The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1868.

THE USEFULNESS OF EARTHQUAKES.

[From Chambers's Journal.]

We have lately had fearful evidence of the energy of the earth's internal forces. A vibration which, when considered with reference to the dimensions of the earth's globe, may be spoken of as an indefinitely minute quivering limited to an insignificant area, has sufficed to destroy the cities and villages of whole provinces, to cause the death of thousands of human beings, and to effect a destruction of property which must be estimated by millions of pounds sterling. Such a catastrophe as this serves indeed to show how poor and weak a creature man is in presence of the grand workings of nature. The mere throes which accompany her unseen subterranean efforts suffice to crumble man's strongest buildings in a moment into dust, while the unfortunate inhabitants are either crushed to death among the ruins, or forced to remain shuddering spectators of the destruction of their homes.

At first sight it may seem paradoxical to assert that earthquakes, *fearfully destructive* as they have so often proved, are yet essentially preservative and restorative phenomena; yet this is strictly the case. Had no earthquakes taken place in old times, man would not now be living on the face of the earth; if no earthquakes were to take place in future, the term of man's existence would be limited within a range of time far less than that to which it seems likely, in all human probability, to be extended.

If the solid substance of the earth formed a perfect sphere in ante-geologic times—that is, in ages preceding those to which our present geologic studies extend—there can be no doubt that there was then no visible land above the surface of the water; the ocean must have formed a uniformly deep covering to the submerged surface of the solid globe. In this state of things, nothing but the earth's subterranean forces could tend to the production of continents and islands. Let us be understood. We are not referring to the possibility or impossibility that lands and seas should suddenly have assumed their present figure without convulsion of any sort; this *might* have happened, since the Creator of all things can, of course, modify all things according to his will; we merely say that, assuming that in the beginning, as now, he worked all things according to the laws he has appointed himself, then, undoubtedly, the submerged earth must have risen above the sea by the action of those very forms of force which produce the earthquake in our own times.

However this may be, it is quite certain that when once continents and islands had been formed, there immediately began a struggle between destructive and restorative (rather, perhaps, than preservative) forces.

The great enemy of the land is water, and water works the destruction of the land in two principal ways.

In the first place, the sea tends to destroy the land by beating on its shores, and thus continually washing it away. It may seem at first sight that this process must necessarily be a slow one; in fact, many may be disposed to say that it is a slow process, since we see that it does not alter the forms of continents and islands perceptibly in long intervals of time. But, as a matter of fact, we have never had an opportunity of estimating the full effects of this cause, since its action is continually being checked by the restorative forces we shall presently have to consider. Were it not thus checked, there can be little doubt that its effects would be cumulative; for the longer the process continued—that is, the more the land was beaten away, the higher would the sea rise, and the greater power would it have to effect the destruction of the remaining land.

We proceed to give a few instances of the sea's power of effecting the rapid destruction of the land, when nothing happens to interfere with the local action—premising that this effect is altogether insignificant in comparison with that which would take place in that particular spot, if the sea's action were everywhere left unchecked.

The Shetland Isles are composed of substances which seem, of all others, best fitted to resist the disintegrating forces of the sea—namely, granite, gneiss, mica-slate, serpentine, greenstone and many other forms of rock—yet, exposed as these islands are to the uncontrolled violence of the Atlantic Ocean, they are undergoing a process of destruction which, even within historical times, has produced very noteworthy changes. "Steep cliffs are hollowed out," says Sir Charles Lyell, "into deep caves and lofty arches, and almost every promontory ends in a cluster of rocks, imitating the forms of columns, pinnacles and obelisks." Speaking of one of the islands of this group, Dr. Hibbert says: "The Isle of Stenness presents a scene of unequaled desolation. In stormy winters large blocks of stone are overturned or are removed from their native beds and hurried to a distance almost incredible. In the winter of 1802 a tabular mass, eight feet two inches by seven feet, and five feet one inch thick, was dislodged from its bed and carried to a distance of from eighty to ninety feet." In other parts of the Shetland Isles, where the sea has encountered less solid materials, the work of destruction has proceeded yet more effectively. In Roeness, for example, the sea has wrought its way so fiercely that a large cavernous aperture two hundred and fifty feet long has been hollowed out. "But the most sublime scene," says Dr. Hibbert, "is where a mural pile of porphyry, escaping the process of disintegration that is devastating the coast, appears to have been left as a sort of rampart against the inroads of the ocean. The Atlantic, when provoked by wintry gales, batters against it with all the force of real artillery; and the waves, in their repeated assaults, have at length forced for themselves an entrance. This breach, named the Grind of the Navir, is widened every winter by the overwhelming surge that, finding a passage through it, separates large stones from its sides, and forces them to a distance of no less than one hundred and eighty feet. In two or three spots, the fragments which have been detached are brought together in immense heaps, that appear as an accumulation of cubical masses, the product of some quarry."

