New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1866.

"Sorrow."

For the Crescent.

"Oh, why am I so sad?"
Oh, why these tears that flow?
And where are all the joys
That crowned me long ago?
And where, oh where the smile
That on my features shown?
The girlish, happy heart,
Oh, tell me, have they flown?

"The kiss I loved so well?"
The hand that smoothed my brow
Sweet mother, where are they?
And where thy music now?
The wild bird's song alone
Wafts back its answer here,
While on my drooping lids
There lingers still a tear.

"The breeze that fans my brow."
The streamlets gentle mourn,
The lone bird's sad, sweet notes
Sob forth that I'm alone.
There is no gentle hand
To soothe my brow once more,
No kiss to press these lips
As once there was of yore.

DORA.

Savannah, Missouri.

KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

DANVILLE, KY., Sept. 16th, 1866.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th instants, I attended the fair of the Boyle county agricultural society. It was held in a beautiful grove of fifty acres, carpeted with blue grass, a mile from town, on the Perryville turnpike. The substantial amphitheater is two hundred yards in diameter, with sheltered seats for more than five thousand spectators, with a broad arena in the center for the exhibition of stock, and a wide covered promenade. The stand of the judges was at the center of the arena, surmounted by the gallery for the good band of music in attendance—the gridiron banner waving high above. The ground was black with the carriages of visitors from this and adjoining counties, numbering between five and six thousand, of whom a majority were ladies. I do not remember a more pleasing or impressive spectacle than these swarming thousands of the unpolluted beauties of Kentucky filling all the grand circle of the amphitheatre, tier above tier, a crater of glowing and healthy loveliness. Add the hundreds of gay promenaders on the circumference of this magic circle, and the splendid animals capering, prancing and shining on the arena, and the whole makes a tableau that will never fade from my memory. I have seen three generations of Kentucky ladies in the prime of youth, and it appears to my old eyes that the present surpasses its predecessors for brilliance of complexion and symmetry of form. The stock (to borrow an epithet from the arena) has improved, unless I am deceived by the gaiety and richness of their attire, which is very different from that worn by their grandmothers whom I knew as young ladies.

It has been about twenty years since I have had an opportunity to observe carefully the farms of Kentucky and their products, and although my present observations have extended only to portions of Fayette, Mercer, Jessamine and Boyle counties, I can testify knowingly to a very marked improvement in most respects. Kentucky has assuredly been growing wealthy and I am glad to see that a large share of this increase in wealth is in the form of substantial improvements to buildings, walls, roads, fences and stock. The gains of the farmer have not been carried away but have been left on the land in a permanent form for the benefit of of the children who are to become its owners and cultivators. There is less disposition shown to becoming suddenly wealthy and in its place is manifested a commendable pride in neat and thorough farming. The lands are not worn out with avaricious cropping, but are suffered to rest under their counterpanes of pasture until thoroughly reinvigorated. Instead of feeding inferior cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, it is found more profitable to raise blooded stock; hence every farm has its thoroughbred animals, and "scrubs" are rarely met with in roads or fields. But whilen greatly increased proportion of land is devoted to grazing, cereal crops have not been neglected. The most notable improvement is in wheat, which has increased tenfold since 1840, and is now celebrated for its excellence in Eastern and European markets. The culture of hemp, once so common, has been almost abandoned, but is beginning to be resumed on a smaller scale. The growth of this year is thought to be of superior quality, and at the present high price it will no doubt prove to be a remunerative crop.

I meet everywhere the signs and proofs of comfort, abundance, wealth and prosperity. New houses, new carriages, fine clothes, handsome teams, new roads, new walls, silver plate, gold watches, new churches, neat school-houses, fashionable apparel, libraries, newspapers, contented faces and early marriages, are among the unmistakable *indicia* of the comfortable and prosperous condition of Kentuckians. How different from our own desolated, war-blasted, impoverished land!

Most favorable accounts continue to be given of the immense and unprecedented corn crop, under which the vast fields seem to groan. This is of course the leading crop, as it has long been furnishing the food both of men and animals. This year's growth would supply bread for the whole continent.

