New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 12, 1871.

Grant pinched Warmoth and the Louisiana anti-Grants. Warmoth and the anti-Grants now Pinchback.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

One Gribble, a temperance lecturer, has been publicly accusing Queen Victoria of habitual drunkenness. Evidently a case of tee-total depravity.

Boston is talking of a commission to consider the expediency of uniting Boston, Brookline, Brighton, Charlestown and Somerville in one municipality.

Catherine Tickle, a maiden lady of Cornwall, recently died at the advanced age of one hundred year. Her extreme longevity evidently tickled her to death.

Military headquarters, new department of the gulf, have been established at the corner of Camp and St. Joseph streets. That is where General Emory can be found.

Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe has presented copies of his two last works to the Lyceum Library. They are entitled "The Other Life" and "Southern Voices," the latter a volume of poems.

The Brownsville *Ranchero*, instead of being published as heretofore, alternately a full and half sheet of the old size, has now adopted a smaller sheet of uniform size, and it is brought out daily.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at half-past ten o'clock, at his warehouse No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, two cotton gins and appurtenances.

Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, has telegraphed here that his veto of the bill to abolish woman's suffrage in that Territory can not be overcome by the constitutional number of votes necessary to defeat it.

Miss Kate Holland, the only daughter of the comedian—so popular living and so much talked of since his death—has adopted the profession of the stage, and, in a very quiet way, has made several professional appearances.

During the present year twelve Swiss guides have been lost by climbing the Alps—a larger number than has been lost, it is said, in any one year since 1853. Seven of them perished from avalanches, and three from falling into crevasses.

The marble quarries of Vermont are literally mines of wealth. Over a thousand men are employed, and many of the mills where the sawing is done are valued at one hundred thousand dollars. The marble is sold at prices ranging from $1 50 to $14 per cubic foot.

A special train over the Jackson Railroad between New Orleans and Magnolia will run as follows once a week: Leave New Orleans for Magnolia every Saturday at six o'clock, and returning, leaves Magnolia every Monday at half-past four o'clock, arriving in the city at 9:45 A. M.

Mr. J. R. Kendrick, formerly superintendent of a Concord (New Hampshire) railroad, and recently superintendent of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, and who was offered the superintendency of the Maine Central road, has declined the offer, having accepted a similar position with one of the leading Massachusetts roads.

Colonel F. L. Claiborne informs the people of Pointe Coupee parish that a large part of the money required to build the levees has been raised, and it is absolutely necessary that they should raise among themselves four or five thousand dollars. Subscribe and collect, he says, this sum, and the contractor will begin the work forthwith.

A young Englishman of twenty-two, son of a general in the British army, has come before the court of bankruptcy with a list of debts amounting to a total of £24,000. One of the creditors presents a bill of £353 for cut flowers supplied in the course of six months, and among the items in the bill such entries are to be found as "early lilies of the valley, £10 10s.;" "a moss rose, 10s. 6d."

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was one hundred and thirty-two, against one hundred and fifteen the previous week. Two died of apoplexy, six of congestion of the brain, nineteen of consumption, six of chronic diarrhea, two drowned, only two of fevers, six of heart disease, six of inflammation of the bowels, three of injuries, eight of pneumonia and seven were stillborn. The number of deaths by fever during the week, being only two, is smaller than during any one week for many months.

Henry M. Poor, Esq., a partner in the commission business in New Orleans with Mr. D. W. C. Sanford, an old friend and schoolmate, died in Cincinnati on the seventh instant. Mr. Poor came South on a prospecting tour, with the purpose of purchasing a plantation, when he formed the business connection with Mr. Sanford. His health becoming impaired, Mr. Poor returned North in the early summer, but some two weeks since his disease manifested more dangerous symptoms, followed by an attack of pneumonia, which caused his death.

According to the report of the signal service of the War Department, the thermometer yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, was 38° at Augusta, 35° at Baltimore, 34° at Boston, 32° at Buffalo, 33° at Cairo, 40° at Charleston, 29° at Chicago, 30° at Cincinnati, 38° at Davenport, 27° at Indianapolis, 67° at Key West, 33° at Louisville, 33° at Memphis, 34° at Mobile, 29° at Nashville, 41° at New Orleans, 33° at New York, 29° at Pittsburg, 33° at Savannah, 34° at Shreveport, 38° at St. Louis, 30° at St. Paul, and 34° at Vicksburg. Light snow at Buffalo. No storm elsewhere.