Let us next turn to a portion of the coast-line of Great Britain which is neither defended on the one hand by barriers of rock, not attacked on the other by the full fury of the Atlantic currents. Along the whole coast of Yorkshire, we find evidences of a continual process of dilapidation. Between the projecting headland of Flamborough and Spurn Point (the coast of Holderness), the waste is particularly rapid. Many spots which are now mere sand banks, are marked in the old maps of Yorkshire as the sites of ancient towns and villages. Speaking of Hyde (one of these), Pennant says: "Only the tradition is left of this town." Owthorne and its church have been for the most part destroyed, as also Auburn, Hartburn and Kiinsea. Mr. Philips, in his "Geology of Yorkshire," states that not unreasonable fears are entertained that, at some future time, Spurn Point itself will become an island, or be wholly washed away, and then the ocean, entering into the estuary of the Humber, will cause great devastation. Pennant states that "several places, once towns of note upon the Humber, are now only recorded in history; and Ravensperg was at one time a rival of Hull, and a port so very considerable in 1332, that Edward Baliol and the confederated English barons sailed from thence to invade Scotland; and Henry IV, in 1399, made choice of this port to land at, to effect the deposal of Richard II; yet the whole of this has since been devoured by the merciless ocean; extensive sands, dry at low water, are to be seen in their stead." The same writer also describes Spurn Point as shaped like a sickle, and the land to the north, he says, was "perpetually preyed on by the fury of the German Sea, which devours whole acres at a time."

The decay of the shores of Norfolk and Suffolk is also remarkably rapid. Sir Charles Lyell relates some facts which throw an interesting light on the ravages which the sea commits upon the land. It was computed that when a certain inn was built at Serringham, seventy years would pass before the sea could reach the spot; the mean loss of land being calculated from previous observations to be somewhat less than one yard annually." But no allowance had been made for the fact that the ground sloped from the sea. In consequence of this peculiarity, the waste became greater and greater every year as the cliff grew lower. "Between the years 1824 and 1829, no less than seventeen yards were swept away;" and when Sir Charles Lyell saw the place, only a small garden was left between the building and the sea. We need hardly add that all vestiges of the inn have long since been swept away. Lyell also relates that in 1829 there was a depth of water sufficient to float a frigate at a point where, less than half a century before there stood a cliff fifty feet high with houses upon it.

We have selected these portions of the coast of Great Britain, not because the destruction of our shores is greater here than elsewhere, but as serving to illustrate processes of waste and demolition which are going on around all the shores, not merely of Great Britain, but of every country on the face of the earth. Here and there, as we have said, there are instances in which a contrary process seems to be in action. Low-lying banks and shoals are formed—sometimes along stretches of coast extending for a considerable distance. But when we consider these formations closely, we find that they rather afford evidence of the energy of the destructive forces to which the land is subject than promise to make up for the land which has been swept away; for, in the first place, every part of these banks consists of the debris of other coasts. Now, we cannot doubt that of earth which is washed away from our shores, by far the larger part finds its way to the bottom of the deep seas; a small proportion only may be brought (by some peculiarity in the distribution of ocean currents, or in the progress of the tidal wave) to aid in the formation of shoals and banks. The larger, therefore, such shoals and banks may be, the larger must, we suppose, be the amount of land which is washed away never to reappear. And although banks and shoals of this sort grow year by year larger and larger, yet they continue always (unless added to artificially) either beneath the surface of the water, in the case of shoals, or but very slightly raised above the surface. Now, if we suppose the destruction of land to proceed unchecked, it is manifest that at some period, however remote, the formation of shoals and banks must come to an end, owing to the continual diminution of the land from the demolition of which they derive their substance. In the mean time, the bed of the sea would be continually filling up, the level of the sea would be continually rising, and thus the banks would either be wholly submerged through the effect of this cause alone, or they would have so slight an elevation above the sea-level that they would offer little resistance to the destructive effects of the sea, which would now have no other and to act upon.

But we have yet to consider the second principal cause of the wasting away of the land. The cause we have just been dealing with acts upon the shores or outlines of islands and continents; the one we have now to consider acts upon their interior. It will, perhaps, hardly be supposed that the fall of the rain upon the land could have any appreciable influence in the demolition of continents; but, as a matter of fact, there are few causes to which geologists are disposed to ascribe more importance. The very fact that enormous deltas have been formed at the mouths of many rivers—in other words, the actual growth of continents through the effects of rainfall—is a proof how largely this cause must tend to destroy and disintegrate the interiors of our continents. Dwelling on this point, Sir Charles Lyell presents the following remarkable illustration: "During a tour in Spain," he writes, "I was surprised to see a district of gently undulating ground in Catalonia, consisting of red and gray sandstone, and in some parts of red marl, almost entirely denuded of herbage; while the roots of the pines, helm oaks, and some other trees, were half exposed, as if the soil had been washed away by a flood. Such is the state of the forest, for example, between Oristo and Vich, and near San Lorenzo. But, being overtaken by a violent thunderstorm in the month of August, I saw the whole surface, even the highest levels of some flat-topped hills, streaming with mud, while on every declivity the devastation of torrents was terrific. The peculiarities in the physiognomy of the district were at once explained; and I was taught that, in speculating on the greater effects which the direct action of rain may once have produced on the surface of certain parts of England, we need not revert to periods when the heat of the climate was tropical."

Combining the effects of the sea's action upon the shores of continents, and of the action of rain upon their interior, and remembering that unless the process of demolition were checked in some way, each cause would act from year to year with new force—one through the effects of the gradual rise of the sea-bed, and the other through the effects of the gradual increase of the surface of ocean exposed to the vaporizing action of the sun, which increase would necessarily increase the quantity of rain yearly precipitated on the land—we see the justice of the opinion expressed by Sir John Herschel, that, "had the primeval world been constructed as it now exists, time enough has elapsed, and force enough directed to that end has been in activity to have long ago destroyed every vestige of land."

