for the foreclosure of his mortgage after the term established by law has expired.

It will be seen by what has been advanced above, that we do not assail the spirit of the ordinance, nor oppose the general plan contemplated by its provisions. We are deeply interested in the matter of providing an ample supply of water for the city of New Orleans, indifferent how this is done, so it is accomplished in the best and most economical way. The question is too important to be dealt with as a speculation or with haste, and the Republican party is too greatly interested in the success of a proper plan to allow us to remain silent while a mistake is being made. If the Council had submitted to a delay, perhaps the objections which exist as to the measure that was adopted might have been explained and corrected. At any rate, no specific harm could have resulted, and the members who voted to sustain the existing ordinance could have still voted to carry it through if they were then satisfied that it was the best plan that could be devised.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE CASE.

We can not regard the result of the investigation in the House of Refuge case as at all creditable to the officers of that institution. There can be no doubt that the man Schwind is too ready with his strap. His system of controlling boys is evidently force, and nothing else. And he further betrays his incompetence and unfitness to have charge of young boys, or human beings of any age or condition, when, for an alleged offense, rather trivial in itself, he inflicts a chastisement amounting to either seventy-five, one hundred and forty or two hundred lashes, (first is the testimony of the witnesses), first upon one boy suspected of being the culprit, and then serving another with similar treatment for the same offense. We do not know whence Mr. Schwind derives his authority to inflict corporal punishment upon the boys of the House of Refuge at all. It is manifestly improper to inflict

brutal whipping upon a boy for a thoughtless offense. It is not as though the boys Coppel and McCormack had forcibly resisted the authority of the officers, and were attempting to incite a riot. In such a case, possibly, some severity would be tolerated, and its necessity shown. But for the rather light peccadillo of writing an obscene sentence on his slate, even if Schwind were sure of his boy (which he was not, as he had to whip two of them before his virtuous wrath was appeased) a chastisement with a heavy strap, even to the lowest number of lashes sworn to, or seventy-five, was brutal punishment to inflict upon the lad. And the man guilty of such treatment is not fit to have the charge of young boys. For we must insist that the people do not provide institutions of the kind for the purpose of demoralizing the unfortunate youth who are sent there to be cared for at the public expense. And the better sense of mankind has long since rejected the heroic treatment toward young people as a punishment. It may be necessary occasionally in emergencies as a preventive, but it is contrary to good policy and revolting to humanity to permit domineering, tyrannical officials, who have charge of prisoners, convicts, lunatics, and more especially young children, to beat those upon whom they are placed merely to gratify a feeling of anger, or from motives of revenge.

If the officers of the Boys' House of Refuge can not maintain discipline over the young boys by milder means than were used by Schwind, they should be removed, and men of better discretion employed. It is no credit to New Orleans that we permit these hapless unfortunates to be daily tortured in the manner related in the Mayor's parlor on Wednesday.

ANOTHER POSITION CAPTURED.

The Houston Union, which is the recognized leader of the Republican party of Texas, and the ablest paper in that State, if we except the Austin State Journal, effectually carries a position, which Mr. Carter evidently deemed a strong one, against Governor Warmoth. We owe our staunch contemporary one for this furnishing to our hand the evidence as well as his clear and lucid deductions from the groundless charge and the effectual refutation. For while everybody in New Orleans is perfectly familiar with the whole transaction it is quite as well that it be explained to the satisfaction of persons abroad, who may have heard the charge for the first time.

AN EXPLODED CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

We regret to see that our Republican brethren in Louisiana are not exempt from the evils that beset the party in most of the other Southern States. And while we know but little of the immediate causes of the present difficulties in our sister State, we may venture the remark that there, as in Texas, personal ambition and human selfishness enter largely into the promoting power. And so far as the charges made by the one party or the other are founded upon transactions in Louisiana, we can have little or nothing to say, as we are not familiar with them. But when one of the belligerents calls his witnesses from Texas, and relies upon testimony from this State to sustain his case against his most prominent opponent, it becomes our duty as a journalist and leader of the Republican party here to give such assistance as will enable the truth to appear.