Among the many visitors now in our city is Colonel Charles W. Keating, the postmaster of Shreveport, the most flourishing inland town of our State. He informs us that during the past year over three hundred new buildings, some of them really elegant, have been built in Shreveport. The colonel is a Republican, but is tainted with the Custombouse affection. As the disease is not likely to become epidemic and he has rather a robust constitution, there is hope that he may survive it and become once more a sound Republican. With all his faults the colonel is a good fellow.

ANOTHER DESPERATE SUGGESTION.

Error resembles falsehood in this, that it must commit other errors to mitigate its original wrong. For years we have been suffering from the mistake which the South committted when she appealed to arms to reverse a decision which had been submitted to the ballot box, and which the vote of the country decided against her as it had decided other questions in times gone by. That one great error, so wickedly committed, provoked a thousand minor evils in its support; and to-day we are not free from pernicious suggestions and most ruinous efforts at the hands of the authors and abettors of this original wickedness. The men who precipitated the country into the terrible evils of the rebellion, and who still exercise great influence over the Southern mind, are too weak to confess their error, and too selfish to forego their right to advise the people whom they mislead. They have never told the South of the mistakes that were committed by the leaders of the rebellion, nor have they ever had the courage to say to their followers that the duty of every Southern man commands him to submit to the laws, and to respect the rights of the people in whose favor the protection of the government is pledged. Always seeking to avoid the disasters which their folly brought upon themselves and their friends, the original enemies of the Union have ever attempted a new mistake as fast as an old one was discovered and defeated. Too obdurate to disavow their original error, they have been too weak to strive in the only direction that promised to rectify the mischief which they had committed; and thus from one wrong and defeat they have gone on to suggest other wrongs and suffer other defeats, until now, in their desperation, they are fallen so low as to propose the utter destruction of free institutions in order to acquire from the selfishness of an officer what they may not hope to secure from the justice of the nation.

The proposition that Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, makes to the people of the South is this, that since they can not obtain their rights from Congress, it is their duty to ally themselves with the executive in order that he may afford them his powerful support in achieving a victory over the public sentiment of the country. That we may not be accused of charging a public man with designs which he does not entertain, his very language is given in the following paragraph from a letter addressed by Mr. Tyler to the people of Virginia:

Is it not apparent that all old issues are at an end, and that new issues are rapidly forming, involving the struggle between order and anarchy? Is not the first associated with all the property interests of the land, and especially identified with the executive arm of the nation, and is not the last associated with the spirit of agrarianism in the mob, and will it not find its representatives in the popular branch of the government? Do you not detect in this the rapidly advancing contest between imperialism and oligarchy, and are you still so blind as not to see the forces of agrarianism reorganizing to sweep over you again with redoubled energy? How, then, will the Southern States and people protect themselves from total annihilation, if they continue in the situation in which the Democracy have placed them, alike antagonized to the executive and to the popular branch of the government, completely isolated and without sympathy in any quarter? Nothing is more evident to my mind than the immediate necessity upon you all of sheltering yourselves beneath the ægis of the executive; for just in proportion that you should give support and add strength to the executive of the nation, he will be able to defend, protect and to save you.

The intention is plainly evident in these suggestions, that Mr. Tyler hopes to array the President against the Congress of the republic, to the end that by helping the former to sustain himself in this treasonable and unnatural conflict, the South may overthrow the national legislature and secure for her ally and friend, the President, the power to vindicate his fancied wrongs. It is plainly a proposition to establish a centralized one-man government; and the inducement which is held out to seduce us into this second treason is the hope that the dictator who is to be mounted on the ruins of the republic by this overthrow of the Congress of the Union will help us because we helped him. In other words, we are to create a monarchy in the uncertain hope that the king will be more partial than the representatives of the people whom he will disperse.

Mr. Tyler is not original nor alone in this mad ambition. The Montgomery *Mail*, a most powerful organ of the Democracy, has declared the same problem, that with a dictatorship at Washington the South would fare much better than she may hope to do under the auspices of the republic. And this wickedness has not been resented by a single Democratic organ in that State, but on the contrary, its poison seems to have extended to Virginia, and afflicted the son of a President with its virus.