We see, then, the necessity that exists for the action of some restorative or preservative force sufficient to counteract the effects of the continuous processes of destruction we have indicated above. If we consider, we shall see that the destructive forces owe their efficiency to their levelling action, that is, to their influence in reducing the solid part of the earth to the figure of a perfect sphere; therefore, the form of force which is required to counteract them is one that shall tend to produce irregularities in the surface-contour of the earth. And it will be remarked that although upheaval is the process which appears at first sight to be the only effectual remedy to the levelling action of rains and ocean currents, yet the forcible depression of the earth's surface may prove in many instances yet more effective, since it may serve to reduce the sea-level in other places.

Now, the earth's subterranean forces serve to produce the very effects which are required, in order to counteract the continual disintegration of the shores and interior parts of continents; for, in the first place, their action is not distributed with any approach to uniformity over different parts of the earth's crust, and, therefore, the figure they tend to give to the surface of that crust is not that of a perfect sphere. This, of itself, secures the uprising of some parts of the solid earth above the sea-level. But this is not all. On a comparison of the various effects due to the action of subterranean forces, it has been found that the forces of upheaval act, on the whole, more powerfully under continents, and especially under the shore-lines of continents, while the forces of depression act most powerfully, on the whole, under the bed of the ocean. It need hardly be said that whenever the earth is upheaved in one part, it must be depressed somewhere else. Not necessarily at the same instant, it should be remarked. The process of upheaval may be either momentarily accompanied by a corresponding process of depression, or the latter process may take place by a gradual action of the elastic powers of the earth's crust; but, in one way or the other, the balance between upheaval and depression must be restored. Hence, if it can be shown that for the most part the forces of upheaval act underneath the land, it follows—though we may not be able to recognize the fact by obvious visible signs—that processes of depression are taking place underneath the ocean. Now, active volcanoes mark the center of a district of upheaval, and nearly all volcanoes are found near the sea. It seems as if nature had provided against the inroads of the ocean by seating the earth's restorative forces just where they are most wanted.

Even in earthquake districts which have no active vent, the same law is found to prevail. It is supposed by the most eminent seismologists that earthquake regions around a volcano, and earthquake regions apparently disconnected from any outlet, differ only in this respect, that, in the one case, the subterranean forces have had sufficient power to produce the phenomena of eruption, while in the other they have not. "In earthquakes," says Humboldt, "we have evidence of a volcano-producing force; but such a force, as universally diffused as the internal heat of the globe, and proclaiming itself everywhere, rarely acts with sufficient energy to produce actual eruptive phenomena; and when it does so, it is only in isolated and particular places."

Of the influence of the earth's subterranean forces in altering the level of land, we might quote many remarkable instances, but considerations of space compel us to confine ourselves to two or three. The slow processes of upheaval or depression may, perhaps, seem less immediately referrible to subterranean action than those which are produced during the progress of an actual earthquake. We pass over, therefore, such phenomena as the gradual uprising of Sweden, the slow sinking of Greenland, and (still proceeding westward) the gradual uprising of Nova Scotia and the shores of Hudson Bay. Remarkable and suggestive as these phenomena really are, and indisputable as the evidence is on which they rest, they will probably seem much less striking to our readers than those which we are now about to quote.

On the 19th of November, 1822, a widely felt and destructive earthquake was experienced in Chili. On the next day, it was noticed for the first time that a broad line of sea-coast had been deserted by the sea for more than a hundred miles. A larger part of this tract was covered by shell-fish, which soon died, and exhaled the most offensive effluvia. Between the old low water mark and the new one, the fishermen found burrowing shells which they had formerly to search for amidst the surf. Rocks some way out to sea, which had formerly been covered, were now dry at half ebb-tide.

Careful measurements showed that the rise of the land was greater at some distance inshore than along the beach. The watercourse of a mill inland from the sea had gained a fall of fourteen inches in little more than a hundred yards. At Valparaiso, the rise was three feet; at Quintero, four feet.

In February, 1835, and in November, 1837, a large tract of Chili was similarly shaken, a permanent rise of two feet following the former earthquake, and a rise of eight feet the latter.

The earthquake which took place at Cutch in 1819 is, perhaps, in some respects yet more remarkable. In this instance phenomena of subsidence, as well as phenomena of upheaval were witnessed. The estuary of the Indus, which had long been closed to navigation—being in fact only a foot deep at ebb-tide, and never more than six feet at flood—was deepened in parts to more than eighteen feet at low water. The fort and village of Sindree were submerged, only the tops of houses and walls being visible above the water. But although this earthquake seemed thus to have a land-destroying instead of a land-creating effect, yet the instances of upheaval were, even in this case, far more remarkable than those of depression. "Immediately after the shock," says Sir Charles Lyell, "the inhabitants of Sindree saw at a distance of five miles and a half from their village a long, elevated mound, where previously there had been a low and perfectly level plain." To this uplifted tract they gave the name of Ullah Bund, or "Mound of God," to distinguish it from several artificial dams previously thrown across the eastern arm of the Indus. "It has been ascertained," he adds, "that this new-raised country is upwards of fifty miles in length from east to west, running parallel to the line of subsidence which caused the grounds around Sindree to be flooded. The breadth of the elevation is conjectured to be in some parts sixteen miles, and its greatest ascertained height above the original level of the delta is ten feet—an elevation which appears to the eye to be very uniform throughout."

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Nov. 21, 1868.