AMONG THE MOST PROMINENT OPPONENTS OF GOVERNOR WARMOTH IN LOUISIANA IS COLONEL GEORGE W. CARTER, THE PRESENT SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND UNTIL RECENTLY ONE OF THE GOVERNOR'S INTIMATE POLITICAL FRIENDS.

Mr. Carter was formerly a resident of Texas, and is well known to many of our citizens of both parties. This gentleman published a card in the New Orleans Times of the fifth, in which he charges Governor Warmoth with acts committed in Louisiana, with acts committed in Texas, and with acts which we have nothing to do, and it is not our purpose to allude to them. The Governor and his friends either can, or ought to be able to refute them on the spot. But he revives an old charge of embezzlement against Governor Warmoth, which was disproved and, as we supposed, set for ever at rest in Texas in 1867.

We copy from Mr. Carter's card: "Nor have I ever been indicted for cotton stealing since the war."

My first acquaintance with this young man was in 1867, when he brought a letter of introduction to my office, in which he stated that he was an inmate of the Federal Court against him for the embezzlement of public moneys while acting as cotton agent in Texas.

Now the fact that Judge Warmoth, as he was then known to the people of Texas, was charged with the embezzlement of public money, was well known here at the time, for the rebel papers of that day let no opportunity escape to heap abuse upon any Union man, and more especially one who had served in the United States army. Besides, the whole proceedings were in the District Court of the United States at Galveston, and remain to this day a matter of record. There the case stands—the accusation, the reply and the proceedings which speedily led to the dismissal of the case on account of being entirely groundless. We have been at some pains to hunt up the certificates which were made public at the time, and which entirely exonerated Judge Warmoth from the shadow of blame even in the minds of his political enemies, who would have been highly delighted to make a point against a Union man, if possible, even at the expense of truth. The following appeared in the Galveston Bulletin about the first of June, 1867, and was extensively copied in the Southern papers:

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—The following papers sufficiently explain the case of embezzlement charged against Mr. Joseph H. Morris and Mr. H. C. Warmoth which has been dismissed by the judge, and that both the judge of the court and the district attorney are fully convinced of the innocence of both these gentlemen.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, Eastern District of Texas, Galveston, Wednesday, May 29, 1867.

Hon. H. C. Warmoth, New Orleans.

DEAR SIR:—In the course of official duty here I have been my lot to prosecute yourself and Joseph H. Morris, of Houston, for embezzlement of money of the United States, alleged to have been received while you were treasury agent here, in August, 1867.

Upon trial of the case this day it abundantly appeared that no offense against the law had been committed, and his honor, Judge J. C. Wetmore, instructed me to enter a nolle prosequi. I did this, and the district attorney is fully convinced of the innocence of both these gentlemen.

Very respectfully,
J. C. WATKINS, United States Attorney.

by that the matter in respect to which this prosecution was instituted was finally adjusted by the military authorities in August, 1865, and that you and Mr. Morris are above suspicion in the matter.

Very truly,
D. J. BALDWIN, United States District Attorney.

At the May term of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Galveston, Texas, May 29, 1867.

The following is a true and correct copy of the proceedings in the case of Joseph Morris and H. C. Warmoth for embezzling twenty-one thousand dollars of government money. The witnesses for the government were heard when I became satisfied that there was no case against defendants, and told the district attorney that I had not a particle of doubt of the innocence of these defendants, and that the transaction was perfectly legitimate at any rate, if the property was really the property of the government, a suit could be brought against Mr. Morris for its value, but to prosecute further, was the act of the baldest injustice. I therefore recommended to the district attorney to enter a nolle prosequi. The district attorney rose beyond the shadow of a doubt, and that he was glad that the defendants had been vindicated by the courts of the country.

The district attorney entered the nolle prosequi, and the court adjourned.

