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Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low-Pressure, Locomotive Flued and Cylinder Boilers, of all kinds; Filterers, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers etc.

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Depot and ... be found the celebrated HULSAND BRO. & ... 166 ... EDAL SAWS. This house took the Gold ... principal saw manufacturers of the United States at the ... Mechanics' and Agricultural Exhibition in ... CO'S GOLD ... can be found a good assortment of STEAM ... W MILLS, MACHINE BELTING, and ... ERY generally adapted to the wants of the this city. Also, ... ENGINES, SA... W. D. LEVITT, MILL MACHINE... to whom all orders should be addressed. South.

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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.

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NOTICE.....NOTICE.

The undersigned has this day opened a GENERAL COMMISSION and WESTERN PRODUCE BUSINESS, at 45 Magazine street, (opposite St. James Hotel,) and would be pleased to receive orders from his numerous friends and acquaintances, believing he can give as much satisfaction as any firm in the city.

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An Oil which restores Gray Hair to its original color. For sale by all druggists and at the Depot of

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NEW ORLEANS, May 14, 1868.

Caldwell's Extract.

Having analyzed this Oil, and in my experiments APPLIED IT MYSELF, I recognize that it is one of the best articles yet presented to the public for the purpose of restoring the hair to its original color. In testimony of which I hereto ... my signature.

(Signed) FELIX SABON,
Importer of Human Hair, Southern Emporium.
G. H. CALDWELL, Patentee,
Hotel des Etrangers, No. 129 Chartres street.

The New Orleans Crescent.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1869.

IS THERE A SOUL IN PLANTS?

[Translated from the Courier des Etats Unis for the Evening Post.]

In the admirable letters which Geo. Sand has published in the Revue des Deux Mondes, upon botany, she mentions, among the number of new works upon that science which have attracted her attention, "The Soul of a Plant," by M. Boscowitz.

The human soul is so often questioned, now-a-days, that it is not, without some surprise, that we hear mention made of a soul in a plant. We are quite ready to suppose that it is a figurative expression. That by this word soul, is understood the color, grace, charm and attraction of the plant; its sprightly, majestic or languishing expression—in a word, all which forms its radiant exterior. But, no, the question in point is really of vegetable psychology.

Mr. Boscowitz puts this question: "Is the plant an animated being, capable of voluntary acts?" And in answer, he exhibits the most interesting facts of vegetable life. Studied with penetration and sagacity, grouped with art and poetically interpreted, those facts appear new, although they occur under our eyes daily.

The opinion that the acts of the plant are not simply mechanical and physical, that is, produced by a blind force, but that they are determined by a clear-sighted instinct, of the nature of that which governs animals, has already been professed by many savans, among others, in the eighteenth century, by Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the grand-father of the celebrated modern anthropologist. The two fervent partisans of the doctrine at the present day are two foreign scientists, DeMortius and Theodore Fechner. In ancient times Anaxagoras, Pythogoras, Plato, etc., admitted a belief in the souls of plants. The laws of Manou sanction it, for they state:

"Plants and animals have internally a consciousness of their existence, and they also have their sorrows and their happiness."

Admitting this doctrine for a few moments, if we suppose that the variety of sensations in plants is as manifold as is their diversity of species, what a charming movement of life will animate the vegetable world, which embraces all, from the modest flowerets of our fields to the splendid, majestic, brilliant flowers of our gardens; the strange or magnificent products of the tropical flora, to those mysterious plants whose sensitiveness and power of transformation approach the miraculous.

Let us say a few words about those exceptional plants directly from which the doctor has gained an idea of the energetic vitality of the vegetable world. M. Boscowitz particularly mentions three. The first is the Mimosa, or sensitive plant, which, at the least shock or the slightest jar of the soil which bears it, folds its leaves, droops its branches and seems to wither in its fright. The other is the Anastica or Judean rose, or Mary's flower, as the Arabs call it. This, when it has been fertilized in a soil which is not suitable to receive its seeds, detaches the root which holds it fixed, and hangs only by a thin fibril, then abandons itself to the wind, which lifts and carries it to some damp, nourishing soil, where it does not fear to drop its seeds. Drooping and fading since it unrooted itself, it now grows erect and green again during this new and brief phase of its existence. It even happens that it will several times resume its freshness, but yet the exhaustion which preceded its aerial voyage renders it thenceforth sterile.