But all of these crops of corn as raised from year to year are not consumed by man and beast, nor yet are they sold into a far country. A portion, perhaps a tithe, of each year's prolific growth is embalmed. The living essence and spirit of the corn is taken from the beady kernels by a magical process, and is then inurned in vessels of wood, stone or glass as a pious memento, which grows more precious from year to year. In grateful memory of the crops of past years, the natives, from time to time, open these sacred receptacles to inhale the fragrance of the fluid remains, and some even moisten their lips with the fluid itself.

This preservation of the memory of past years' crops by embalming is in accordance with an aboriginal tradition which has been transmitted from sire to son through many generations of white and of red men. The legend is that when Minnehaha had completed her nocturnal perambulation around the cornfields, clad in her own tresses and the shades of midnight, she called to her side her tawny grandmother-in-law, the wrinkled, moon-born Nokomis and said:

E'en as Hiawatha told me,
I have marched around the cornfields;
I have blessed the waving cornfields;
But my blessing, good Nokomis,
Shall not be for these fields only,
Not alone for maize of red men.

But through all the generations,
Through the misty seeming ages,
Through the shadowy hereafter,
And through all the happy countries
Where Mondamin shall be buried;
Where the maize beads shall be planted,
Where the stately stalks shall rustle
And the plumes shall wave among them,
Silver plumes among the cornstalks,
For all times and in all countries
Shall endure this midnight blessing.

But mark you this, my good Nakomis—
While I made this midnight journey,
While I drew this magic circle,
While I walked around the cornfields,
While I trode among the brambles,
While the saucy thorn-bush scratched me,
While the rude blackberry scratched me,
While I frightened bird and June-bug,
The bird chip-chip and hum the June-bug,
Came to me a voice most tuneful,
Voice of music, voice of counsel,
Voice melodious, sweet voice saying:
Blessings on the Minnehaha,
Blessed be thy magic labors,
Blessed be these circled cornfields,
But hear me, pious Minnehaha,
Hear me, wife of Hiawatha,
Hear me, lovely laughing water,
Hear thy Mother, hear Wenonah!
In the coming generations,
In the long off shadowy future,
All the Indians, all the redmen,
All the chiefs, and tribes and people,
All the hunting bands of redmen,
All the squaws and all the warriors,
All the old men and the children,
All that dwell between the oceans,
All who roam on broad savannahs,
All who thread the forests lonely,
All who bend the bow of walnut,
Who kill the deer or trap the beaver,
Bind the snow-shoes, build the wigwam,
Strip the birch tree, spear the salmon,
Mould the peace pipe, carve the war club,
Scalp the foeman, dance the war-dance,
Tan the deer skin, pound the maize corn—
Old and young ones, chiefs and people,
All shall fade and pass forever,
Pass beyond the flowery prairies,
Pass beyond the stony mountains,
Pass into the western ocean,
Pass and fade and be forgotten.
Names alone shall be remembered,
Names of streams and woody mountains,
Names of waterfalls that thunder,
Names of swamps and lakes and caverns.
Then from beyond the big salt water
There shall come the swarming millions
Thick as leaves in Indian summer,
Thick as bees in groves of locuste,
Thick as deas in summer wigwams,
Thick as Mas-kee-tow the sting-flies.
Black and white shall come the strangers,
Come in troops and come in armies,
Filling all these shaded valleys,
Covering all your waving hill-tops.
They shall be but little people
But shall build up giant's wigwams,
Skim the river in big smoke-boats,
Make Fire-spirit do their labor,
Make the running streams their servants,
Make the lightning write their speeches,
Make the thunder kill their foemen,
Shoot their foes with powdered thunder,
With lightning blows of leaden bullets.
Then with strong Hiberna hammers,
Like Hiawatha with his mittens,
They shall pound the flinty limestone,
Pound it all in little fragments,
Scatter it along their highways,
They shall McAdam good turnpike,
Turnpike long and smooth and level,
Turnpike smooth for cart and wagon,
Some shall build an iron pathway,
An iron road for iron wagons,
Where the thundering fire wagons,
Low-no-me the fire wagons,
Shall fly more rapid than the south wind,
Faster than Kah-bun-oonka,
Faster far than Shawondasee.