JOHN C. WATKINS, Judge presiding.

I, Levi Jones, clerk of the United States court at Galveston, certify the above to be a true copy from the original, with the seal of the court.

LEVI JONES, Clerk.

If the charges now made by Mr. Carter against Governor Warmoth are as destitute of foundation as the one insinuated by him above copied, he must have a very weak case. For the people of Texas happen to know that the alleged embezzlement of public money in the cotton cases was a myth, and the prosecution of Messrs. Warmoth and Morris was founded in feeling of personal spite, and terminated in the triumph of the defendants and the discomfiture of the persecutors. If Governor Warmoth has done nothing since 1867 that his enemies can take hold of to injure him, so that they are compelled to extenuate this old exploded charge of embezzlement, he may be ranked among the purest men of the age. And when the strongest points urged against him are so frivolous as this, we naturally presume that the minor charges are scarcely entitled to consideration.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER.

William R. Whitaker, Esq., in consequence of his rapidly increasing law business, has felt compelled to resign his position on the Police Board. He was an excellent officer, and received a deserved compliment from the Governor on the occasion of his retiring. But while we have lost the services of this efficient gentleman, we have every reason to be satisfied with his successor, Mr. William Baker. He is too well known to all the intelligent people of New Orleans to require an introduction from us. He has had a wide experience in the performance of official duties, and whether as Street Commissioner, State Registrar of Voters, member of the Police Board or Deputy Collector of Customs, he has been at all times distinguished for energy, application to his duties, intelligence and strict integrity. He has the rare reputation of being charged with many delicate and important trusts, and betraying none.

ONE-SIDED NEUTRALITY.

The Bulletin dismisses the parallel drawn by the Republican between General Clark and G. H. Giddings, the rival candidates in the third congressional district in Texas, as a matter only worthy of submission to the Republican party. This might do for a Democratic organ, but it will not stand the test of that exalted virtue which the Bulletin has assumed under its new management. The parallel was emphatic in the assertion of certain distinctive qualities in the two candidates, and on the superiority of the Republican nominee we predicated the assumption that he was entitled to a reelection, not only at the hands of the Republicans, but also by the votes of all other reasonable citizens. As an independent paper the Bulletin had no right to remit this question to a party, but it was in duty bound, if it said ought on the subject, to advise all just and independent men to investigate the merits of the two candidates on the issues presented in our parallel, and if they found General Clark to be the best man and Colonel Giddings to be the worst, to vote for the most worthy. This is our estimate of its duty according to its published platform.

WASH THE GUTTERS.

We learn that the Board of Health has officially requested the Council to cause the gutters to be well washed out at least once a day during the present dry spell. Recently we had copious showers daily, which performed this duty very effectually; but since their cessation, many of the gutters are sadly in need of the cleansing and refreshing influence of water. We hope the request of the board will be promptly complied with, in all streets where it is practicable. In some of them, up town, water can be let in directly from the river.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

In stocks yesterday the only movement was in Louisiana Levee, which opened at \$10 25, and was sold from this amount all the way through \$10, \$9 50, \$9 25, \$8, and \$8 75. Toward the close of bank hours the stock rallied; stood still and firm at \$9, and notwithstanding such banter and bluster, it is believed no sales were made under this figure. In the market at present there are thousands of reports flying about loose against the credit, the good faith, the means, the ability of the Levee Company, which reports, according to a well known gentleman, who occasionally appears on the street, "I would not wipe my shoe with it. Levee is the only stock which there is the slightest animation. All eyes are turned toward the directors' meeting on Monday, when, according to some minds, the fate of Levee stock will be fixed, if it is not before that time. The state of the money market may be compared to a calm at sea in the vicinity of the tropics, where the ship's sails flap idly against the mast; the air is ablaze with oppressive heat; the air is laden, and the disposition sinks like a plummet, down. In all the elements of money trading there was little change. Each

block of the Mosaic in money matters was of the same color and in the same place as for some time past. Discounts stood in statu quo, and rates of interest for loans negotiated in the good old usurious way were the same. In vain the tribe of dealers cast their lines in pleasant places in hopes of a trade. Nets were hauled in again and again without a single fish, and no cypherless sensation nor pretended panic could prevail over the stolid indifference to all things which seemed to prevail yesterday.