The resurrection flower is still more wonderful. Only two individuals born of the same plant are known. This plant was given to Dr. Deck, a naturalist, by an Arab whose life he had saved. Later, the doctor left one of those precious flowers to Alexander Von Humboldt. The Arab's gift did not present a very attractive appearance, with its frail stalk supporting two little dried and scorched balls. But the son of the desert, who pretended that this treasure had been found in a tomb, upon the bosom of an Egyptian priestess, boasted of the powerful charm of his wonderful gift. Indeed, hardly had he moistened the flower—but we leave M. Boscowitz to describe the metamorphosis which Dr. Deck witnessed: "The Arab was right. This plant exercises an ineffable charm upon the man who contemplates it. It is scarcely watered when it begins to move, the stalk strengthens and the flower slowly opens, and the frail petals unfold one by one and dispose of themselves in rays around a central point. At this moment the flower has the appearance of a little daisy, but, after an instant's hesitation, it abruptly overturns its corolla and discovers its breast, upon which the seeds repose." In this last phase it vaguely resembles the passion flower; although smaller, it has its form and aspect. If the perfume and brilliancy of the passion flower are wanting, it has, as compensation, iridescent tints of extreme delicacy and diaphanous petals, which make it a flower comparable to no other. After some moments of active life, the plant begins to fade, the stalk loses its vigor, the flower contracts, the petals fold softly over each other, and suddenly the plant withers, as if struck with stupor.

Thousands and thousands of times Dr. Deck, and, after him, M. Eames, the disciple to whom he bequeathed the treasure, have seen this plant resuscitate, then decay, then revive again in the brilliancy of its imperishable beauty.

It is not in these quite exceptional phenomena in the vegetable world, that we must, perhaps, seek a proof that the plant possesses an instinct which incites it to this or that act, because the exception never proves anything conclusive, nor invalidates a rule. But it is by following the history of all the phases of the plant's existence, that arises the demonstration of the instinctive discernment which seems to direct it in its internal and external work.

The first point of relation which exists between the plant and animated beings is the phenomenon of respiration. "We recognize life by its breath. The plant respires after the manner of man and animals, absorbing oxygen and setting free carbonic acid. Yet under the influence of solar rays the plant absorbs a great quantity of carbonic acid at the same time that it discharges oxygen, but it is the effect of another operation of life, nutrition. The plant then decomposes carbonic acid in order to be nourished with the carbon. The work of nutrition does not prevent respiration; these two acts are accomplished simultaneously. Most naturalists have confounded them, wrongly supposing that the plant has two respirations, one diurnal and the other nocturnal.

The analogy between the circulation of the sap and the circulation of the blood is not yet positively demonstrated. But the phenomenon of transpiration offers evident relations between the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Transpiration of the plant, like that of animals, varies according to the hour and the season, and the degree of elevation or depression of the atmosphere. We may allow that the transpiration of an ordinary tree is fourteen kilogrammes nearly per day."

The same analogy exists between the two kingdoms in the successive periods of the growth and decay of individuals; in the laws which preside over fecundation and reproduction, since plants present, in their pistils and stamens, the organs which vary the sexes. Now, life exhibiting the same phenomena in all animate beings, must also awaken the same faculties in them very unequally developed undoubtedly, but at least with a power of existing.

"The faculty of feeling," says M. Boscowitz, "being in the animal kingdom, quite as intimately bound up with life as the faculty of growing, self-nourishment and self-propagation, do we not commit a strange inconsistency in refusing that sensitive faculty to the plant, which breathes, which grows, which propagates itself, which lives as do animals?"

