

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871.

A shrewd politician says that he always judges of the character of a house by the cleanliness of the back yard.

Young ladies in New Haven are learning to play the violin. The idea of having four strings to their bow is fascinating.

While the Western States are being ravaged by the potato bug, third-grade monte is devastating the territories.

Two of the old Red Stockings have joined a choir. One of them officiates as short stop on the organ and the other sings third bass.

The highest farm in the world is on the Union Pacific, and is eight thousand feet above the sea level. It raises good vegetable and grain crops.

M. Y. O. B.—These initials are painted on the stern of a pleasure boat plying in Duxbury bay, Massachusetts, which, translated, reads, "Mind your own business."

Up in Chicago they say a plentiful supply of water to dogs will prevent hydrophobia. The way they supply it is by anchoring the animals out in about seven feet of water.

A young candidate for the legal profession was asked what he should do first when employed to bring an action. "Ask for money on account," was the prompt reply. He passed.

Leave of absence has been granted by Governor Warmoth, to John M. Edwards, parish judge of Avoyelles parish, for thirty days, commencing the fifteenth of September.

There is a painful impression that there are too many "colocels." At least one in every ten thousand of the gentlemen so titled never had a command—not even a command of language.

The League for the deliverance of Alsace and Lorraine announces that it will continue its labors, but has modified its title to "Society for the Promotion of Alsatian Emigration en masse."

General Bixio, one of Garibaldi's generals, has resigned his seat in the Italian Senate, and surrendered his rank in the army, in order to return to his old career as a merchant ship captain.

On the departure of Bishop Selwyn for his diocese in New Zealand, Sydney Smith took leave of him as follows: "Good by, my dear Selwyn; I hope you will not disagree with the man who eats you."

The Mayor of Pittsburgh picks up \$30,000 worth of crabs which fall from the municipal table, and the people are talking about fixing the salary at \$10,000 and cutting off all perquisites.

An Illinois gentleman is cultivating a field of corn the stalks and blades of which are perfectly red. The cob and husk are also red, but the grain is purple and white. When the stalk is cut, red juice runs out in large quantities.

Dr. Hunter, of Cleveland, has made a canal boat which is propelled by a plate of vulcanized rubber, which works on the principle of a fish's tail, and thus will do away with the use of horses. He will get \$100,000 for invention, if it works well.

The Rev. Newman Hall is quoted as authority for the statement that the Church of England has lost 300,000 of its members by drunkenness during the past three years. They had probably been taught that the letter was less important than the spirit.

The births in England exceed the deaths eight hundred and seventy-nine every day. As the population is already overworked, and the poorer classes sinking into pauperism at a fearful rate, it is obvious that the only possible relief must come from war, pestilence, or forced emigration.

A twelve-year-old boy in Cincinnati stole a trunk full of his sister's clothing and \$700 of his papa's money, and "dag out" with his sweethearts, aged eleven. They have been gone a week, and all the authorities of Ohio have been unable to obtain the first clue to their whereabouts.

It is stated by the Verite newspaper that for some time past large numbers of priests in Paris have allowed their beards to grow; the annoyance to which they were subjected during the Commune having, it is supposed, led to this innovation. What the new Archbishop will say to the practice is not yet known.

On the first instant there were reported at Washington, as in operation at that time in the United States, 190 grain and nine molasses distilleries, with a daily productive capacity of 162,829 gallons of grain spirits and 502 gallons of molasses spirits. Ohio has thirty-five distilleries, the largest number reported in any State.

The largest landholders in California are the members of the Great Central Southern Pacific railroad corporation. It is said that they were the company land divided, it would give them something like 2,600,000 acres apiece; and, in addition to their company land, most of the individual members own considerable tracts in their own names.

A Troy street car conductor, seeing a lady approach from the opposite side of the street, between whom and his car the water was lying deep enough to cover the rails of the other track, stepped manfully through the flood, caught the lady with a strong arm, but tenderly, and with true knightly devotion, around the waist, and bore her safely to his car.

