The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

FRIDAY, February 7, 1868.

The convention met at 10 A. M., sixty delegates present; Newsham, of Feliciana, in the chair.

A resolution by Blackburn of Claiborne, paying to the New Orleans Republican and Tribune five hundred dollars each, was lost.

The motion to reconsider the vote rejecting, during the previous session, an article offered by Brown of Iberville, repealing the act of the last legislature issuing four million of dollars in levee bonds, was taken up as the order of the day. After much discussion, the subject was indefinitely postponed.

The following article was adopted:

ORDINANCE.

ART. 151. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention, this Constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the State, in conformity to the act of Congress entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the acts supplementary thereto.

An ordinance was offered by Wickliffe of Orleans, fixing the days for voting upon the Constitution on the 13th and 14th of March, Friday and Saturday.

Pending discussion thereupon, the convention adjourned to Saturday, the 8th inst., at 10 A. M.

Military Orders.

The following were issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1868.

Special Orders No. 27.

1. For the more complete and efficient protection of the northwestern frontier of Texas, the following military posts are hereby directed to be established, the location of the same having been carefully selected and recommended by a board of experienced officers:

First—A post situated in the fork of the Main and North Concho rivers, in lattitude approximating 32 deg. 24 sec. north, and longitude 24 deg. 22 sec. west from Washington, for six companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry.

This post will be named Fort Concho—subject to the approval of the secretary of war.

Second—A post on the clear fork of the Brazos river, at a point called Maxwell's Ranche, in the northwest corner of Shackleford county, for four companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry.

This post is to be named Fort Griffin, in honor of the late Brevet Major General Griffin, who recently died while in command of this military district, and in commemoration of his services during the late war—subject to the approval of the secretary of war.

Third—A post adjoining the town of Jacksboro', Jack county, for six companies of cavalry, and two companies of infantry.

This post to be named Fort Richardson, in honor of the late Major General Israel B. Richardson, who died of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, subject to the approval of the secretary of war.

Fourth—A post on Red River, near the mouth of the Little Wichita, in Montague or Clay county, the exact position to be determined by General Reynolds, commanding District of Texas, after a careful examination and report, either by an experienced officer or by a board of officers to be detailed by him, for four companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry; this post to be named Fort Burnham, in honor of Brigadier General Hiram Burnham, who was killed at the assault on Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Virginia, in 1864, subject to the approval of the secretary of war.

After the establishment of the foregoing posts, the main line of defense for the Western and Northwestern frontier of Texas will be as follows, viz: Commencing at Fort Duncan, on the Rio Grande, passing through Fort Clark, Fort Terrett, Fort McKavett, Fort Concho, (Forts Chadbourne and Phantom Hill, picket posts,) Fort Griffin, (Fort Belknap, picket,) Fort Richardson and Fort Burnham.

The work on the new posts will be pushed forward until their completion as rapidly and constantly as possible by the quartermaster's department, aided in every way in which it can be made available by the labor of the troops, regard being had in this respect to the requirements of general order No. 96, adjutant general's office, of 1867.

The recommendation of the board of officers appointed in special orders No. 186, of 1867, from the headquarters, District of Texas, in respect to the system to be adopted for the employment of troops and method of supply on this line, is approved, and will be carried out, as far as practicable, by the commanding officer, District of Texas.

The posts on the line will be connected with each other, and with San Antonio, by telegraph, if approved by the war department.

All posts outside of this line, which may be rendered unnecessary by the establishment of the line, and by changes in post roads and lines of supplies, consequent thereon, will be abandoned by orders from these headquarters, when those changes are completed.

2. Upon the application of Governor Baker and the warden of the Louisiana State penitentiary, the chief quartermaster, fifth military district, subject to the approval of the secretary of war, will temporarily furnish forage for twenty-five mules engaged in the work of the penitentiary upon the levees; the cost thereof to be charged against the State, and to be reimbursed as soon as the condition of the State treasury may permit.

* * * * * * * * *

6. Upon the application of the governor of the State, and subject to the approval of the secretary of war, the chief quartermaster, fifth military district, will issue to the warden of the Louisiana State penitentiary, at Baton Rouge, one hundred and eighty pairs of shoes, (such as are furnished for soldiers,) for the use of the prisoners at that place; the cost of said shoes to be charged against the State, and to be reimbursed as soon as the condition of the State treasury may permit.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major General Hancock:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Ass't Adj't General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
2d Lieut., 37th Inf'y, Bvt. 1st Lieut., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General."