The faculty of feeling never leaves a being completely passive. It is in the growth of the plant that this initiative is manifested with the most evidence and energy, and M. Boscowitz has established the true nature of that phenomenon when he describes it not only as the development of the plant, but as its special movement toward translation.

"To grow, for the plant, is to act." It appears, indeed, from numerous very precise observations, that the plant varies its growth according to its disposition, its needs, its position, and its relations with external agents. Now it accelerates it, now it retards it, but above all it directs it, here to find a support, there to reach the light; in order to plunge into nutricious earth, or to embrace another vegetable from which to draw its nourishment. The plant makes efforts to attain its aim; it strives, it gropes; it changes its direction many times; if necessary, it modifies its organs even. Thus climbing plants make their leaves and their flowers abortive, in order to transform them into tendrils or hands.

In a word, the activity and the variability of growth among plants appear to be neither the effect of chance, nor even always of the vitality of the individual, but the result of an impulse determined by a sort of intelligent combination, having consequently the characters of spontaneity and will.

Volition, free will, with the animal as with the man, and let us add also, with the plant, morally as well as physically, is the faculty of effort joined to movement. An inert object follows the impulse which is given to it, and in such measure as it has received it. An animal being adds its effect to this impulse or revolts against it. In their activity the plant and the animal are guided by sensation, but another power intervenes in the guidance of man, that of reason.

Thanks to that superior revelation, man is not the inert puppet of the diversity and mobility of his inclinations. He chooses between them. He weakens this and strengthens that. He struggles against the obstacle that another presents to him. He modifies himself as the plant does in its growth, and as the light attracts the plant, reason urges man towards order and justice. If you choose not to recognize free will, do not say that man is free, say that he is active and progressive, it is the same thing.

But if life is produced everywhere under the empire of the same laws, is manifested in identical or analogous phenomena, is it not because it is itself the supreme principle which we call God? God at once cause and effect, intelligence and matter, God personal and universal, creator and created, infinite and finite, absolute and relative, one and manifold, incarnate in all beings, but never retaking what he has given.

The individual existence of Martins, accords to plants, not only the faculty of feeling, but an immortal soul. This pretension on the part of a violet or daisy makes us smile. Why not, however? Is it a greater mystery than the perpetuation of our own personality? Must not all beings, in the succession of ages, acquire or resume consciousness of themselves?

"I believe," P. Enfantin has said, "that I shall one day have a consciousness of the union of my present with my future life, although I am now ignorant what that future life will be, or where it will be spent." This creed will be ours also.

"SHUT YOUR MOUTH."

A STARTLING NEW TREATISE—INDIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL WISDOM—DANGERS OF SLEEPING WITH THE MOUTH OPEN—HOW TO EFFECT A REFORM.

"Shut Your Mouth" is the emphatic and not over-polite injunction which is made conspicuous on the cover of a singular volume by George Catlin. He has during all of a long life pursued the study of ethnography among the native races of North and South America; has described them with rare fidelity; has painted hundreds of representative savages more faithfully than any other man, and has paid particular attention to their sanitary system.

One thing at least he has learned from these children of nature, and that is the immense importance of keeping one's mouth shut. In a general sense we all recognize this fact theoretically. Mr. Catlin, however, restricts his observations to the physiological advantages of shutting the mouth, particularly during sleep, and brings out some startling truths. He says:

There is no animal in nature excepting man that sleeps with the mouth open; and with mankind I believe the habit, which is not natural, is generally confined to civilized communities, where he is nurtured and raised amidst enervating luxuries and unnatural warmth, where the habit is easily contracted, but carried and practiced with great danger to life in different latitudes and different climates; and in sudden changes of temperature, even in his own house.