The people of Geneva beset an unlucky Belgian, who recently visited Switzerland, under the idea that he was the ex-Emperor Napoleon, to whom he bore a resemblance in facial expression, moustache and imperial. The unfortunate man was nearly killed in the melee, and the Geneva journals now apologize for the affront to the stranger, who turns out to be the mayor of Brussels.

A correspondent writes from the White Mountains: "I am informed that the receipts of the Mount Washington Railway this season are upward of \$30,000. There were one hundred and seventy-five passengers up and down yesterday, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather—or, as you might say, not a very good day for mountains, either. One gentleman said he had on three shirts, two coats, an overcoat, and a hat, and was through."

WHEREIN ST. LOUIS BEATS US.

There is one feature connected with Southern ideas, so called, which would be diverting if it were not almost mortally hurtful. In order to explain this suggestion intelligibly, "Southern ideas, so called," must be understood as that stuck up, so to speak, phase of the Southern mind which singles out the white secession element and gives it the name of the "Southern people." Meet a genuine rebel anywhere, and he refuses to acknowledge that there are any people in the South but the rebels. Stop a minute. There is an exception to this rule, and that is, whenever one of these gentlemen wants to be sent to Congress, he will readily admit that there are nine hundred thousand people in the State of Louisiana, and he will abstain with religious fasting from the use of the word negroes. On every other occasion he will zealously insist that the people of Louisiana consist of about three hundred thousand men, women and children, whose only self-satisfaction is that they were the authors and are now the remnants of the biggest and wickedest mistake that was ever made.

Your genuine, highly embossed, self-elected Southerner, whose father was a cavalier, is a man whose eyes are diseased with rife sights, which disable him from seeing anything closer than the North. He can not tell how to escape paying an extortionate bill of costs, but he knows to a dot how to stop Yankee aggressions on the rights of the South. He can dilate for hours on the wrongs of "his people," but he is too ignorant to know how to save his wearing apparel from the claws of a thieving constable. He is too feeble of mind to earn a decent living, but his lungs breathe war and pestilence about the quantity and quality of that political cotton which rival communities, like rival steamboats, keep up in the interest of their independent prosperity. This is your Southerner who always speaks of the rebels as being the people of the South, except when he wants to go to Congress on the strength of the census returns.

This stilted and inexcusable nonsense would be laughable, we say, if it were not hurtful. It afflicts the community in a business way. The State is absolutely run on the principle that there are but three hundred thousand people within her borders, when, in fact, there are nine hundred thousand souls allegiant to the pelican. New Orleans does not seek the trade of the negroes. She ignores the business of the only class of her supposed constituents that can properly be called producers. The steamboats make no provision for colored folks. The merchants do not advertise where the negroes will be more likely to read their notices. Nothing is done, in fact, to consolidate the business of the majority of the people at this point, but rather everything is done to drive it away. If a man trades with the negroes he is discredited. If he associates with them he is tabooed. And yet they make up more than half of the population of the State, and they produce more actual wealth than any other class of people. Strike out the product of independent negro labor, and the city of New Orleans would be a comparative desert, even to what her folly has already made her. (If the printing law had no other defense, the power which it gives us of saying this much is worth all the money which the State expends in that behalf. Without the constrained support which now upholds Republican newspapers there would not be a journal in the State that would dare to tell the truth about this extraordinary and ruinous prejudice.)