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BALTIMORE.—Mrs. Natilie Pollard, the wife of E. A. Pollard, who was committed to jail on Tuesday evening on the charge of shooting at and wounding in the wrist Dr. G. A. Moore, still remains in that institution, and will probably continue there some time, as she positively refuses to allow any one to go her bail. Mrs. Pollard appeared quite cheerful yesterday, and conversed freely with all who approached her, but when spoken to concerning her husband, who has been absent from her for some time, she invariably declined continuing the conversation. She has a wound in the thick part of her right hand, which she avers having received during the scuffle at Dr. Moore's store. Mrs. Pollard told friends who visited her yesterday that having had her trunks and effects seized by the proprietor of the hotel where she had been left by Mr. Pollard, she on Tuesday wandered out half frantic to endeavor to hear of or to find her husband; that, knowing that he had been intimate with Dr. Moore, she went to the establishment of the latter, where the affair took place, which will likely lead to a judicial investigation. She, however, disclaims any recollection of having fired the pistol. In the jail Mrs. Pollard occupies one of the large rooms usually set apart for United States witnesses, and, of course, will not be allowed to want for anything in reason whilst under the care of Warden Haney.

Mrs. Pollard yesterday heard from her husband, who is in New York, through a dispatch received by her counsel.—[Sun, 30th ult.

Gen. Banks, in his report on the naturalization question, pays a high tribute to the new German nation which unites various States in a common national bond. "She seeks," says the general, "to hold them together by *consent*, not *force*." He declares that her new constitution is "redolent of the future." We don't know what that means, but presume it is something nice, as he says immediately afterward that the "republic of the new world," (meaning *US*,) "might adopt with profit many of its wise and just provisions." *We*, too, used to boast that *our* States were "held together by consent, not force;" are we never to see that state of things restored? And is it not a little humiliating to find our republic taking lessons in freedom and justice of a German federation not yet two years old?

[New York Times.

The agent of the Bank of Montreal at Halifax, Nova Scotia, pictures the distress existing among the poor fishermen in the following telegram: "The number of sufferers is estimated at fifteen thousand; one person is known to have starved to death already; hundreds of families are actually living on dog fish (a kind usually given to pigs); and the distress is so great that many must die from absolute want if relief be not forthcoming."

The Retort Severe.

A SALTY CARD FROM ADMIRAL SEMMES.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

During my recent lecturing tour through Kentucky, I was so constantly moving from place to place that I did not see the Northern papers very regularly, and consequently many of their strictures escaped my eye. Since my return to Memphis I have been informed by my friends of certain coarse and ill-mannered attacks made upon me by the New York Times and other kindred sheets, which, under the control of "Little Villains" and big villains, have been pandering to the taste of their readers. None of these prints have controverted any of the points made in my lectures—these points being, unfortunately for them, facts. Instead, they have indulged in personal vituperation, this being the only means left them of gratifying the undying malace which small spirits always feel toward those who have destroyed their property. The Times, I understand, for I have not seen the article, became quite merry over the fact stated by me in one of my lectures, that when I captured the California steamer Ariel I did not permit the passengers to be despoiled of any portion of their money or personal effects, limiting myself to the capture of the steamer and her freight. While I struck sturdy and hearty blows at the commerce of the enemy, as was my duty, this was my constant practice at sea, and I contrasted, in the lecture referred to by the Times, this practice with the shameful robberies perpetrated by Sherman and his "bummers" upon the women and children of the South, burning from over their heads the houses which sheltered them from the storm, and robbing them not only of their jewelry, but of their food and clothing. Will the Times cease a moment its abusive rhetoric and deny the facts stated by me? If so, I call upon the five hundred passengers whom I captured on board the Ariel to contradict it.

Will it object to the contrast I have presented of my own conduct upon the sea, where private property is not subject to capture, and the conduct of the vandals I have mentioned upon the land, where private property is not subject to capture? It dare not. It is time, then, that all this senseless clamor about the piracies of the Alabama had ceased. Her commission was as legitimate as that of Gen. Lee, and no one but an ass will seek to draw any distinction. A slanderous Northern press has poisoned the public mind as to the career of my ship, and believing in the fairness of the American people, I design at my leisure, and as opportunity may offer, to present to my countrymen the *facts*—those stubborn things at which all the radical pack, Blanche, Tray and Sweetheart, may bark at in chorus, but not one tittle of which they can alter. In due time I will lay these facts before the people of New York, that they may no longer be deceived by such untruthful sheets as the New York Times.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

John D. Van Buren on the Rights of the People.