WHEREAS, The Common Council of the city of New Orleans, by authority of law, having passed an ordinance for the redemption and absorption of the various issues of city treasury notes and the relief of the finances of said city to be submitted to the approval or disapproval of the qualified voters of said city, at a special election, conducted in accordance with existing laws and ordinances; and,

WHEREAS, The said ordinance having been approved by me and promulgated according to the provisions of the city charter,

Now, therefore, I, John R. Conway, mayor of the city of New Orleans, by virtue of the power vested in me, and conformably to the provisions of said ordinance, a true copy of which is herewith appended, do issue this my proclamation, submitting the same to the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans for their approval or disapproval, for which purpose the polls will be opened in the various precincts of the wards established for voters at the late election, said election to be held on Saturday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1868, and said polls to be opened from seven o'clock A. M. until six o'clock P. M. of said day, and the returns made to the mayor, agreeably to section seven of said ordinance.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the city of New Orleans, this 21st day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Nov. 19, 1868.

[No. 1130—N. S.]

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE REDEMPTION AND ABSORPTION OF THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF CITY TREASURY NOTES AND THE RELIEF OF THE FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

WHEREAS, The Common Council of the city of New Orleans has exhausted every means within their direct control for the relief of the finances of the city; and

WHEREAS, They have applied, without success, for assistance from the Legislature of the State of Louisiana; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans*, That the mayor, controller, treasurer and chairmen of the finance committees of the Common Council be and they are hereby authorized to issue bonds of the city of New Orleans in and for the sum of ($3,000,000) three million dollars, dated December 1, 1868, and payable twenty five years after date in the legal currency of the United States, and bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths of one per centum per annum, in semi-annual coupons.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That these bonds shall be used exclusively for the purpose of absorbing the various issues of city treasury notes, and shall be offered for sale in city notes and under no conditions shall be sold for less than par.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That in addition to the present taxation a tax of (¼) one-fourth of one per cent. be levied annually on the assessed value of all real and personal property and on the amount of each and every license paid into the city treasury by the party following the profession licensed, within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans (not exempted by law from taxation), and that the same be and is hereby set aside and pledged to be used solely and exclusively for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the bonds to be issued by virtue of this ordinance, and that this annual tax shall be deposited daily, when collected, in such bank in the city of New Orleans as may be designated by the Common Council.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That the bonds to be issued under the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby exempted from taxation by the city.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That all city notes received in exchange for or in purchase of the bonds to be issued under this ordinance, shall be cancelled and defaced daily as they are received into the treasury, and whenever they shall amount to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, shall be publicly destroyed in the manner prescribed by existing ordinances.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That all ordinances or resolutions conflicting with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this ordinance shall take effect from and after its approval by a majority of the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans voting at a special election to be held under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That after ten days' proclamation by the mayor in the official journal of the city of New Orleans, the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans be called upon to approve or disapprove this ordinance. Those voting affirmatively to have printed or written on their ballots, "For issue of bonds;" those voting negatively, "Against issue of bonds."

The polls to be opened and the election conducted in accordance with existing laws and ordinances, and returns to be made to the mayor. All persons registered under the late registration law of the State to be considered qualified voters.

(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
(Signed) JOHN BREEN, President pro. tem. Board Assistant Aldermen.
Approved Nov. 19, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Nov. 25, 1868.

[No. 1132—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized, after five days' notice in the official journal, to adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders, a contract for grading and shelling with lake shells the swamp side of Bayou St. John, from Esplanade street bridge to the city railroad, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the city surveyor.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved Nov. 25, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Nov. 25, 1868.

[No. 1137—N. S.]

WHEREAS, Nicholas Connell, contractor for shelling and grading Josephine street, between Apollo and Howard streets, having failed to commence said work in accordance with the terms and specifications of his contract; therefore,

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized to adjudicate, after five days notice in the official journal, to the lowest bidder or bidders, a contract for shelling and grading Josephine street, between Apollo and Howard streets, under the original plans and specifications on file in the office of the city surveyor; and, further, that said Nicholas Connell, and his securities, be held liable *in solido*, for any loss or damages which may be sustained by the city in said adjudication.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved Nov. 25, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Nov. 25, 1868.

[No. 1139—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized after five days' notice in the official journal, to adjudicate a contract to the lowest bidder or bidders for shelling and grading Constance street from Josephine to St. Andrew street, the work to be done in strict accordance with specifications on file in the office of the city surveyor.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved Nov. 25, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

PETITION..........PETITION.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21, 1868.

To the Honorable Council of the city of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—We the undersigned, property holders of the City of New Orleans do respectfully represent to your honorable body that the sidewalks on the south side of Magnolia street, from Clio street to pass Keller Market to St. Andrew street, are overflowed by heavy rains and rendered impassable to the great detriment of your petitioners, wherefore they respectfully request you, considering the premises, to have curb stones placed on said street and have the city surveyor instructed to order good brick sidewalks made, as it will benefit not only the petitioners but the whole community and city at large, and they will ever pray.

FRANCIS LURGES, 146½ feet.
ST. CHARLES STREET RAILROAD COMPANY, 32 feet.
JOHN BOENSEL, 126½ feet.
J. H. KELLER, 120 feet.
PATRICK MURPHY, 32 feet.
GRETZNER & BOOTH, 146 feet.
Petition signed 603 feet.

PETITION..........PETITION.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, 21 juillet 1868.