The physical conformation of a man alone affords sufficient proof that this is a habit against instinct, and that he was made, like other animals, to sleep with his mouth shut—supplying the lungs with vital air through the nostrils, the natural channels; and a strong corroboration of this fact is to be met with amongst the North American Indians, who strictly adhere to Nature's law in this respect, and show the beneficial results in their fine and manly forms, and in exemption from mental and physical diseases.

And in another place:

It requires no more than common sense to perceive that mankind, like all the brute creations, should close their mouths when they close their eyes in sleep, and breathe through their nostrils, which were evidently made for that purpose, instead of dropping the under jaw and drawing an overdraught of cold air directly on the lungs through the mouth; and that in the middle of the night, when the fires have gone down and the air is at its coolest temperature—the system at rest and the lungs the least able to withstand the shock.

For those who have suffered with weakness of the lungs or other diseases of the chest, there needs no proof of this fact; and of those, if any, who are yet incredulous, it only requires that they should take a candle in their hand and look at their friends asleep and snoring; or, with the nightmare, (or without it,) with their eyes shut and their mouths wide open—the very picture of distress, of suffering, of idiocy and death; when nature designed that they should be smiling in the soothing and invigorating forgetfulness of the fatigues and anxieties of the day, which are disappearing into pleasurable and dreamy shadows of "realities gone by."

He holds that the air which enters the lungs is different from that which enters the nostrils as dew water is different from the water in an ordinary cistern or frog-pond. The arresting and purifying process of the nose upon the atmosphere with its poisonous ingredients passing through it, though less perceptible, is not less distinct, nor less important than that of the mouth, which stops cherry-stones and fish-bones from entering the stomach.

When awake man can breath through the mouth with comparative impunity, but when he relaxes all of his energies in the repose of sleep, and his powers of resistance are giving way to its quieting influence, if he gradually opens his mouth to its widest strain he lets the enemy in that chills his lungs—that racks his brain—that paralyzes his stomach—that gives him the night-mare—brings him imps and fairies that dance before him during the night; and during the following day headache—toothache—rheumatism—dyspepsia, and the gout.

The author thus gives his own experience:

I had been, like too many of the world, too tenderly caressed in my infancy and childhood to the over-kindness of an affectionate mother, almost cruelty or thoughtfulness enough to compel me to close my mouth in my sleeping hours, while I was through my boyhood, thinking that to be asleep I was doing well enough, allowed sleeping grow up under that abominable custom of sleeping much of the time, with the mouth wide open; and which practice I thoughtlessly carried into manhood, with nightmare and snoring, and other results; and at last (as I discovered just in time to save my life,) to the banks of the Missouri, where I was nightly drawing the deadly draughts of cold air, with all its poisonous malaria, through my mouth into my lungs.

Waking many times during the night, and finding myself in this painful condition, and suffering during the succeeding day with inflammation (and sometimes bleeding) of the lungs, I became fully convinced of the danger of the habit, and resolved to overcome it, which I eventually did, only by sternness of resolution and perseverance, determining through the day to keep my teeth and my lips firmly closed, except when it was necessary to open them; and strengthening this determination, as a matter of life and death, at the last moment of consciousness, while entering into sleep.

Under this unyielding determination, and the relief I began to feel from a partial correction of the habit, I was encouraged to continue in the unrelaxed application of my remedy, until I at length completely conquered an insiduous enemy that was nightly attacking me in my helpless position, and evidently fast hurrying me to the grave.

* * * * * *

Finding myself so evidently relieved from the painful and alarming results of a habit which I had recollected to have been brought from my boyhood, I became forcibly struck with the custom I had often observed (and to which I had before alluded, of the Indian women, pressing together the lips of their sleeping infants, for which I could not, at first, imagine the motive, but which was now suggested to me in a manner which I could not misunderstand; and appealing to them for the object of so, apparently, cruel a mode, I was soon made to understand, both by their women and their medicine men, that it was done "to insure their good looks and prolong their lives;" and by looking into their communities, and contrasting their sanitary condition with the bills of mortality among the civilized races, I am ready to admit the justness of their reply, and am fully convinced of the advantages those ignorant races have over us in this respect, not from being ahead of us, but from being behind us, and consequently not so far departed from Nature's wise and provident regulations as to lose the benefit of them.