At the Bryant free-trade testimonial in New York, Mr. John D. Van Buren said: We are made up—probably you do not know it, sir—we are made up of individuals of every degree of wisdom and folly, and I do not deny that there are among us a few rogues. But I am inclined to think that the mixture of wise men and fools, and the rogues thrown in will work better for the perfection of the world in the shape in which God made it, than if the few men who by fermentation are thrown at the top undertook to regulate the whole. All that the people want, Mr. President, is that the men who float at the top shall let us alone. If they will only let us alone all they can, it is all we ask of them. If they will let us alone to buy a blanket in England if we find there a little more warmth in the wool than we find in the American blanket, and if our English blanket takes one day's less wages than the American blanket takes, we shall have so much more for our Christmas dinner. If they will let us alone to buy coal and to buy iron wherever we can buy them cheapest in the world, it is all we ask of the self-elected men who call themselves our governors.

We ask them to let us alone to choose what we shall eat and what we shall drink, and let us alone to drink just as much as we please. Now we, the people, don't believe, if they state this question truly, we don't believe that all the excise laws, or all the tavern license laws that have been made have ever made one single less drunkard in the world. We don't believe that all your laws stating who shall set up a bank have made a single dollar of our money more safe.

We don't believe that all the laws regulating the practice of medicine have made one single man of us live a day longer. We don't believe that all your laws regulating the sale of poison have prevented one single man from taking prussic acid when he wanted to do it. We don't believe that all your laws for the forcible collection of debts have made one rogue less in the world. We don't believe that all the alms-giving by the State has been half so efficient as if that alms-giving had been left to the voluntary acts of the people. We believe in the true and entire separation of the church and State. And we believe that the State has coercive power, and that the persuasive power belongs solely to the church. And we believe—and here I shall strike upon some prejudice—we believe that the time is at hand, although it is not yet, when it will be seen that the education of the young belongs not to the State but to the voluntary action of society.

DEATH OF A FORMER CELEBRITY.—John Thompson Norton, formerly well known as a performer on the cornet-a-piston, both as a public performer and a teacher on that instrument and the piano, died in this city on Friday last. He was an Englishman by birth, and formed part of the household of William IV, of England. He made his first appearance at Niblo's, in New York, and came to Philadelphia, where he was a prominent *attaché* of the then new Chestnut-street Theater. He was prominent at the Musical and Philharmonic Concerts, and his trial of skill with Signor Gassbate, an eminent Italian artist, attracted crowded audiences, both in Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Norton carrying off all the prizes. He supplied the United States government with bugles during the late rebellion, and was held in high estimation by General George Cadwalader and other eminent officers. He was in the 83d year of his age. For many years past he has lived in the quiet retirement of a bachelor life, happy and contented in the companionship of his favorite dogs and the intimacy of several of our citizens who have been his devoted friends.

Mr. Norton's last performance in any public way was, we believe, on the evening of July 2, 1852, on the occasion of the obsequies of Henry Clay, when he was the actor in a touching incident. The funeral procession passed his rooms, at the corner of Fifth and Minor streets, shortly before midnight, and as the military escort which preceded the hearse reached his windows, the veteran trumpeter commenced an exquisite impromptu dirge upon his favorite instrument, which he played with a pathos of expression and purity of execution which will never be forgotten by those who heard it. The midnight hour, the solemn occasion and the vast and silent audience were all in keeping with the superb performance, and formed a remarkable and appropriate close to his long and brilliant public career.

[Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 21.

SUCCESSFUL ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson has the reputation of being one of the most financially successful members of the theatrical profession. A large proportion of his wealth was acquired years since in Australia and California. His profits at present average two thousand dollars a week. The "season" is about thirty weeks.

Edwin Booth has the reputation of being the wealthiest member, however, of the American theatrical corps. His season is also about thirty weeks. His average is three thousand dollars a week. His new theater will not be finished until December. In the interval it is rumored that he will fill an engagement at Pike's Opera House, in this city.