A l'Honorable Conseil Commun de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans:

Messieurs—Nous, les soussignés, propriétaires dans la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, representons respectueusement à votre honorable corps que les banquettes du coté sud de la rue Magnolia, partant de la rue Clio, passant le marché Keller, jusqu'à la rue St. André, sont inondées pendant les grandes pluies et rendues impassables au grand préjudice de vos petitionnaires, en conséquence ils demandent respectueusement que, considérant ces faits, des pierres de coté soient placées dans la dite rue, et que le voyer de la ville soit instruit à donner ordre que de bones banquettes en briques soient construites, afin de servir au bien-etre non-seulement de vos petitionnaires mais aussi du public en general, et nous continueront, etc.

FRACIS LURGES, 146½ pieds.
COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE FER DE LA RUE ST. CHARLES, 32 pieds.
JOHN BOENSEL, 126½ pieds.
J. H. KELLER, 120 pieds.
PATRICK MURPHY, 32 pieds.
GREIZNER & BOOTH, 156 pieds.
Petition signé 603 pieds.

PETITION..........PETITION.

To the Honorable Board of Assistant Aldermen, city of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—The undersigned, property holders and residents on both sides of Locust street, from Felicity Road to Washington Avenue, Fourth District would most respectfully petition your honorable body to have a shell roadway constructed on said street under the supervision of the City Surveyor, after due advertisement according to law.

Your petitioners would respectfully represent that for nearly six months in the year it is almost impossible for either cart or wagon to pass along the entire length of said street loaded with wood, milk, building materials, etc., etc.

JNO. PURCELL,	120 feet on Locust street.	
ANDREW SCHMITT,	91	feet on Locust street.
SILVESTER DOOLEY,	30	.. ..
J. CARROLL,	30	.. ..
JOS. EVANS,	30	.. ..
W. MUNLING,	91	.. ..
F. MINIDAB,	65	.. ..
HENRY SCHRADER,	30	.. ..
J. W. SHOTWELL,	36	.. ..
Mrs Widow BILAC,	118	.. ..
J. H. KELLER,	145	.. ..
KELLER MARKET,	140	.. ..
AUG. GRUNEWALD,	120	.. ..
R. BLIESORTH,	136	.. ..
J. G. BISSELL,	33	.. ..
JOHN EAGLA,	91	.. ..
G. BORG,	258	.. ..
JAS. HAGAN,	90	.. ..
WM. F. J. GRAHAM,	100	.. ..
E. P. DUCLOSLANGE,	120	.. ..
JOHN F. KRAUZ,	258	.. ..

NOTE.—Your petitioners would also represent that they are a majority of actual tax-payers and owners of property fronting on both sides of Locust street from Felicity Road to Washington Avenue.

PETITION..........PETITION.

A l'honorable Conseil des Assistant Aldermen de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orleans:

Messieurs—Les soussignés, propriétaires et résidents sur les deux cotés de la rue Locust, du Chemin Félicité à l'Avenue Washington, Quatrième District, pétitionnent respectueusement votre honorable corps à l'effet de faire construire un chemin coquillé sur cette dite rue, sous la surveillance du voyer de la ville, après avis selon la loi.

Vos petitionnaires représentent respectueusement que presque pendant six mois de l'année il est impossible aux chars et wagons de passer tout le long de la dite rue quand ils sont charges de bois, lait, ou materiaux de construction, etc., etc.

JNO. PURCELL,	120 pieds, rue Locust.	
ANDREW SCHMITT,	91	.. ..
SILVESTER DOOLEY,	30	.. ..
J. CARROLL,	30	.. ..
JOS EVANS,	30	.. ..
W. MUNLING,	91	.. ..
F. MINIDAB,	65	.. ..
HENRY SCHRADER,	30	.. ..
J. W. SHOTWELL,	36	.. ..
Mme veuve BILAC,	118	.. ..
J. H. KELLER,	145	.. ..
MARCHE KELLER,	140	.. ..
AUG. GRUNEWALD,	120	.. ..
R. BLIESORTH,	136	.. ..
J. G. BISSELL,	33	.. ..
JOHN EAGLA,	91	.. ..
G. BORG,	258	.. ..
JAS HAGAN,	90	.. ..
WM. F. J. GRAHAM,	100	.. ..
E. P. DUCLOSLANGE,	120	.. ..
JOHN F. KRAUZ,	158	.. ..

NOTA—Vos pétitionnaires représentent aussi qu'ils sont la majorité actuelle des propriétaires payant taxes pour des proprietes faisant face sur chaque coté de la rue Locust, à partir du Chemin Félicité jusqu'à l'Avenue Washington.

PETITION..........PETITION.

NEW ORLEANS July 28, 1868.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—The undersigned Property Owners and residents on Tonti Street, between Main and Esplanade, respectfully represent to your Honorable Body that only a portion of the banquettes or sidewalks are made on said street, and that they therefore pray that the necessary steps be taken to cause brick sidewalks to be made on said street, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

H. MONTREUIL, 108 feet.
E. GARNET, 30 feet.
A. C. LEHMAN, 30 feet.
G. ROUX, 130 feet.
FRANCOIS PRENAT, 30 feet.
T. L. RELENNACK, 140 feet.
MANUEL GUERRIER, 31 feet.
ARTHUR OLIVIER, 60 feet.
AUGUSTE DALEHE, 30 feet.
J. A. FREMAUX, 118 feet.
F. ROLLS, 27½ feet.
CARL LORCH, 27½ feet.
JAN ABADIE, 30 feet.
JOSEPH FIELAR, 100 feet.
ANTONIO DE MANI, 100 feet.
T. H. MOUSSEAUX, 30 feet.

PETITION..........PETITION.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, 28 juillet 1868.