The Times of yesterday went wandering off after some explanation why St. Louis and Cincinnati are winning away our trade. It hit all the nails but the right one, and this one it dared not strike. St. Louis and Cincinnati make no distinction in their attention to customers. They trade with equal fairness and politeness with all classes and colors; and thus the negro trader, or the white man who keeps a store in a negro settlement is induced to go to these places in preference to visiting New Orleans, where he is treated with contempt unless he treats himself with contempt by lying about his status. There is but one institution in New Orleans conducted on correct business principles, and that is the street railroads. Every individual is treated on a dead level in the cars, and they pay the hand-somest dividends of any enterprise in the city. The peculiar people "cut up" considerably when the colored element took its seat in the cars, but the revolution refused to go backward, and that which was resisted as intolerable at first is now accepted without remark. It has produced no social equality that we can discover. White women do not marry negro men any more freely than they did, nor is the parlor of either class invaded by the other, as if it were a free garden. Why can not this same generosity prevail in all other directions? Why does the merchant twirl his moustaches rather than trade with negroes? Why does the steamboatman neglect the larger portion of the people, as if it had no business to travel? Suppose that twice as many people traveled now as did last year, what would the steamboats and the railroads lose? Suppose we had three times as much trade as we had last year, what merchant would consider himself afflicted? All this could be obtained if the right principle obtained in business matters. The trade of the negroes should not only be fostered, but their disposition to trade should be educated up to a higher standard by making them more intelligent and more appreciative. And the effort should not end here. The white men who are benefited by the negro trade should be treated as if they had souls and senses that were intelligent and active. In fact, we should adopt the St. Louis principle, and trade for every dollar in sight. When New Orleans discards her prejudices, and goes in on correct business principles, she will not have this complaint to make about the loss of her trade, for she will have got it all back, and more too.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

Thousands of people residing in New Orleans and Texas are anxiously awaiting the completion of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad; and the assurance that has recently been given to the public by G. W. R. Bayley, Esq., superintendent and chief engineer of this road, that it will be finished to Houston, may be encouraging to those persons who have doubted the intention of the company to build the road to that place. We know that some persons have doubted the completion of this work. The same persons doubted the intention of the company to complete the road between Mobile and New Orleans. But that road has been finished nearly a year, and is in successful operation. The same company have finished their road from this city to Donaldsonville, and will soon make daily trips, we are informed, between the two places. The work to Texas is even progressing beyond Donaldsonville. But the people of Texas, and that portion of Louisiana through which the road will pass, and New Orleans, are most anxious to know when the road will reach Houston. They have always believed that the company intended to build the road, but they are now becoming a little impatient to know when it will be finished and in successful operation. We believe the company undertook to complete it in twenty-eight months from the granting of its charter. The public would be gratified to know that the prospect is good to have the law complied with in all respects. If the road to Houston is to be completed in accordance with the law as it now stands, our people may rest assured that it will not be many months before the iron horse will be snorting through the prairies of Louisiana and Texas on the road to Houston. New Orleans has too much interest in the opening of railroad communication with Texas to allow the work to lag behind the requirements of the law. The business men and property-holders should recollect the exertion that is being made by the business men and property-holders of St. Louis and other Western cities to sap the trade of the Crescent City, and by evincing some of their energy and enterprise, spur up the company to the completion of the road to Houston and other roads that are calculated to counteract the efforts of our rivals in trade. We must be up and doing, if we would make New Orleans what nature has designed her to be—the chief city of the South and Southwest.

A branch of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad is to extend from Vermilionville to Shreveport by way of Alexandria, extending over a distance of two hundred miles. A charter for this branch was obtained from the last Legislature, in which it is provided that the survey of said road should be commenced within six months after the passage of said charter into a law. Five months of the time have already expired and yet nothing, we are informed, has been done toward commencing this very important public work. The charter secures to the company, we believe, sixteen thousand dollars per mile for the building of said railroad, and two and a half millions of dollars in the shape of State bonds are secured to the company, and an assessment of one-half per cent to pay the interest on the bonds has been ordered by the State Auditor. It is believed this branch will prove a most valuable addition to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas road, and why the work has not been commenced is a mystery to our people. They have every confidence in the financial ability, energy and business capacity of the gentlemen composing the company, and can not account for the apparent delay in its extension. It would cost no more money to put on a sufficient number of hands, and complete it within the time prescribed by law, than to let it drag along with a small force. With the same determination to complete this road rapidly that was evinced in the building of the Northern Pacific railroad, it might be safely asserted that it will be completed by next spring.