Gold in New York is about 112, and here it is from 1 to 1 1/2 less. About \$80,000 were sold in all at these rates.

Sugar comes into port slowly. There is every indication that the crop will be larger than the year last, a comparison of reports showing a grateful exuberance of cane in all sections, more especially in Lafourche and Terrebonne. One report from the country, however, states that the sugar crop has been damaged by the late rains. The Planters' Banner mentions an instance where the standing cane sprouted prematurely, and according to the statements of planters, this will damage the crop, both for seed and for sugar making. As an element at work to diminish the coming sugar crop, it should not be lost sight of.

Cotton reports are so far posted so much out of the way that it is difficult to say what the crop will be, though the general opinion is that it will be much less.

Whatever is going to be done with the large stock of flour on hand, this fact is patent; the market is dull, and hourly growing more so. True, holders stick up for their prices, and only let up when clouds begin to shadow; hence the mutual concession of buyer to the seller and vice versa, which constitutes the soul of trade, is wanting, and dealing becomes dyspeptic as monthly biscuits.

The new square miles of warehouses are now filled with hog products, bread-stuff, sugars and molasses, awaiting the time when the demands of a brisk winter trade will draw them out.

It is said that a reckless potato bug, having gone through the State of Rhode Island, was last seen mounted on a windmill by the seaside, with his eyes on the sails and weeping because there were no fresh worlds to conquer.

The increase of bathers at the free public baths in Boston last month, over last year, was about a thousand a day, when the houses were open and the weather pleasant.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets.

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street, between 183 and 185 (Trove's Alley), NEW ORLEANS. Stoves fixed up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. [alt 24p ly]

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as

SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantee given in all cases. Every description of Metals, Bages, Military Belt-plates, Sheet Metal, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.

A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, 401 Poydras Street, No. 186 Poydras street

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Sewing Machine Store in New Orleans, and we are glad to announce that we have now opened our doors at 150 Canal Street, between 149 and 151. We have on hand a large stock of Sewing Machines, and we are prepared to repair and put up all kinds of Sewing Machines. We also have a large stock of Sewing Machine Supplies, and we are prepared to sell them at low prices. We are also prepared to take orders for Sewing Machines, and we are prepared to deliver them at any time.

TO COTTON CLAIMANTS. And Others, Claiming Indemnity for Value of Property Seized or Destroyed by the United States Forces During the War.

The undersigned has superior facilities to effect a prompt and quick dispatch of business before the Court of Claims in Washington City. Cotton claims, or those having claims for other property seized or destroyed by the United States forces during the war, will do well to apply, without delay, to

MRS. C. EDMONSTON, At the office of Judge Semmes, No. 50 Exchange place, room No. 2.

Refers to: Avenardo Brothers, No. 135 Common street, General Dept. Washington City. General J. H. Sypher, Member of Congress. Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana. Hon. Judge Abel, First District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana. Hon. A. J. Sypher, Louisiana State Senate. Hon. C. W. Lovell, Postmaster, New Orleans. Hon. H. C. Dobbie, Eighth District Court, New Orleans. [alt 12p ly]

A TESTIMONIAL. NEW ORLEANS, June 25, 1871. J. H. GARDNER, Agent Sewing & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 132 Canal street, New Orleans.

Sir—We are much in want of two of your FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, and propose to give you in exchange for them, one each, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson. If you accept our offer it will take from us the last five of the other patterns of machines that we have disposed of to give place to yours.