And Manito the Mighty will it,
Manito the Father will it,
That these commins toiling people,
These white and black men wisely toiling,
Shall not suffer, shall not hunger,
Shall be fed by our Mondamin,
Shall plant and till and eat the maize corn.
Wherefore this my midnight blessing,
Shall endure through coming ages,
Through the shadowy hereafter,
They shall plow the land in furrows,
They shall comb it with the harrow,
They shall plant in hills the maize beads,
They shall plant and hoe and till it,
All the coming years to-over.
But Manito the Mighty changes
That they eat not the maize crops wholly,
Not to consume Mondamin wholly,
Some shall they eat when green and juicy,
Some shall they grind when dry and yellow,
Some shall they boil in puddings lovely,
Some shall they mould in crusty dodgers,
Some shall they bake in steamy egg-pone,
Some in pancakes, some in ash-cake,
In dumplings some and some in hoe-cake,
Food for servants, food for children,
Food for all the thronging millions,
And all the hoofed and horned cattle,
Bah-ha the bleating wood-sheep,
Kick-up-hi the capering colt-horse,
Bassy-has the fruitful milch-cow,
Pork-ki-pork the bristled swine-pigs,
Haw-je-buck the long-horned oxen,
And Yah-ker-yah the sturdy jack-horse,
All shall eat the yellow maize corn.
But not wholly shall they feed it,
Not wholly shall they bake or eat it,
But even as the blessed cornfields
Wave in beauty, wave in plenty,
They shall cull a goodly portion,
They shall toast it, brown it, roast it,
They shall boil it in great kettles,
Until its steam and subtle spirit,
Dripping through the mazy worm-pipes,
Shall drop in liquid into buckets,
Into barrels, tubs and buckets,
Shall drop the spirit of Mondamin.
They shall hoard it deftly, wisely,
Hoard the spirit of old maize crops,
Hoard Mondamin changed to spirit,
Hoard and keep the maize-corn whisky.
And ever at their feasts and wed-flings
They shall open, smell and taste it,
Smell and taste the precious spirit,
Taste and drink Mondamin's spirit,
That they always may remember
The gift of Manito the Mighty,
The wrestling of our Hiawatha,
And Minnehaha's midnight blessing.

I had intended to detail to you some of my observations on the state of political feeling, and on the great Presbyterian schism in Kentucky, but in view of the length of the foregoing, I will defer for the present.

HALEWISA.

The original formula for the manufacture of the rare vegetable specific—Red Jacket Bitters—is rigidly adhered to. Its quality and proportions never vary. Consequently its operation is uniform. Moreover, it does not deteriorate in any climate.

For ladies of delicate constitutions, and subject to any of the peculiar difficulties which affect the health of the sex, the Red Jacket Bitters is recommended by physicians who have made this class of ailments their especial study, as an admirable regulator and restorative.

CHOICE FRESH ONIONS.—Messrs. Shropshire, Anderson & Co., Nos. 108 and 110 Poydras street, advertise this morning one hundred barrels of choice onions, which they will sell cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. They also have just received another invoice of that delicious fresh butter and and cheese, about which housekeepers have been of late so much interested. See advertisements.

Give Braselman's advertisement an attentive perusal.

Passengers per steamship I. C. Harris, from Indianola and Galveston:

J M Foster, Kendrick, Chas J Carry, H Leydie, Faulkner, Chas Rogers, Haywood, George Ericson, J Supple, Mcfadden, Vulcan.

The steamship Matagorda, from Galveston, via Indianola the 22d, brought the following list of passengers:

A Daniels and lady, Mrs Moore, Miss Perry, J Reid and lady, Mrs Mellons, J H Clark and lady, Capt Stockton and lady, Mrs Dentel and child, Mitchel, Robinson, Stone, Davis, Myers, Wm Perryman, Kelly, Foster, Goodman, York, Rhodes, Roberts, Lovell and child, Hammel, Cosgon, Leonard, Risser, Collier, Frame, Talley, Jamison, Wilkins, Baily, Pitney, Ayers, Harding, Palmquist, Dunne, Elder, Omaha, Cadell, Pomeroy, Cosmer, and 45 in steerage.