A CONTRAST, BUT NO COMPARISON. The Bee applies the correct history of the proceedings of 1858 to that of the recent Republican convention, and shows a contrast, not a comparison, between the two events. Our own knowledge confirms fully the statement of the Bee: NOT A PRECEDENT. The New York Times, commenting on the employment of troops at the late Republican State Convention in New Orleans, says: "Our Democratic friends who are so deeply moved by the spectacle of a political convention held in a United States court-room in New Orleans, have short memories. The circumstance is denounced by them as an act of unprecedented impropriety. It is not unprecedented, certainly was, but it is not unprecedented. In 1858, during the Know-Nothing excitement, which raged very fiercely in New Orleans, a political convention found shelter in the Customhouse, and was surrounded by United States troops; but the convention in that case was a Democratic one, and the troops obeyed the orders of James Buchanan. We do not ourselves approve of the resort by the Republican convention to the public building; but if we did, we should have a well-defined Democratic precedent for it."

We have taken the trouble to make particular inquiry with reference to the correctness of the above statement, and find that the facts do not correspond at all. The cases are not parallel, and therefore the employment of an armed force in 1858, to protect the property of the United States against an anticipated riot, furnishes no precedent for the employment of the soldiers of the United States in 1871, to influence the proceedings of a political convention. The Times states that "in 1858, during the Know-Nothing excitement in New Orleans, a political convention found shelter in the Customhouse, and was surrounded by United States troops."

There is not a word of truth in the statement. There was no convention and no troops in the Customhouse. The facts are these: There was an election for Mayor and Aldermen of New Orleans in progress. General (then Major) Beauregard, who at the time was an officer of the army and superintendent of the construction of the Customhouse, was the candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of Mayor. Mr. Gerard Stith was the candidate for the

"Know-Nothing" party, and the excitement ran very high. The city was divided into two hostile camps, each defended by artillery and muskets. The courthouse building on Jackson square were the headquarters of the Democratic party. Captain, afterward General, J. K. Duncan was in command of the armed men then assembled. The headquarters of the Know-Nothing party were at the City Hall, on Lafayette square. There was imminent danger of a dreadful riot, and the Customhouse officers were in alliance with Major Beauregard's friends. Mr. Hatch, the then collector of the customs, heard that the Know-Nothing party had threatened to attack the Customhouse building. He organized his employees as an armed body for the purpose of defending the property of the government within its walls, and sent to President Buchanan a request that the United States soldiers then stationed at Baton Rouge should be ordered to New Orleans, with the view of protecting Federal officers and property. This order was issued, but there was no attack made upon the Customhouse nor any need for the employment of soldiers. Mr. Hatch, the then collector of customs, is now in New Orleans, and it is from him we learn the facts which we have stated. It will be seen that the comparison made by the New York Times between the two cases, 1858 and 1871, is entirely unfounded. There is a contrast, but no comparison. President Buchanan had no interest in the municipal election in New Orleans, then in progress. It was entirely a local affair. There was no political convention called to be held in the Customhouse, as the Times asserts, and consequently no attempt to pack it, as was done by Grant's friends in New Orleans last month. There was no meeting of any kind in the Customhouse building in 1858, as in 1871. The federal officers had nothing to do with the election of Mayor and Aldermen. Not one of them was a candidate for office in the city except Major Beauregard. Not one of them was a prominent and active member of the committee of Major Beauregard's friends. The attention of the adversaries of Major Beauregard was turned to the Customhouse by their suspicion that it was an arsenal filled with guns, to be used in forcing the election of that gentleman as Mayor. But there was no ground for the suspicion. The collector merely intended to defend his possession of the government property, without seeking to influence the election either way. It will be seen from the foregoing how little ground there is for the assertion of the Times.

Farming out West is a fluctuating business. Four years ago the people of Wisconsin planted hops and sold them for sixty cents per pound. Everybody engaged in the business, and one year later they sold their hops as low down as five cents per pound. In disgust they cut up their vines and planted corn and wheat as a sure and remunerative crop. Now hops are up to fifty cents per pound, and the country is throbbing with an intense desire to engage in the cultivation of the vine again. Perhaps next year there will be a visitation of the bug, which is so destructive to the hop, and then we shall probably hear that the vines have been cut up again. We are not the only people that are liable to be shaven and short.