There never was a greater necessity for the Republican party than now, to watch and preserve the liberties of the people against this insidious suggestion of the imperialists who were overthrown with Jeff Davis, but who still employ their wisdom to devise treason against the generous institutions of a government that they do not and never can appreciate.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

While it is very generally conceded that there is much need of reform in the civil service, the best way to accomplish the work has not yet been devised. The subject is one that seems to have attracted the earnest attention of President Grant, from the fact that he has repeatedly urged in messages to Congress some action on the part of that body in regard to the same. In conformity with the recommendations made by the President upon this subject the first session of the Forty-second Congress gave him the necessary authority to inaugurate a system of civil service reform. The President, in referring to this subject in his late message, says:

In my message to Congress one year ago, I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress, in the ninth section of an act making an appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the government and for other purposes, approved March 30, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the executive to inaugurate civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said law, I convened a body of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted, to the great relief of the executive, the heads of departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the tone and interest of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial.

If the plan adopted by these gentlemen should be that of an "examining board," established in Washington, to examine into and pass upon the qualifications of men that are recommended for federal service in States where they reside, we believe it will fail. Republican and Democratic custom and law have always conceded the right of a community to make choice of its public servants either directly by ballot when elective or by recommendation when office is conferred by appointment. This good old custom had its origin with the formation of the government. It is a custom strictly in accordance with the true principles of self government, and the people will not relinquish it for any plan that may be devised to take power out of their hands. To establish an "examing board" in Washington, the members of which are to determine who are fit to hold office, would render it necessary for every community to present candidates to this "examining board" for a confirmation of their will before an appointment could be had. This board will have the power to supervise and defeat the will of the people.

It may well be thought this plan, if adopted, would become a serious clog instead of an advantage to any movement looking to civil service reform. What guarantee have the people that such a tribunal would not, by a system of corrupt favoritism, recommend men for office totally unfit and unknown to the communities in which they are appointed to serve? And how can an "examining board" determine the competency of a man for an important public position? They may pass upon his scholarship by propounding questions and examining specimens of penmanship, etc., but as scholars do not always make competent public servants, an "examining board" could not determine as to qualifications for office. These can only be determined after a man has performed the duties of public office. It would be hard for the "examining board" to tell whether a man would even make a good clerk in one of the departments of government at Washington. That question could be more readily solved by placing the candidate for such position at work. The President and heads of departments are much better qualified to determine appointments than any power that may be substituted for them in the shape of an "examining board." Besides, the need for civil service reform is too urgent and pressing to be delayed by experiments.

We desire to call the attention of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to the condition of the federal civil service in this city. The Customhouse is made the headquarters of a political cabal, of which the collector of the port is head centre; two of the deputy collectors are State Senators, and quite a number of other Customhouse officials are members of the State Legislature. The Legislature will soon be in session, and then these Customhouse officials will leave their duties at the Customhouse to take their places in the Legislature, at a season of the year when the interests of our merchants and the government demand there should be no neglect. Here is a chance for civil service reform that demands immediate attention. The evil has existed for many months, and the President has been repeatedly notified of its existence. He was made aware of the outrage that was committed last summer by federal officials in using the Customhouse as a place for holding a political convention, and of the further outrage perpetrated by the same individuals in calling in United States troops to assist them in packing the convention with their own friends, and excluding from it their political opponents. This is the kind of civil service reform that the public interest demands should be done at once, and the President has it in his power to do it. Will he do it?

THE VACANCIES IN THE SENATE.

Our neighbor, the *Times*, seems a good deal worried about the vacancies in the Senate. It has repeatedly, of late, called the attention of Governor Warmoth to the existence of these vacancies, and urges him to call elections to fill them. The Governor would no doubt like to please the *Times*, and everybody else, if he could do so and follow out what he conceives to be his duty. He evidently does not believe the law obligates him to move in this matter before the Senate notifies him what vacancies exist, and requests his action in the premises. To have pursued a different course might have subjected him to the charge of exceeding his duty, and thereby causing an unnecessary expense to the State. When Senator Fish's death was made known here, it was argued by persons ambitious of Senatorial honors that it was the duty of the Governor to call an election immediately to fill the vacancy thus occasioned in the Senate. He did not heed this unseemly haste in those who were then anxious for an election, doubtless feeling that he should await the action of the Senate before ordering an election. Some time after this Senator Pierce died, creating another vacancy in the Senate.