List of passengers per steamship Mississippi, Geo. Sumner commander, from New York, Sept. 15th, 1866:

W. H. C. King and family, Rev. A. J. Park and lady, C. W. Gould, Mrs. L. L. Thomson, Geroldus Thompson, M. A. F. Corris, G. R. Cole, J. B. Ryback and lady, Chas. Patti, W. H. Dunn, J. T. Moore and lady, J. A. Fuller and lady, Mrs. N. S. Patten, Mrs. Laura Keene and three children, Miss Mary Meale, W. H. Saunders and lady, Capt. A. Towns, N. Bagley, Mrs. Berth, 2 children and servant, Miss Fitzgerald, J. B. Long, Capt. W. H. Hale, wife, child and servant, Miss M. B. McCalmont, J. M. Miller, G. P. Miller, Otto Young, A. J. Walker, Mrs. Riordan, Miss J. Ferguson, Miss Amelia Hoy, Miss Ellen Kirby, and 86 in the steerage.

WHAT OUR SOUTHERN GIRLS CAN DO.—The first bale of new cotton sold at Marion Station, Miss., was brought to that place last Friday, and sold to Messrs. Prewett & Roberts for 27½c. per pound, the purchasers paying the tax. Of this bale the Lauderdale Times (published at Marion Station) says:

It was planted, cultivated and picked by the daughters of Mrs. Eliza Puckett, near Pleasantdale, Ala. No danger of starving from abject poverty while our women display this sort of industry. We have not the pleasure of their acquaintance, but suppose them to be the sisters, daughters, or perhaps widows, of some deceased Confederate soldiers, and left without any one to support them; and that they, after a sensible survey of the situation, determined that while the earth should produce something upon which to live, they would not beg or die from starvation. May the Lord prosper them, and when they marry may they be blessed with good husbands.

NOT THE ONLY FOOL.—The Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) says:

Col. Donn Piatt is making a wonderful speech. His main point is that Andrew Johnson was one of the conspirators, of whom Booth was the instrument, in assassinating President Lincoln. He argues that Booth's call upon Johnson just before the assassination, was for the purpose of posting him, and that if the lights had been put out in the theater at the report of the pistol as was arranged, the assassin would never have been detected, but would have been rewarded by the new President. After elaborating his argument, Col. Piatt desires to be informed whether he has not made out a case that before one of Stanton's military commissions would have hanged the President, and he innocently adds, "You know they hung a woman for keeping a boarding house!"

Recent Publications.

We have received from Messrs. Appleton & Co., the publishers in New York, through Messrs. Duncan & Baker, at the corner of Camp and Lafayette streets, the following late publications:

"RECENT BRITISH PHILOSOPHY: A Review with Criticisms; including some comments on Mr. Mill's answer to Sir William Hamilton. By David Masson." The author of this little work is well known as an acute thinker and critic, if not a profound one. Without saying anything less of this latest of his productions than that it will be read with advantage and profit, by all who interest themselves in the subjects on which it treats, we select from the first chapter a few propositions which will serve to illustrate the tone of the author's mind. And first among these is the declaration that "whatever nation has given up metaphysics is in a state of intellectual insolvency." The Germans are said to have long pitied the English as a nation not caring for philosophy, and the taunt is said to have been well deserved. From Mr. Mill we have the following quotation: "Instead of the ardor of research, the eagerness for large and comprehensive inquiry, of the educated part of the French and German youth, what find we? Out of the narrow bounds of mathematical and physical science, not a vestige of a reading and thinking public engaged in the investigation of truth as truth, in the prosecution of thought as thought." This was written exactly thirty years ago. The following, again, is quoted from Sir William Hamilton, writing in 1830: "The present contrast which the philosophical enthusiasm of France exhibits to the speculative apathy of Britain is anything but flattering to ourselves." On the other hand Carlyle, publishing about the same date as Hamilton, is cited as saying: "The French were the first to desert metaphysics; and though they had lately affected to revive their school, it yet has no signs of vitality." Of Sir William Hamilton's essays, Mr. Masson speaks as productions, "the very titles of which took away people's breath, which probably not twenty persons in Britain could intelligently read;" and he does not hesitate to speak of the "terrible abstruseness" of Hegel. Hume, Kant and Hegel are styled the "buckets or reservoirs" of existing philosophy, and other philosophers of the century as only the "saucers or pannikins" of it! And finally, Mr. Masson has the following about Tennyson, as one of these "saucers or pannikins": "He that would exclude the *In Memoriam* (1850), and *Maud* (1855), from a conspectus of the philosophical literature of our time, has yet to learn what philosophy is. Whatever else *In Memoriam* may be it is a manual for many of the latest hints and questions in metaphysics."