The Bulletin, which disdains puritanism as almost unworthy of respect, is sorely offended at the publication of great criminal trials in the Eastern newspapers, and earnestly urges the suppression of such immoral literature. Perhaps the Bulletin can mitigate the evil in part by abstaining from straining its visual organs in the close perusal of these demoralizing publications. It would only be puritanical to revive a blue law against reading the records of sin, and our chivalric contemporary certainly intends to keep clear of all approach to what it professes to hold in such utter detestation.

ON CARONDELET STREET. Levee stock is hardening, though there is no basis for an improvement unless in the wishes of the holders. One of the frequenters of the street holds 3000 shares, and buys all the time. Yet his low price is not surprising, when it is openly stated 100,000 shares are "out," making the capital of the company \$10,000,000. There is talk about commencing the work on the levees and drawing on the taxes; talk about the engineers; the "coming man;" about the prospects of the corporation and the golden future, but there are no facts, and these are indispensable for any representative of money to have a solid foundation. The new board has organized, but as yet the stock inspires no such confidence as the wishes of its friends would bring about. Still there are no sales—no chance for investment. But one transaction—the sale of 100 shares at \$6 7/8 above the current rate—is reported as well founded.

Gold stood yesterday at the figure of 113 1/2, while the Wall street quotation is 114. What there is doing in it, or what intentions it has for the future, none can tell, but in the past, that is for three months, it has shown a remarkable steadiness. The days of speculation or of predelicting upon the September rush for gold have gone by, and it sometimes looks as far away as the last century to take a retrospective glance to the times when the condition of gold was the sole topic of the Exchange, the solitary medium of financial enterprise.

State warrants show no activity. The charge of Judge Abell has not affected their value in the least. Small are quoted at 55 to 57, and large 53 to 55. As they are no longer received in payment of taxes their value must necessarily be less. Pneumatic has a tendency to remain where it is. No sales have been made that can be authenticated, and we have no quotations.

The dullness has lifted from the flour market, and the dyspeptic nature of this trade for the past few weeks has changed to a healthy activity. The demand for exportation is good, and the local request is undiminished in volume. About seven thousand barrels were sold yesterday, and among them a lot of three thousand barrels consisted of the higher grades, and another lot of twenty-five hundred barrels is to arrive, and met with a disposition subject to private terms. Partialities, it will be seen by these statements, still set

toward the higher qualities, and in this feeling the export interest announces itself.

The payments of the bills contracted by our merchants with foreign houses having to be made produces a stiffening of foreign exchange, which it has held for some time. The rates are firm, and are inclined to harden all the time. Sterling is at present about 122 1/2-123, and it is even anticipated the last three will become a four within a short time.

The general business of money dealing seems to have fallen off within the past two days, inasmuch as the state of the weather, stopping outdoor trading and buying, has for that reason alone taken from the street its customary stimulus.

The cotton market is now absorbed in the crop estimates, and all accounts from the country are eagerly scanned, being in some instances swallowed. One peculiarity at this season of the year is that all reports are against the crop—not in favor of a good yield. Every September we have the same old story about boll worm, army worm, caterpillar, rust, rains or their equivalent in damaging elements. One year it is the demoralization of labor, another, the late heavy rains have destroyed the crop. Still the stream of cotton bales pours in when the time comes, dividing the damaging estimate by ten, and in the annual product showing the fallacy of the previous misgivings. These complaints come as regular the same time every year as the annual revolution of the earth turns up the seasons in their proper place. This habit, epidemic at this time, should enter into the calculation of the cotton interest. Did any one ever hear at this time of a large crop being anticipated? The grain that pours into Chicago, the hog product that is driven to Cincinnati, are all calculated "down to a dot" before the time for transportation; but it seems there is something about cotton precluding everything belonging to an accurate chalking out of coming things. Should a man desire to find out anything about himself let him go to his neighbor; and in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago (we see by their exchanges), as well as in New York, they seem to know more about the cotton crop than we do ourselves. All our neighbor's estimates are remarkably high, which may or may not be owing to the fact that these neighbors are buyers, and in that interest, and hence seek to get cotton at a lower figure than the opinions of the short-crop men would warrant. Prices have shown no specific change since Saturday. Inquiries are languid. Factors preserve their dignity under the most adverse circumstances. The threatening weather fulfilled its threats, outdoor business was checked, and the market closed drooping like a sick man.