We wish that we could give the amusing woodcut illustrations which add to the impressiveness of the following:

Watch your little brothers and sisters, or little innocent playfellows, when asleep with their mouths strained open, and observe the painful expressions of their faces, their nervous agitation, the unusual beating of their hearts, the twitching of their flesh and the cords of their necks and throats, and your own reason will tell you that they do not enjoy such sleep. And, on the other hand, what pictures of innocence and enjoyment are those who are quietly sleeping with their mouths firmly shut and their teeth closed, smiling as they are enjoying their natural repose? If you will, for a few moments, shut your eyes and let your under jaw fall down, as it sometimes does in your sleep, you will soon see how painful the over-draft of cold air on the lungs becomes, even in the daytime, when all your energies are in action to relieve you, and you will instantly perceive the mischief that such a mode of breathing might do in the night, when every muscle and nerve in your body is relaxed and seeking repose, and the chill of the midnight air is increasing.

It is most undoubtedly the above named habit which produces confirmed snorers, and also consumption of the lungs and many other diseases, as well as premature decay of the teeth, the night-mare, etc., from which it has been shown the savage races are chiefly exempt, and, I firmly believe, from the fact that they always sleep with their mouths closed and their teeth together, as I have before described.

New Orleans Real Estate Market

CRESCENT OFFICE, 94 Camp Street, New Orleans, April 18, 1869.

The real estate market was unusually brisk during the past week, judging from the number of transfers recorded, and we are glad to chronicle the fact that there was decidedly an upward tendency in prices. As we suspected would be the case speculators have entered the arena, at last, and now we would not at all be surprised if city properties were to advance heavily during the next month, and remain up during the balance of the year.

The cause of this is that those parties who have capital have at last awoke to the fact that our city is destined to become the second commercial capital of America, and that there is no place on the continent which can offer like inducements for a profitable investment, either on a grand or a very small scale.

The good crops of our great staples made in Louisiana last year have brought about this state of feeling, and our people little comprehend the extent of the interest felt in the price of their lands and all that appertains to their agricultural interests. Let them encourage immigration by offering their lands at reasonable rates to actual settlers, drop all aggravating political discussions and only study "how best to advance their country's interest," and they will regain their lost wealth and become richer men than they ever were.

The following report of the transfers of real estate made during the past week is transcribed from the books of the recorder of conveyances:

J. A. Justhmond to W. E. Burtus—A lot, with improvements, in the Fourth District, bounded by Prytania, Eighth, Coliseum and Seventh streets, commencing at a distance of 63 feet from the corner of Prytania and Eighth and measuring 63 feet front on Prytania, by a depth of 214 feet, together with the use of an alley, for $5000; $1000 cash, balance in one and two years.

J. Boyle to B. Otero—A lot in the Third District, in square bounded by Washington avenue, Craps, Spain and Rampart streets, 50 feet front on Washington avenue by 145 in depth, for $3000; $2000 cash and assume one note.

Mrs. E. Blessey to C. S. Kellogg—Two lots in the Fourth District, in square bounded by Josephine, Jackson, Prytania and Coliseum streets, adjoining Nos. 1 and 2; No. 1 measures 32 feet and No. 2 31 feet front on Josephine, by a depth to each lot of 128 feet, for $5000; half cash and one note.

Heirs of Mrs. G. Retaud to D. Hughes—A lot in the Third District, in square bounded by Greatmen (Dauphine), Craps, Elysian Fields and Frenchmen streets, 47 feet front on Dauphine by 63 in depth, with the buildings, for $1900 and twelve notes at six and twelve months.