Whatever may be the reader's views upon such propositions as these, he will find them ingeniously treated in Mr. Masson's book; and will be compelled to admit that from his special stand point he has treated his subject with pleasing acuteness and taste.

"THE HOME LIFE: In the Light of its Divine Idea. By James Baldwin Brown, B. A." The author of this meritorious little book is already known to fame. The purport and object of the work will be understood from the following extracts from the preface: "I spent some days last autumn at a large, old mansion in England, where a group of bright young girls are being trained to a wise and noble womanhood. It was while watching their happy and beautiful home life, and thinking what might grow out of their culture in the homes in which they may one day rule, that I formed the plan of instruction for my own congregation during the winter months, the result of which this book contains. * * My aim has been, as my readers will discover, to study the closest relations, and the most sacred duties of life, in the light of Him whose incarnation reveals the principle of their closeness and sacredness, in this, and in all regions of thought, I desire to get as near this Life as possible, being convinced that the root of the true 'Hiemion' in home life, church life, and state life, lies here. * * The renewal of homes must precede all other renewals in wider spheres, for which we hope and pray." The talk has been well discharged. Piety without asceticism, and enjoyment without laxity, are the teachings."

HARKNESS'S INTRODUCTORY LATIN BOOK. This is a useful little work, intended as an elementary drill-book on the inflections and principles of the language. It contains a grammar and an exercise book.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS. This is a work in which are given, as the preface tells us, "the original act of June 30th, 1864, as it now stands, containing all the amendments made by subsequent acts, each amendment having been inserted in its proper place in the body of the law.

"The amendatory act of July 13, 1866, will also be found entire, and such portions of the other amendatory acts as still remain in force, or possess value for reference. The whole is rendered convenient by full tables of taxation and exemption, copious marginal references, and a very full index."

Effect of Removal of Forests.

At one season the earth parts with its warmth by radiation to an open sky—receives, at another, an immoderate heat from the unobstructed rays of the sun. Hence the climate becomes excessive, and the soil is alternately parched by the fervors of summer, and scarred by the rigors of winter. Bleak winds sweep unresisted over its surface, drift away the snow that sheltered it from the frost, and dry up its scanty moisture. The precipitation becomes as irregular as the temperature; the melting snows and vernal rains, no longer absorbed by a loose and tibulous surface and poured down the valleys as torrents, instead of filling a retentive bed of absorbent earth, and storing up a supply of moisture to feed perennial springs.

The soil is bared of its covering of leaves, broken and loosened by the plow, deprived of the fibrous rootlets which held it together, dried and pulverized by sun and wind, and at last exhausted new combinations. The face of the earth is no longer a sponge, but a dust heap, and the floods which the waters of the sky pour over it hurry swiftly along its slopes, carrying in suspension vast quantities of earthy particles which increase the abrading power and mechanical force of the current, and, augmented by the silt and gravel of falling banks, fill the beds of the streams, divert them into new channels, and obstruct their outlets. The rivulets, wanting their former regularity of supply, and deprived of the protecting shade of the woods, are heated, evaporated, and thus reduced in their summer currents, but swollen to raging torrents in autumn and in spring.

From these causes there is a constant degradation of the uplands, and a consequent elevation of the beds of water courses and of lakes, by the deposition of the mineral and vegetable matter carried down by the waters. The channels of great rivers become unnavigable, their estuaries are choked up, and harbors which once sheltered large navies are shoaled by dangerous sandbars. The earth, stripped of its vegetable globe, grows less and less productive, and consequently less able to protect itself by weaving a new network of roots to bind its particles together, a new carpeting to shield it from wind and sun and securing rain. Gradually it becomes altogether barren. The washing of the soil from the mountains leaves bare ridges of sterile rock, and the rich organic mould which covered them, now swept down into the dark low grounds, promotes a luxuriance of aquatic vegetation that breeds fever, and more insidious forms of mortal disease by its decay, and thus the earth is rendered no longer fit for the habitation of man.—[Marsh.