Buttermilk that fills out but doesn't inebriate, is offered by the young ladies of Indiana to their admirers as a substitute for whiskey. Has the milk of human kindness turned to buttermilk?

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Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 69 New Street, New York. QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 25, 1871. Whereas, an act of the Legislature approved March 13, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871. Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matago Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince on the Island of San Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campechy, in Yucatan; Belle, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros, and Tampico in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aguilaviva and Puerto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Hawaii, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third. By the Governor. H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOYAN, Secretary of State.

Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WALNUT, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory; and CHAIRS THAT IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices. A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, 404 1/2 St. No. 136 Poydras street.

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W. H. THOMAS, Henry Poydras, Dr. W. H. Holcombe, Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Savings sent, and valuables received. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. MEDICAL. NEW ORLEANS HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY, 203 Camp Street, above Julia. BOOKS, MEDICINES, and all other articles used in the HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE. The best of Graham, Scudder's, and other Tonic Articles. SWEET QUININE IS A MOST IMPROVED Tonic; it replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, but is not so disagreeable. It is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one GREAT POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE FOR ALL DISORDERS OF MALARIAL ORIGIN. FEVER AND AGUE. INTERMITTENT FEVER. CHILL FEVER. REMITTENT FEVER. BILIOUS FEVER. SWEET QUININE IS MADE SOLELY FROM PERUVIAN BARK (so Bitter Quinine is), therefore is of vegetable origin, and not a mineral salt, and is consequently, in general, well borne by all the elements found in the blood of all healthy persons. SWEET QUININE Acts as an antidote to, as well as a cure for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the blood causes intermittent fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for SWEET QUININE over the use of old Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of the disagreeable taste, and the fact that, in the latter, it is permanent bitterness which, in its use, is very objectionable to the use with most persons, and always with children. SWEET QUININE Is in two forms—in powder for the use of physicians and druggists, and in solution for the use of the family, and for the general public. STEVENS, FARR & CO., 201 1/2 Manufacturers' Chemicals, New York. DR. F. B. ALBERS, RESIDENCE NO. 85 BRATO STREET. Office, No. 219 Tchoupitoulas Street. Office hours from 9 to 5 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M., and 21 Canal Street, from 1 to 3 o'clock. IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY Is a certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Chills and Fever, etc. Whole taken from an industrial citizen, testifying to the disease dispelling, and health-promoting qualities of the GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, will be furnished on application. Sold by All First-Class Druggists. 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per Bottle. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. AARON DAVIS, Discoverer and Manufacturer, 333 Washington Street, Newark, N. J. To be obtained of the Manufacturer at Wholesale and Retail, of DR. JAMES BARKER & CO., and HALL & BUCKLE, Agents in NEW YORK CITY.

BANKS AND BANKING.

METROPOLITAN LOAN, SAVINGS AND PLEDGE BANK, 114...St. Charles Street...114 DIRECTORS: George H. Braughlin, A. Hero, Jr., Dr. O. Anthon, J. Hassinger, T. L. DeLaise, Thomas Isabelle, W. W. Hirsch, W. H. Pemberton.

This Bank will make liberal advances for thirty or sixty days on Diamonds, Plate, Jewelry and all kinds of articles. Forfeited pledges may be kept by agreement three months. Deposits of fifty cents and upward will be taken, on which interest at six per cent will be paid. SPECIAL STATUTES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. 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 Offices: WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. EATON, Secretary. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH: 114...Carondelet Street...114 New Orleans, Louisiana. Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid on compounded, free of all taxes semi-annually each month. Special advantages charged to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit, interest payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages 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 6 to 8 o'clock. C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier. LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. No. 51...Camp Street...No. 51 W. VAS SODDEN, HENRY PEYDRAS, JOHN A. WALTON, Cashier. DIRECTORS: W. H. Thomas, Henry Poydras, Dr. W. H. Holcombe, Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Savings sent, and valuables received. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense.

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