Among the other actors who are earning good incomes are Mr. J. E. Owens, whose receipts are $1000 a night; Mr. Barney Williams, who has already amassed a handsome fortune, and who averages $500 a week, with Mrs. Barney Williams as much more in the season; John Brougham, who makes about $800 a week; Mrs. Lander, the same. J. E. Murdock is also very wealthy. Miss Maggie Mitchell, who is always, and has been from the first, very successful, makes about $1500 a week; Lotta, the next most successful actress, a sprightly little bit of "quicksilver," who has risen into celebrity only within the past two years, makes about $800 a week; J. S. Clarke, about the same, or possibly about $1000; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, $500; E. L. Davenport, $500; J. W. Wallack, $500; Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, $500; Edwin Adams, $500; J. H. Hackett, $500; Miss Lucille Western, $500; Mr. and Mrs. Florence.—[N. Y. Post.

Fifty dollars Sloat elliptic sewing machine triumphant. Highest premium Louisiana State Fair. For sale 87 Canal street.

A paper notorious for its veracity says that a man in New Hampshire went out gunning one day last spring—he saw a flock of pigeons sitting on a branch of an old pine, so he dropped a ball into his gun and fired. The ball split the branch, which closed up and caught the toes of all the birds in it. He saw that he had got them all, so he fastened two balls together and fired; out the branch off, which fell into the river; he then waded in and brought it ashore. On counting them there were three hundred pigeons, and in his boots were two barrels of shad.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

——Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children Teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all Pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a Cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "What we do know," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Be sure and call for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, having the fac simile of "Curtis & Perkins," on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, only 50 cents per Bottle.

Offices—215 Fulton street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 441 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada.

BARNES, WARD & CO., Agents,
24 Magazine street, New Orleans, La.

——Batchelor's Hair Dye—This Splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York.

ALE—PORTER—BEER.

J. A. BLAFFER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO WM. MASSEY)

26, 28 and 30....Bienville St....26, 28 and 30

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53.....GRAVIER STREET.....53

SOLE AGENTS FOR MASSEY, HUSTON & CO'S

—FINE—

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER

—AND—

GUSTAVUS BERGNER'S

—SUPERIOR—

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BEER.

FRESH SUPPLIES of above fine brands constantly received by EVERY STEAMER direct from Philadelphia and via New York.

MERCHANTS, HOTELS,

STEAMBOATS, BARROOMS,

CLUBS AND FAMILIES

—CAN BE—

Supplied on Demand, in Barrels, Half and Quarter, and Bottles.

☞ Country Orders Solicited and Promptly Attended To.

We likewise call the particular attention of the City and Country Brewers, Dealers and Commission Merchants, to our

LARGE STOCK OF HOPS, MALT,

—AND—

BREWERS' MATERIALS IN GENERAL

A large and fresh supply of which we have constantly on hand. Our lately erected and new improved STEAM MALT MILL and our HOP AND MALT DEPOT, No. 30 Bienville street, enables us to fill all orders for Ground Malt with dispatch.

Orders received at our WHOLESALE DEPOT, No. 38 Gravier street, or at our BOTTLING HOUSE AND MALT DEPOT, Nos. 26, 28 and 30 Bienville street, will be promptly attended to.

J. A. BLAFFER & CO.,
Sole Agents for Massey, Huston & Co.'s Philadelphia Ale and Porter, and Gustavus Bergner's Philadelphia Lager Beer.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

FIRST PREMIUM AND GOLD MEDAL
AWARDED TO
BUCK'S BRILLIANT,
AS THE BEST COOKING STOVE.

The above Stove uses fifty per cent. less fuel, and bakes better bread than any other stove now in use. This fact was fairly demonstrated and incontestably proven at the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair of New Orleans, 1865, and the St. Louis Fair of 1866-7.

Every one of these Stoves guaranteed and delivered anywhere within the city free of charge.

Also, constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of HEATING AND COOKING STOVES of the most improved Patterns. Liberal advantages offered to the trade.

E. HALLER, Agent,
No. 188 Tchoupitoulas street.

Orders left at box No. 60 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, No. 103 St. Charles street, or at the New Orleans Postoffice, will receive prompt attention.

GAINES & HELF,
100 CANAL STREET.

Wishing to reduce their large stock o

Decorated China,

DINNER SETS, CHAMBER SETS, TABLE TOIL SETS, COFFEE SETS, TEA SETS, FLOWER VASES, ETC., ETC.,

French Bronzes and French Marble Clocks

English and American Plated CASTORS, FRUIT BOWLS WAITERS, WATER PITCHERS, COVERED DISHES, CANDLESTICKS, EPERGNES, TEA URNS, CAKE and BREAD BASKETS, DISH COVERS,

Silver Ware and Gas Fixtures,

Respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers to their Stock, which they offer for sale at greatly reduced prices, and which they feel assured will satisfy any one in want of the above articles.