SUFFOCATED CATTLE.—The Lynchburg (Virginia) News of Saturday says:

Yesterday morning Mr. J. R. Crockett, of Wythe county, shipped on the Tennessee Railroad, at Christiansburg, fifty-four head of fine, fat cattle, which he designed for the Baltimore market. There were three car loads, eighteen in each car. One of the cars was a close one, and into this the cattle were put and the doors closed. Upon arriving at Big Lick, twenty-seven miles east of Christiansburg, the car was examined by the conductor of the train, and every one of the cattle was found to have died of suffocation. Mr. Crocket loses heavily by the operation, probably not less than $1200 or $1300. He attaches no blame to the railroad company for this untoward accident.

A late earl of Kelly was relating in a company that he had listened to a sermon in Italy, in which the preacher described the alleged miracle of St. Anthony preaching to the fishes, which, in order to listen to him, held their heads out of the water.

"I can believe the miracle," said Erskine, "if your lordship was at church."

"I was certainly there," said the peer.

"Then," rejoined Henry, "there was at least one fish out of the water."

RAILROADS.

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On and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.	
6 o'clock A. M.	Horse Cars.	6½ o'clock A. M.	Steam Train
6½ "	Steam Train.	7 "	"
7½ "	"	8½ "	"
9 "	"	9½ "	"
10½ "	"	11½ "	"
12 o'clock M.	"	1 o'clock P. M.	"
2 o'clock P. M.	"	2½ "	"
3 "	"	3½ "	"
4 "	"	4½ "	"
5 "	"	5½ "	"
6 "	"	6½ "	"
7 "	"	7½ "	"
8 "	"	8½ "	"
9 "	"	10 "	Horse Cars.

Fare, to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents.
Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the conductor prior to departure of the train. Fare, 15 cents each way.

GEO. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY—ILLINOIS Central Railroad—Quickest route from New Orleans to New York and all Eastern cities.

TWO DAILY TRAINS leave Cairo morning and evening on arrival of trains and steamers from the South.

Time from New Orleans to New York—3¾ days.

For through tickets apply at the office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, 44 Carondelet, 115 Common street, Richmond St. Charles Hotel, 52 Canal street and Depot, and at office of the Illinois Central office, Cairo.

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Montgomery, Columbus, Savannah,
Augusta, Atlanta, Charleston,
Knoxville, Nashville, Louisville,
Lynchburg, Richmond, Cincinnati,

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ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

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LIVERY STABLES.

CRESCENT STABLES—
DR. JOSEPH ELLIOTT, PROPRIETOR,
50 and 52.....BARONNE STREET.....50 and 52.

Having purchased from Col. James Nolligan his Stables, Nos. 50 and 52 Baronne street, between Common and Gravier streets, I take pleasure in notifying my friends and the public generally, that I am prepared to receive on Livery Horses and Mules, and Buggies and Carriages of all descriptions, having the FINEST AND COOLEST STABLES IN THE SOUTH, containing 133 Stalls and the best Carriage Room in the city. Also, having just received a stable of Fast Horses and New Buggies, I respectfully invite my friends and the public to call and see for themselves. Also, a fine ring to exercise horses in the stables. All sick horses attended to free of charge.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

TATTERSALLS STABLES,
No. 193 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
HORSES AND BUGGIES TO HIRE.
HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.
PHILIP LIMER.

MULES.....MULES.....MULES
Just arrived from Kentucky, 125 of the finest mules ever brought to this market. Planters and merchants now in need of No. 1 stock will do well to call at once at 71 Baronne street.
DR. J. ELLIOTT,
71 Baronne street, corner Perdido.

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FIRE PROOF SAFES! FIRE PROOF SAFES!
Marvin's Patent, New York Alum and Dry Plaster, Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof SAFES.
The superiority of these Safes is almost universally acknowledged, as they are the only kind that never use their proof qualities. For sale by H. LEGENDRE, Agent,
Safes removed at short notice. 142 Gravier street.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
TEN YEARS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.
MADE OF HEAVIER WROUGHT IRON—THICKER FIRE-PROOF FILLING—WEIGHS
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Elegantly made and finished. Cost no more than the old styles. You see them everywhere.
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SPLENDID HOUSE SAFES,
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