We have had much experience with several of the leading Sewing Machines, and feel that we can say, without injustice to any one, that the

ELASTIC STITCH MACHINE Of your Company's make is far superior to any that we have used. Its simplicity, small effort required to operate, and the great strength and elasticity of its seam, are qualities we have never found equaled in any other. Since the introduction of your Sewing Machine into our Asylum, it has always been the favorite with our children, and often a source of much contention among them, as to who should have the privilege of its use.

During the past two years we have had five of your Sewing Machines in constant use, and large quantities of work of every description for families has been done on them. We have never had any complaint from those for whom the work has been done, but, on the contrary, much praise for the beauty and perfection of the machine stitching.

We most earnestly hope that you will accept our proposition to exchange, and favor us by sending your machines at the earliest opportunity.

DIRECTRESS ST. ELIZABETH ORPHAN ASYLUM. [alt 24p ly]

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A National Savings Bank. CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, March, 1865.

Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.

Principal Office: WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. J. W. ALVORD, President, D. B. EATON, Actuary.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH: 114.....Carondelet street.....114 New Orleans, Louisiana.

Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand with interest. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all taxes semi-annually each year. Special advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divinity and associations. Deposits of interest, with or without interest in current or gold, will be received from individuals, firms, companies and corporations, subject to check at sight.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freed colored people of the United States, and is subject to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured.

OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from 8 to 10 o'clock.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier, New Orleans Branch.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51 W. VAN NORDEN, HENRY PEYCHAUD, President, JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

W. H. Thomas, Director, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, W. H. Colcombe, Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Sales noted, and values received. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, paper, etc. A small expense. [alt 10p ly]

MEDICAL. NEW ORLEANS. HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY, 203 Camp street, above Julia.

BOOKS, MEDICINES and all other articles used in the HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE. French, English, Latin, and other Languages. [alt 10p ly]

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DEGRADE street, near Canal, will attend personally to all cases. He can repair his own or other's teeth in the most perfect manner, and will guarantee the work as long as he lives. He has a large stock of teeth on hand, and will fit up a complete set of teeth in twenty-four hours, and at a low price.

DOCTOR BELDEN, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. He removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office remains at No. 45 Camp Street. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 4 P. M. From 5 P. M. to 9 A. M. he can be consulted at his residence, except when engaged in visiting patients. [alt 10p ly]

RAILROADS. TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Until further notice, passengers to all points North, East and West will leave New Orleans from the Depot, Challenge street, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Magnolia excepted, at 7:45 A. M. [alt 10p ly]

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TO COTTON CLAIMANTS. And Others, Claiming Indemnity for Value of Property Seized or Destroyed by the United States Forces During the War.

The undersigned has superior facilities to effect a prompt and quick dispatch of business before the Court of Claims in Washington City. Cotton claims, or those having claims for other property seized or destroyed by the United States forces during the war, will do well to apply, without delay, to

MRS. C. EDMONSTON, At the office of Judge Semmes, No. 50 Exchange place, room No. 2.

Refers to: Avenardo Brothers, No. 135 Common street, General Dept. Washington City. General J. H. Sypher, Member of Congress. Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana. Hon. Judge Abel, First District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana. Hon. A. J. Sypher, Louisiana State Senate. Hon. C. W. Lovell, Postmaster, New Orleans. Hon. H. C. Dobbie, Eighth District Court, New Orleans. [alt 12p ly]

A TESTIMONIAL. NEW ORLEANS, June 25, 1871. J. H. GARDNER, Agent Sewing & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 132 Canal street, New Orleans.

Sir—We are much in want of two of your FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, and propose to give you in exchange for them, one each, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson. If you accept our offer it will take from us the last five of the other patterns of machines that we have disposed of to give place to yours.

We have had much experience with several of the leading Sewing Machines, and feel that we can say, without injustice to any one, that the

ELASTIC STITCH MACHINE Of your Company's make is far superior to any that we have used. Its simplicity, small effort required to operate, and the great strength and elasticity of its seam, are qualities we have never found equaled in any other. Since the introduction of your Sewing Machine into our As