SOUTHERN PETROLEUM STOVE COMPANY.
Jervey' Patent.

This new and improved Cooking Stove can do anything any other stove can do, without smoke, dust or ashes. Noiseless HEATING STOVES for Parlors, Offices and Bedrooms, for sale at No. 163 Magazine street, New Orleans. All Work Warranted. State Rights, for the manufacture of the above Stove, can be purchased on reasonable terms. Agents with small capital, wanted in every parish in the State of Louisiana.

Apply to JERVEY & DEMAHY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.....FOR SALE.

—BY—

ROBINSON & ALSTON,

Real Estate Agents, No. 24 Commercial Place.

Farms on N. O. and Jackson Railroad.

PONCHATOULA STATION—A Farm on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, one mile from Ponchatoula Station, 48 miles from New Orleans, containing 51 acres of land; 25 acres of which are cleared, fenced and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of two houses, each containing two rooms; Stable, Barn, Poultryhouse, Bath house, etc. 200 Grape Vines; 100 bearing Fruit Trees; 200 young Fruit Trees. Price—$1200, one-half cash, balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

PONCHATOULA—A Farm of 40 acres, two miles from the Station, 48 miles from New Orleans. The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, Poultryhouse, an orchard of Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums, Figs, etc. An extensive Strawberry bed, just set out; A greenbrier hedge enclosing the place. Price $2500, part cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with interest.

PONCHATOULA—A farm of 320 acres, 70 of which are cleared. Improvements consist of a hewed Log House, containing four rooms, front gallery 10 feet wide; Kitchen, Servants' House, Bathhouse, Stable, Smokehouse, Blacksmith's and Wheelwright's shops; 200 Fruit Trees of different kinds, Pecans and Apples, Peaches, Plums, Figs, Quinces, bearing. Price $4000, one-half cash, balance terms to suit.

TICKFAW—A Farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, forty acres of which are cleared. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling, containing 4 rooms, front and rear galleries, kitchen, servants' room, stable, etc.; 400 bearing peach trees. Price $2000.

TICKFAW—A Farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land, with small dwelling and necessary outbuildings; orchard of choice fruit. Price $1500.

CHATAWA—240 Acres of Land, adjoining the Paper Factory, near Chatawa. Price $3000; one-third cash, balance easy terms.

OSYKA—Large and excellent Dwelling, of about twelve rooms, and all necessary outbuildings, with a square of ground, orchard, etc., at Osyka, Miss. Price $3500.

PONCHATOULA—Very comfortable Dwelling, of six rooms, besides dining room, kitchen, servants' room, stable, carriage house, well house, two acres of land, orchard of figs, peaches, plums, etc. Price $1200. More land may be obtained adjoining.

SUMMIT—Handsome Residence, containing 4 rooms in main building, front and side galleries, a wing of 4 rooms, servants' house, carriage house, stable, poultry house, four acres of handsomely improved ground. One-half mile from the depot at Summit. Price $4000.

AMITE—Large dwelling, and ten acres of ground in a high state of cultivation; house contains hall and ten rooms; orchard of choice fruit.

TANGIPAHOA—Farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, with dwelling of six rooms, kitchen, smoke house, servants' houses, workshop, carriage house, barn, stables, etc.; young orchard of 1500 fruit trees.

ARCOLA—Very desirable Residence with 13 acres of land, at Arcola Station. House contains five rooms in main building, front and rear galleries, dining room, kitchen, two servants' rooms, carriage house, stable, etc. Orchard of 200 bearing trees.

ARCOLA—Large dwelling and 100 acres of land at Arcola, about one half of which is cleared.

HAMMOND STATION—Farm two miles from Hammond Station, New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, —— miles from New Orleans, containing 80 acres of land, 25 of which are cleared. The improvements consist of two dwellings; one of three rooms, one of one room, kitchen, servants' room, etc. The property is beautifully situated; there is a magnificent grove of magnolias and oaks. Price $1000, one-half cash.

SUMMIT—A Farm, one mile from Summit Station, New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, —— miles from New Orleans, containing 50 acres of land, 35 acres of which are cleared and fenced. Improvements consist of a good dwelling of six rooms, with front gallery; kitchen, servant's room, stable, crib, etc.; 200 bearing fruit trees, beautiful shade trees; near churches, schools and good society. Price $1000 cash.