A l'honorable Conseil Commun de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orleans:

Messieurs—Les soussignés propriétaires et résidents sur la rue Tonti, entre les rues Maine et Esplanade, représentent respectueusement à votre honorable corps, qu'une partie seulement des banquettes est faite dans la dite rue, et en conséquence ils prient que des mesures nécessaires soient prises afin de construire des banquettes en briques sur cette rue, et vos pétitionnaires continueront, etc.

H. MONTREUIL, 108 pieds.
E. GAINET, 30 pieds.
A. C. LEHMAN, 30 pieds.
G. ROUX, 130 pieds.
FRANCOIS PRENAT, 30 pieds.
T. L. RELENNACK, 140 pieds, rue Tonti.
MANUEL GUERRIER, 31 pieds, rue Tonti.
ARTHUR OLIVIER, 60 pieds, rue Touti.
AUG. DALCEE, 30 pieds.
J. A. FREMAUX, 118 pieds.
JO. ROLLS, 27½ pieds.
CARL LORCH, 27½ pieds.
JAN A. ADIE, 30 pieds.
JOSEPH FIELAR, 100 pieds.
ANTONIO DERMANI, 100 pieds.
P. H. MONSSEAUX, 30 pieds.

COMMISSION—FORWARDING.

HAY & MEHLE,
ALEXANDER HAY; WILLIAM MEHLE;
Commission Merchants for the Purchase,
Sale, Forwarding and shipment of Hides, Leather, Wool, Beeswax, Tallow and Tanning Materials,
Nos. 44 and 52 Commerce Street, New Orleans.

AYMAR & CO.,
(WM. H. AYMAR, S. F. MILLIKEN, DAN'L P. LOGAN.)
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in London, Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.
AYMAR & CO.

T. G. NOEL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules and Horses,
STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS.
Satisfactory references given.

INBAU, AYCOCK & CO.,
(H. INBAU, J. T. AYCOCK, JOE GITZINGER.)
(Successors to C. Wilkin & Co.,)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,
STOCK LANDING,
City of Jefferson, La.

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NEW ORLEANS FRENCH WEEKLY OF 24 PAGES.
Devoted to Southern Interests.
(Seven Years of Existence.)
Is a most commendable publication for families and country people who practice the elegant French language; it reviews elaborately the political events of the week, the situation of the country, the New Orleans American press, the interesting facts of Louisiana, the agricultural and commercial affairs of the community, the market price current, the theatrical soirees, the literary and scientific productions of the day, and gives a great variety of useful facts, instructive gems, humoristic anecdotes, and all that compose a first class paper.
SUBSCRIPTION: $6 PER ANNUM.
The 24 pages of LA RENAISSANCE are edited on 32 columns, and the advertisements are so conspicuously displayed with reading matter in each page, that it makes the journal one of the best advertising mediums of the South.
Job Printing done in all languages. 68 Conti street, corner of Exchange Alley, New Orleans.

MACHINERY, HARDWARE.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY—
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Foucher streets.
We beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Nowell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and every description of Machinery in the South. LEEDS & CO.
Orders left at Box 72, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

SHAKESPEARE FOUNDRY,
NO. 208 GIROD STREET, BETWEEN BARONNE AND DRYADES STREETS,
New Orleans.
John Geddes. Jos. A. Shakespeare. S. Swoop.
GEDDES, SHAKESPEARE & CO.,
Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists, Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights. Blacksmith Work of all kinds.

WM. H. REYNOLDS,
CRESCENT IRON WORKS,
Nos. 223 and 225 FRONT STREET, New Orleans
Is prepared to make contracts for WROUGHT-IRON WORK of any Description or Quantity, at the Lowest Prices.
Manufacturer of Crescent Brand HORSE SHOES.
Also, of Cary's PATENT EARTH BORER.
Orders left at Box 120 Mechanics' Exchange, or 1690 Post-office, will receive Prompt Attention.

LUMBER, COAL, WOOD.

SHIP, STEAMBOAT,
WHEELWRIGHT, CABINET AND HOUSE
Lumber.
WHITEOAK, ASH, HICKORY, POPLAR, WALNUT, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE,
Of all dimensions, constantly on hand and for sale by
JOS. A. BROWN, Lumber Dealer,
Bienville and Levee streets,
One square below Customhouse.
Sawing circular work of every description done with dispatch.

KATHMAN, J. C.,
TROPICAL ROOFING MANUFACTORY,
—And—
DEALER IN COAL, CHARCOAL, COKE, WHITE SAND AND FIREWOOD,
No. 224 Bienville Street, Corner of Marais.
Orders left at the above place, or Box 55, Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES—DR. DE BAUSSET will take charge of and guarantee to cure the following chronic diseases, viz: Secret Diseases (Whites, Blennorrheas, Ulcers,) Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Chlorose, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Urinary Organs and Deafness. Consultations every day from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M. at his office, corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets. Residence, No. 44 Dauphine street.

DR. F. WILHOFT,
PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence No. 209 Baronne, Between Girod and Julia Streets.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Office Hours—From 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Speciality: Female Diseases and Obstetrics.