It was again urged that the Governor should then call elections to fill these vacancies, but Governor Warmoth having no doubt made up his mind in the first instance as to what the law required of him in such cases, adhered to his first decision. The law specifies that it shall be the duty of the Governor to order these elections after he is officially notified that vacancies exist; and he no doubt deems it necessary that such official notice shall come from the Senate. If Governor Warmoth had acted upon the advice of Tom, Dick and Harry, the State might have been put to the expense of two elections, and possibly more; and his enemies would have had cause to complain to the people that by usurping authority that did not belong to him, he was squandering the revenues of the State merely to place money in the pockets of his political parasites. The *Times*, very likely, would have been one of the first to raise this cry against the Governor if he decided to act differently from what he has.

THE SNUB DIRECT.

A Memphis dealer in coal oil, or some such enlightening agency, writes to Mr. Higby, of this city, that the expenses incident to the port of New Orleans will prevent the capitalists of that Tennessee money market from helping the iron barge line with contributions, or the promises of such. Just our idea. Goods will come to New Orleans when they can get out without being consumed by port charges. What concerns us directly at present is to mitigate the outward expenses on freight, which being done, the men with grain and oil cake to send abroad will see that their merchandise is sent this way at once. The evil that we suffer under is similar to one that sometimes affects merchants: they buy badly, and are consequently forever selling higher than their neighbors. Our business is to forward. When we offer the tobacco farmer of Kentucky superior inducements in the way of forwarding his produce, we may rest assured he will send his hogsheads this way.

The facilities of river transportation are such as to give us the advantage if the interior dealer could only be convinced that he would be as fairly dealt with at this port as he is in New York. Iron barges will result when the demand for their use arises. Start freight this way by offering it a superior outlet to the world, and not only one line of barges but a dozen will spring into existence to do the carrying. But as we make the shipper pay too high for his freights, so we also charge him too much for the financial accommodation that he is forced to obtain in New Orleans. Our rates of discount are too onerous and our port charges too exacting to suit a free commercial emporium, and until we abate something of our exactions in these respects, we may expect Memphis to turn up her nose at us.

A WITNESS.

Mr. F. Dumont testifies that he did not hear Marshal Packard make his threats to Senator Butler in the name of President Grant. Very likely he did not. The marshal is not in the habit of telling state secrets in the presence of tattlers. And this was a peculiarly delicate subject—one that was not likely to be discussed in the presence of the small fry of the Customhouse ring.

MORE PAINFUL CONVICTIONS.

The *Louisianian* reminds us of some more of Speaker Carter's painful attempts at reform:

REFORM MOCKERIES.

It is refreshing to observe with what complacency some people can dispose of conscience, memory and discretion when once they arrive at that comfortable conclusion that the ends justify the means. There is no doubt now that the design and intention of the "Gatlin gun" crowd has been, from first to last, to obtain control of the Republican party of this State or ruin it in their diabolical efforts.

Foiled in this nefarious design, we find them now engaged in the laudable undertaking of maligning and abusing the men they could not cajole or scare into combination with them. We have a notable case in point. The *National Republican*, of which the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Colonel Carter, is the reputed chief editor, has recently been devoting much of its energies to the "band of corruptionists" composed of the supporters of the administration, and claiming for its side all that is just and immaculate, and pure and lovely and of good report. Suppose we submit three or four items as they have been handed to us, and ask the *National Republican* to tell us who "plundered the State" when opportunities presented themselves!

The warrants for the mileage of the House Committee on Railroads, seven members, were signed by Speaker Carter for $2300 each, when it is known that not a mile of the road was traveled.

The State paid for the services of the Speaker on the Committee of Public and Private Lands, only $2400. The House Enrollment Committee had on it *fifty-eight* clerks, among whom are the names of Mr. Bebe, Colonel Jack Wharton and Tom Ochiltree.