MAGNOLIA—Farm four miles from Magnolia, 100 miles from New Orleans, containing 500 acres of land, 100 acres of which are cleared. Improvements consist of a very comfortable dwelling and all necessary outbuildings. There is an orchard of choice fruit trees. Price $5000.

Sugar Plantations for Sale.

A HIGHLY VALUABLE SUGAR PLANTATION, fronting Mississippi river, opposite Greenville, containing about 500 arpents of land. The improvements consist of a Large and Handsome Residence, 8 double cabins and other houses. This fine property should command the attention of parties desiring to make investments. Apart from its value as a Sugar Plantation, it is (owing to its proximity to the Stock Landing) well adapted to the purposes of pasturage. It will be sold at a bargain.

A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR PLANTATION, 38 miles above New Orleans, containing 750 arpents, and having a front of 6 arpents on the Mississippi river; comfortable Dwelling; negro quarters; sugar house; stables. Levees good.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUGAR PLANTATION of 200 arpents, 13 miles above New Orleans, having a front of 5 arpents on the Mississippi river. There are on the place a very comfortable Dwelling, out-houses, negro quarters, stables, etc.

Dwellings in New Orleans and Jefferson and Suburbs.

THE TWO LARGE NEW MODERN STYLE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, on Magazine street, between Terpsichore and Euterpe streets.

COTTAGE, on Clio street, between Clara and Magnolia streets, containing four rooms, front and side gallery.

LARGE AND HANDSOME TWO STORY FRAME RESIDENCE, on Race street, fronting Annunciation Square. Lot 62 by 150, a beautiful situation and a fine property.

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, on Camp street, between Calliope and Delord.

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING on Dryades street, between Triton Walk and Julia.

TWO DOUBLE COTTAGES, on Baronne, between Erato and Thalia streets.

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, on Carondelet, between Hevia and Girod streets.

DOUBLE TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, on Constance, between Erato and Gainnie, eight rooms each side, slate roof. In perfect order.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE and whole Square of Ground, bounded by Bienville, Alexander, Conti, Napoleon.

COTTAGE on Euterpe, between Baronne and Dryades, containing four large rooms, servant's room, kitchen. Front yard with shrubbery, fruit trees, etc.

COTTAGE corner Barracks and Tremé, containing four rooms, cabinet, hall, kitchen of four rooms, cistern, water works, etc.

HANDSOME TWO-STORY DWELLING on Conti street, between Carondelet Walk and St. Peter, with three large lots of ground.

COTTAGE on Romas, between Customhouse and Bienville. House contains three rooms, kitchen, etc.

DOUBLE COTTAGE on Jackson street, between Liberty and Franklin—four rooms on each side.

COTTAGE on Dryades street, between Phillip and Jackson street—six rooms, kitchen, etc.

NEW COTTAGE on Clio, between Magnolia and Clara, containing four rooms in main building; kitchen, servant's room, large stable, cistern, well.

NEAT COTTAGE on Liberty street, between Josephine and Jackson, with extra large lot, 33 by 149.

COTTAGE on Carondelet street, between Second and Third streets, containing four rooms and kitchen, servants' room, large stable, cistern, etc.

ONE LARGE DESIRABLY SITUATED LOT on Second street, between Magazine and Camp, with the brick building and stable thereon.

HANDSOME RAISED COTTAGE corner of Fourth and Constance, with quarter of a square of ground. House contains two large parlors, four bedrooms, four rooms in basement, and outbuildings and handsomely improved ground.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE DOUBLE TENEMENT DWELLINGS on Josephine street. Each house contains about eight rooms.

LARGE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING on Magazine street, (river side) between Second and Third streets, with two large lots of ground.

HANDSOME TWO-STORY DWELLING with three lots of ground, covered with bearing sweet orange trees, on Delachaise street, between Prytania and Coliseum streets.

LARGE COTTAGE AND GROUNDS on Laurel street, City of Jefferson, condition somewhat dilapidated, which will be sold at a bargain to induce a purchase.

COTTAGE on Delachaise street, between Prytania and Coliseum, containing six rooms, new fence, cistern and all necessary conveniences.

COTTAGE on Chestnut street, between Napoleon Avenue and Berlin street, with four rooms, kitchen, cistern, etc.

COTTAGE on Chestnut street, between Lyon and Bordeaux streets, containing four rooms, front and side gallery.

COTTAGE AND SEVEN LOTS corner of St. Charles and Marengo streets. House contains four rooms kitchen, etc.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW STORE.....NEW STORE.

AND FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

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Dealer in Landreth's Seeds.

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