WHO TAKES THE MONEY!
Dr. WOLCOTT says he will pay $1000 to any person who will produce a remedy that will instantly remove, and so readily and permanently cure any pain in the Head, Teeth, Temples, Neck, Shoulders, Breast, Back, Heart, Lungs, Sides, Hips, Abdomen, Legs, Ankles, Feet, Toes, internal or external, acute or chronic, Old Ulcers, Fresh Wounds, Frightful Cancers—in fact, all pain, from any cause, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, from a mosquito bite to the most intense Labor Pains—as quick as Pain Paint, or reduce inflammation as rapidly, heal permanently as soon, give no pain in its application, whether applied to the weakest infant or the most feeble or aged person, and is harmless as Pain Paint.
Applied Free at No. 84 Carondelet street.
JOHN GRAVES,
Sole Agent for New Orleans and State of Louisiana.
Country Dealers and Druggists supplied.

FACTS!—Messrs. N. Kieffer & Hollander, No. 38 Poydras street, Manufacturers of the Malakoff Bitters:
Gentlemen—I have examined the patent that was granted you by the U. S. Government for manufacturing the Malakoff Bitters, and found in the ingredients employed a compound well calculated to excite and keep in good order the digestive organs. I have prescribed said Bitters several times, and in every instance I had occasion to ascertain their beneficial effect. I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, A. MERCIER, M. D., 198 Canal street.
I have examined the patent you hold for the manufacture of Malakoff Bitters, and find nothing in the ingredients thereof calculated to act injuriously upon the human system, unless taken in inordinate quantities. Indeed, it is nothing but a cordial aromatic bitter.
S. A. SMITH, M. D.
Your Malakoff Bitters, which I have examined, do not contain any ingredients injurious to health, and may be recommended to those who are in want of a good tonic.
Yours, M. SCHUPPERT, M. D.

A BOOK FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
J. BALDWIN DUFF'S TREATISE ON PRIVATE DISEASES, Impotency, Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, with Notes on Impediments to Marriage, should be read by all contemplating marriage. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, by
J. BALDWIN DUFF,
New Orleans Medical Institute,
284 Magazine street,
Where all private diseases are successfully treated.

FRENCH MEDICINES—
—PREPARED BY—
GRIMAULT & CO., CHEMISTS,
45 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.
Asthma, Oppression, Dyspnœa.
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANABIS INDICA,
PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & CO., CHEMISTS, PARIS.
Recent experiments in France, England and Germany have proved that these Cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladonna, Stramonium and Opium have failed to give relief.

Digestive Elixir of Pepsine.
GRIMAULT & CO., CHEMISTS, PARIS.
PEPSINE, the latest scientific discovery of Dr. Corvisart, physician to his majesty the Emperor of the French, is the Gastric Juice itself, or, rather, the digestive principle purified which digests food in the stomach. When, by some cause or other, the supply of digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, pituite, anæmia, loss of strength and (in females) chlorosis. The Elixir of Pepsine, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy.

APPROVED BY THE PARIS ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.
Burin du Buisson's Iodide of Iron and Manganese Pills.
The treatment of chlorotic or scrofulous affections is always long and tedious with the usual preparations of iron, which not unfrequently fail, owing to the stomach not being able to support them. The researches of Professors Hannon, of Brussels; Gensoul and Petrequin, of Lyons; Berzelius and Trousseau, of Paris, have demonstrated that this lamentable failure is owing to the absence of Manganese, which, as well as Iron, is an essential element of the blood. These Pills, therefore, supply an important deficiency in therapeutics, and have, consequently, received the approbation of the Academy of Medicine and the principal scientific bodies. They are employed with a certainty of success against Chlorosis, (Green Sickness,) Stomach Complaints, Poverty of the Blood and Irregular Menstruation, and are preferable to the pills of iodide of iron in all anemic, scrofulous and cancerous affections.

No More Copaiba and Cubebs.
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.
Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The injection is used in recent and capsules in more chronic cases.

Syrup of Peruvian Bark and Iron.
—PREPARED BY—
GRIMAULT & CO.,
Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, Paris.
This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with Iron, one of the principal bases of the blood. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians of Paris to cure Chlorosis, (Green Sickness,) to facilitate the development of young females, and to restore health and vigor to the system in general. It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints caused by anemia and leucorrhea, to which ladies are so often subject, regularizes and facilitates the flow of the catamenia, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness, or long and difficult convalescence. The effects of this Syrup are at once certain and speedy.

Depot General in New Orleans at
F. DUCONGE'S,
39 Chartres street.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals for constructing the portion of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earthwork, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4500 lineal feet of Truss Bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of Pile and Trestle Bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 Cross Ties, and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the city of New Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY January 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structure, and approximate amounts of work to be done will be exhibited at the same office on and after December 10 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, etc., etc.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer, for the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. & C. R. R. Co.

Office, Gallier Court.

PROPOSALS..........PROPOSALS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, December 12 1868, for the building of "Morancy" Levee, in the parish of Madison.

Said Levee to be constructed in accordance with plan and specifications to be seen in this office, the same to be added to or decreased at the option of the Board. The proposed terms of payment will be explained, as it differs from other cases.

The amount of bonds required will be the estimated amount of the proposed work, with fifty per cent. additional, and twenty per cent. of each and every estimate to be retained until the completion of the work to the satisfaction of the Board. Said bond to be secured by two responsible persons, residents of the State, whose signatures must be appended to each bid, guaranteeing the ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement, and that in case the contract is awarded it will be accepted and entered into in accordance with requirements.

No bids will be entertained from any party who has heretofore failed to fulfil his agreement for the building of levees with any former Board.

The Board reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids that may be offered.

By order of the Board.