The Cameron *Times*, a paper never in existence, but owned by Speaker Carter, received $6000 for publishing the journal of the House of Representatives.

We suggest these items to the consideration of those who are in search of "the plunderers." They may find in the colonel a man who has contributed some honor to his office.

A chaffy quill-driver recently administered a nauseous dose of flattery to an old soldier with the very apparent intent of seducing him to commit a *faux pas*. We have reason to believe the gentleman whom the windy "Bohemiam" would play upon will rather laugh than grow serious over this shallow attempt to lead him astray. The man who refused to receive orders from the President in 1866 to clean out Congress in the Cromwellian style, is not likely to be the man now to clean out, with federal bayonets, every vestige of State authority, should the President so order. And the intimation of the "Bohemian" that President Grant designs such a movement we believe "a weak invention of the enemy."

If President Grant really does not approve of the political conduct of the federal officials in this city, he can not hesitate to remove them when he learns of their more recent acts. In addition to their outrages perpetrated upon the people of this State last summer, they recently formed an alliance with leading Democrats to defeat the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and they even went so far as to threaten—to a Republican Senator—that if Governor Warmoth should be re-elected in 1872 they had "the guarantee of President Grant that he would at once declare martial law and give his political friends all the offices." This threat was made to Senator Butler, with a view of inducing him to vote against Senator Pinchback, the regular nominee of the Republican party for Lieutenant Governor of this State. And when the organ of the Customhouse clique announced the appointment of General Emory as the commandant of the Military Department of the Gulf, it deliberately threw out the threat that the military was to be made superior to civil authority in our State. Can it be possible that President Grant will longer sanction such conduct?

The *Times* intends to resist the imperialistic ideas of John Tyler, Jr, with all the "enduring faith of a Fenelon and the unselfish patriotism of a Cincinnatus." Price of admission for this occasion, full rates; children half price; no free list. It will be equal to seeing the man that lifted the big anvil with his front teeth.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

We hear the present tightness of money alluded to as the result of a lock-up, and in the same breath as occasioned by an actual need of money, owing to the tendency of moneyed men to hold it back whenever clouds begin to gather. We incline to the opinion that it is simply speculation, for there is even more money in circulation now than at the same period the previous year. Cotton sales are still large. The rumored death of the Prince of Wales was at once discredited, and neither cotton nor gold were affected one jot, though moneyed men were anticipating, in the event of the demise of the heir apparent, a sudden fall in cotton, when they intended to go in and buy right and left. The state of the market generally shows either nothing is apprehended to finance from the death of the prince, or else it manifests a disbelief that he will die at all. The alternative remains with the reader.

The question has become serious, what will become of the street business in stocks? A few members of the ancient and honorable profession of brokerage linger gloomily about the City Hall whenever laborers and employes receive their "per diem, per day," which they cash, the major discount being on the brokers' side, of course. Then, members in the same business have agents who look up Metropolitan certificates, but beyond this little trading is done on what might be called the "twin corners" of Carondelet and Common streets. The class of men who deal as above are regarded by the "big dogs" as "snappers up of unconsidered trifles," but their real gains are larger than their dignified "colleagues." City certificates seldom get as far as the corners, for the reason that they are stopped on the way and the first holders are interviewed too much for the paper treasures to "go farther and fare worse." The statements that city certificates of appropriation are valueless, and that the city will go back on them, are too vague in their nature to merit belief, for were any such thing the case, rest assured no warning of the final collapse ever would find its way into the ears of those who hold the securities. All disappointments of this kind are sudden. With all this preaching city certificates are valued at 85 cents. In reference to the pay of the school teachers, whereof the brokers soon expect to handle, it was stated that they would receive their pay in backward or inverse order, beginning with November, and "like a crab," going backward to September. Besides city securities, there are no other mediums of speculation which seem to possess any interest. A few languid bids are made for Slaughter-house, which is high-priced now at $19. Ammonia stock gives no sign, but lies in repose.

The stock books of the Louisiana Levee Company were closed yesterday, for subscriptions to the contemplated transfer. The egg is not yet hatched, though it is not for the want of persistent sittings.