Same to F. Cuzabo—A lot in same district in square bounded by St. Anthony, Love, Bagatelle and Goodchildren streets, 30 feet on St. Anthony by 60 feet deep, and a portion 30 square feet to be taken in the rear, which measures 30 feet on Goodchildren street by 120 deep, with the buildings, for $1050: $350 cash and twelve notes at six and twelve months.

Same to M. Ward—A lot in First District, in square bounded by Melpomene, Carondelet, Baronne and Thalia streets, 31 feet front on Melpomene by 127 in depth, with the buildings, for $2025: $675 cash and twelve notes for the balance at six and twelve months.

Same to I. Thibodeau—A lot in Algiers, in square bounded by Seguin, Delaronde, Bartholomew and Piter streets, 31 feet front on Seguin by 165 deep, with the buildings, for $1250: $416 66 cash and twelve notes at six and twelve months.

Miss T. Touché to S. C. y Romera—A lot in the Third District, in the square bounded by Morales, Spain, Urquhart and Mandeville streets, 24 feet front on Morales by 80 feet deep, for $550 cash.

L. Wagner to E. C. Wagner—27 lots in the Third District, in the square bounded by Josephine, Solidelle, Music and Arts streets, with the buildings, at auction for $750 cash.

Widow no. West to Mary E. O'Rourke—A lot in the Third District, with buildings, bounded by Goodchildren, Poet, Love and Spain, 22 feet front on Goodchildren street by 96, for $1300 $650 cash, balance in two notes.

Jno. Mrks to Jno. Phelps—A lot in the Fourth District, in the square bounded by Jackson, Camp, Magazine and Josephine streets, 75 feet front on Jackson street by a depth of 120, with the rights and ways for $266 66.

Orleans Railroad Company to widow C. Busu (at auctio)—Three lots in the Third District, in square bonded by Broad, Lapayrouse, White and Labarpe streets, Nos. 20, 21 and 22, front on Lapeyrouse for 27 feet, all a depth of 158 feet, for $675; $225 cash, balance in one and two years.

Orleans Railroad Company to D. B. Macarty—Two lots, same plan, square, streets and locality, and same measure, Nos. 1 and 2; No. 1 forming the corner of White street, for $340 cash.

Orleans Railroad Company to J. J. Mugnior—A lot, same plan, square streets, locality and same measure, No. 5, 157 feet deep, for $360; $120 cash, balance in one and two years.

Orleans Railroad Company to D. Payran—Two lots, same plan, square, streets, locality and measure, Nos. 3 and 4, by 105 feet deep, for $500; $196 66 cash, balance in six and twelve months.

Orleans Railroad Company to P. Van Rooten—Seven lot, Nos. 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, same plan, square and streets, 27 feet front on Laharpe street, by 105 feet deep, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, measuring each 26 feet front on Broad street, by 109 feet deep, for $2605; $601 66 cash, balance as above.

Jno. Davidson to D. Sullivan—Three lots in Third District, in the square bounded by Lafayette, Goodchildren and Music, Nos. 16, 17 and 18, measuring each 30 front on Goodchildren by 90 deep, together with the rights and ... for $2100; $1160 cash, two notes in six and twelve months.

Widow H. Manning to P. Morrissey—A lot in First District, in square bounded by Prieur, Cypress, Johnson and Florida landing, 27 front on Cypress by 115 in depth, with the building, for $1000 cash.

J. Lemarie to Mrs. A. Ducatel—A lot with buildings, in Third District, in square bounded by Esplanade, Moreau, Casacalvo and Peace streets, 18 front on Esplanade by 100 deep, and 42 shares (reduced to 39) of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, for $6500; $2000 cash, balance in terms.

W. McGibbin to E. Baker—A lot in First District, in square bounded by Gravier, Common, Rocheblae and Dorgenois streets, with buildings, 31 feet front on Gravier, by 120 deep, for $1500; $900 cash balance in 3 and 6 months.

Heirs of Mrs. G. Retaud to D. C. Holliday—A lot in First District, in square bounded by Euterpe, Carondelet, Polymnia and Baronne streets, 34 feet front on Euterpe, by 127 in depth, with buildings, for $2125 $708 33 cash, balance in 6 and 18 months, 1 notes.