R. D. MITCHELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS..........PROPOSALS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, December 11, 1868, for the building of the following named Levees, to-wit:

BASS LEVEE, parish of Carroll.
SAVAGE LEVEE, parish of Carroll.
DUCKPORT LEVEE, parish of Madison.
PELTA LEVEE, parish of Madison.
GILLESPIE LEVEE, parish of Tensas.
ST. JOSEPH LEVEE, parish of Tensas.
MARENGO LEVEE, parish of Concordia.
GLASSCOCK'S BEND LEVEE, parish of Concordia.

Said Levees to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen in this office, the same to be added to, or decreased, at the option of the Board.

The amount of bonds required will be the estimated amount of the proposed work with fifty per cent. additional, and twenty per cent. of each and every estimate to be retained until the completion of the work to the satisfaction of the Board. Said bonds to be secured by two responsible persons, residents of the State, whose signatures must be appended to each bid, guaranteeing the ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement, and that in case the contract is awarded, it will be accepted and entered into in accordance with requirements.

Bids will be indorsed "Proposals for building —— Levee."

No bid will be entertained from any party who has heretofore failed to fulfill his agreement for the building of Levees with any former Board.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

By order of the Board. R. D. MITCHELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING "GRAND LEVEE."

STATE OF LOUISIANA, OFFICE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 16, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 6th of December next at 12 o'clock M., for the building of GRAND LEVEE, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in this office.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of each bidder and of persons offered as security will be required.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

By order of the Board,

R. D. MITCHELL, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL, WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT,
For Boys over Seven Years of Age,
Corner of Camp and Terpsichore Streets,
Opposite Coliseum Place.
N. B.—For terms and other particulars apply at the School, or on Saturdays at 21 Commercial Alley, to
R. M. LUSHER, Principal.

GENERAL KIRBY SMITH'S
MILITARY ACADEMY.
At Newcastle,
HENRY COUNTY, KENTUCKY.
On September 15th, 1868, KIRBY SMITH, with a corps of assistants, whose qualifications are of the highest order, will open, at Newcastle, Kentucky,
A MILITARY ACADEMY FOR BOYS.
Newcastle is located in the healthy blue-grass region of Henry county, equi-distant (four miles) from the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington and the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroads, connected with each by a good macadamized pike, and about two hours travel by rail from Louisville.
The Academy buildings, owned by himself, are of modern construction, admirably adapted for school purposes, and situated in the suburbs of the town. The standard of education will aim at thoroughness in every branch, to be determined by impartial and searching examinations. The discipline will be strictly military, requiring punctuality and promptness in the performance of every duty. The domestic department will be conducted with care and liberality, so as to secure the health, comfort and contentment of the scholars. The scholastic session is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, the first commencing on September 15th. The charges for everything, excepting uniform, books and medical attendance, will be three hundred and seventy-five dollars in U. S. currency for the entire session of forty weeks, payable in two equal installments, one at the beginning of each term of the session. No deduction from these charges will be made for absence during the term, except in protracted sickness or honorable discharge, and even then a tuition fee of $50 per current term will be required.
Uniform furnished on the most reasonable terms. Books and stationery at Louisville prices. As the number of pupils is limited, those wishing to secure places in the Institution should apply at once. In thus making his permanent residence in Kentucky, and devoting himself to the education of its youth, the Principal hopes to have the co-operation of his friends in this Commonwealth.
For further information address E. KIRBY SMITH.
Students will leave the cars at Eminence on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, whence omnibuses will convey them to Newcastle.
E. K. S.

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE—BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies—Conducted by M'me C. MACE LEFRANC, 104 and 106 Bourbon street. The Course of Studies of this Institute are in full operation since the 1st of September. To the able corps of Music Teachers attached to the Institute the Directress has added Mr Eugene Prevost, to whom Solfeggio, Harmony and Singing are confided. This eminent Professor will resume his lessons on the 1st of October. Young ladies, not pupils of the Institute, may be admitted to these lessons. For terms or circulars apply at the Institute, or through post office box of the Renaissance, letter H.

MRS. G. H. CALDWELL,
TEACHER OF ALL BRANCHES
—of—
A Thorough English Education, Modern Languages and Music,
DRAWING, Vocal and Instrumental,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAITURE.
Strangers' Hotel,
No. 129 Chartres Street, New Orleans.
REFERENCES.
Rev. Dr. Leacock, New Orleans, La.; Prof. S. H. Dixon, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. Trasimond Landry, Louisiana; Hon Judge Simon, New Orleans; Prof. T. L. Caldwell, Transylvania University.

LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY,
NEAR ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA.
Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana.
The next Session begins September 7th, 1868, and closes June 30th, 1869.
FACULTY—Consists of a full corps of a instructors in all branches of Literature and Science usually taught in the best Colleges and Universities.
COURSE OF STUDY—Embraces a Preparatory and an Academic Department, including a Literary, Scientific and Optional Course, a Special School of Civil Engineering and a Commercial School.
TERMS—For all expenses, except clothing, $410; $204 payable in advance, balance in equal payments January 1st and April 1st.
Cadets received at any time during the session, and charged from date of entrance.
Address D. F. BOYD, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN A. WATKINS,
GENERAL BROKER,
And agent for the Sale, Purchase and Rent of Real Estate. Will also pay State, City and United States Taxes and attend to the Assessment of the same. Office—No 8 Commercial Place.

PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER—
(W. S. PIKE, J. M. LAPEYRE, ALEX. BROTHER,)
Bankers,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

J. HERNANDEZ,
BROKER,
No. 11 Carondelet Street.
Always on hand State and City Notes, Warrants, etc.