The only sale at the board of brokers last evening was twenty shares Salamander Insurance Company stock at $6 per share. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Gold	109⅞	109
Louisiana National Bank	— —	110 00
State National Bank	101 50	— —
New Orleans National Bank	— —	96 00
Teutonia National Bank	120 00	116 00
New Orleans National Banking Association	— —	97 25
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	35 50	34 50
Canal Bank	111 00	107 25
Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company	— —	95 00
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company	— —	5 00
Orleans Railroad Company	— —	84 00
New Orleans Gaslight Company	150 00	— —
Jefferson City Gaslight Company	— —	55 00
Barbarin Gaslight Company	25 00	— —
Louisiana Lottery Company	68 00	65 00
Louisiana Levee Company	2 87½	— —
Opera House Association	200 00	— —
Mississippi Valley Navigation Company	3 75	— —
Mexican Gulf and Ship Canal Company	110 00	60 00
Salamander Insurance Company	8 00	6 00
Hope Insurance Company	30 00	— —
Germania Insurance Company	75 00	— —
Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds	—	88½
State warrants	—	55¼
City certificates of appropriation	—	93
City consolidated bonds	—	77½
City five per cent Waterworks bonds	53½	—
City seven per cent funding bonds	62½	61½
City ten per cent bonds, 1871	35½	34½
City Improvement bonds	—	62½
City wharf bonds	—	71

DIED.

HAWKINS—On Saturday, December 9, at half past nine o'clock, P. M., ALICE, infant daughter of Jacob Hawking, Esq., and Mattie J. Huston.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK,

No. 187 Canal street.

(Incorporated March 15, 1855.)

OFFICERS:

L. L. GENERES.....President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS.....First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE.....Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS.....Third Vice President.
SAM JONES, JR.....Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

L. F. Generes, Dr. Wm. Norton Mercer,
David Urquhart, George Jonas,
Thomas A. Adams, John G. Gaines,
Thomas Allen Clarke, Carl Kohn,
Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider,
Samuel Jamison.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. no11 3m2p

E. A. TYLER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,

115.....Canal Street.....115

Has just received a large and fine invoice of

MUSIC BOXES.

ALSO

A large invoice of

REAL SHELL GOODS.

no25 1m 2dp

AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1871,

THE GENERAL SOUTHERN DEPOT

For the sale of the

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Will be at No. 19 Canal street, New Orleans. Postoffice box 726.

de3 6t 2p A. M. GRANGER, General Southern Agent.

LADIES' FAIR—LADIES' FAIR.

WILL BE OPEN THIS EVENING,

IN

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

For the benefit of the Home for Destitute Boys.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

no23 10t2p

A MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW GOODS,

The very best made Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's SHOES and BOOTS,

At Extremely Low Prices,

AT GIMBEL'S

FOURTH DISTRICT BLUE BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND TRUNK STORE,

564.....MAGAZINE STREET.....564

Opposite the Magazine Street Market.

Being determined not to be undersold by any house in the city.

An examination of my stock will satisfy everybody that such goods were never before offered at such prices. de3 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,

DENTAL SURGEON,

155 St. Charles Street, Corner Gired Street, one square above City Hall.

de7 2p 81y

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS

At the Great Ohio State Fair.

THE NEW UNDERFEED

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.

H. H. TRUE & CO., Agents.

de10 8u 8u & Tu 1y

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

BANKS AND BANKING.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17, 1871.

In accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds," approved June 3, 1864, the Mutual National Bank of New Orleans publishes herewith the certificate of authority received from the Comptroller.

JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, November 10, 1871.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act—

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this tenth day of November, 1871.

HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency.

Due notice will be given of the day of opening of the Bank, in accordance with the above. no12 2tw 1m

METROPOLITAN LOAN, SAVINGS

AND

PLEDGE BANK,

14.....Camp Street.....14

Under the City Hotel.

GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, President.
DR. J. WENZ, Vice President.
T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

George H. Braughn, A. Here, Jr.,
Dr. C. Antoni, J. Hassinger,
L. T. Delassize, Thomas Isabell,
Dr. W. H. Hire, P. W. Dielman,
Dr. J. Wenz.

This Bank will make liberal advances for thirty or sixty days on Diamonds, Plate, Jewelry and collaterals of all kinds. 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 RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. se6 3m

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:

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