Heirs of Mrs. G. Retaud to A. D. Bernoudy—A lot in Third District, in square bounded by Moreau, Engrein, Casacalvo and Poet streets, 31 feet front on Moreau, by 100 deep, with the buildings, for $1675; $558 33 cash, balance in 6 and 18 months.

Heirs of Mrs. G. Retaud to M. O. Tracy—A portion of ground, with the buildings, in the Third District, corner of Casacalvo and Spain streets, 30 feet front on Casacalvo, by 80 deep and front on Spain, for $1800; $600 cash and the balance in 6 and 18 months.

Widow J. A. Lacroix and heirs to J. Grillier—A portion of ground in Third District, 15 feet on Franklin, between Morales and Urquhart, by 120 in depth, for $230; $115 cash, and two notes at one and two years.

Do. to R. Tudury—A portion of ground in Third District, in square bounded by Union, Love, Bagatelle and Goodchildren; 66 front on Union, by 63 in depth, for $900; $450 cash; two notes in one and two years.

P. S. Wiltz to Jno. Bietry—Three lots in Third District, in square bounded by Dumaine, St. Philip, Fifth and Sixth streets, Nos. 20, 21 and 22, No. 20 forming the corner of Dumaine and Sixth streets, for $590; $199 66 cash, two notes in one and two years.

Heirs of L. Mallein to N. Burke—Two lots in First District, in square bounded by Poydras, Tchoupitoulas, Lafayette and Commerce, Nos. 17 and 18; No. 17 measures 33 feet front on Commerce, by a depth of 95 feet; No. 18, 32 front on Tchoupitoulas, for $15,000 cash.

W. E. Bertus to H. H. Harrell—A lot with buildings, in square bounded by Eighth, Prytania, Coliseum and Seventh streets. Same property sold to Bestus and reported above, and a good speculation made, for $7000; $2000 cash, balance in 12, 18 and 24 months.

John Hanneyahn to M. Karst—Two lots with buildings, in Second District, in square bounded by Derbigny, Conti, Roman and St. Louis streets, Nos. 17 and 18, adjoining each other, measure each 271 feet on Conti by 106, No. 17 forming the corner of Roman and Conti, for $7000; $3500 cash, and like note at one year.

C. L. Sirjacques to Mayer Bros.—A lot with buildings, in the Fourth District, in square bounded by First, Rousseau, Levee, Tchoupitoulas and Second streets, 30 feet front on First street by 125 feet deep. Second—Another lot with buildings, in the same square, 30 feet front on First street by 125 deep, for $4000 cash.

Succession of R. Gamble to A. Philips—A lot, with building, in First District, in square bounded by Camp, Gravier and Natchez streets and Bank alley, No. 68 Camp street, 21 feet front on Camp street by 164 feet; for $25,200, $12,600 cash and ten promissory notes.

B. Friedheim to M. Levy—A lot, with buildings, in First District, in square bounded by Orange, Camp, Felicity and Magazine streets, 26 feet front on Orange by a depth of 121 feet; for $3025, $2025 cash and one note.

Sheriff to M. F. Bigney—1st. A portion of ground, with building, 15 feet on Bacchus street by 120 feet deep, being ½ of another lot in First District, No. 9 (said ½), measuring 30 feet on Bacchus street by 120 feet deep. 2d. Another lot (same district) in square bounded by St. Charles, Calliope, Carondelet and Clio streets, No. 8, with a front of 25 feet on St. Charles street by 25 feet in depth, and the ½ of lot No. 9 adjoining, 12 feet front on St. Charles by a depth of 116 feet; for $13,500 cash.

Mrs. R. M. Mitchell to H. H. Hansell—A portion of ground in Fourth District, in square bounded by Prytania, Eighth, Coliseum and Seventh streets, corner of Prytania and Eighth, 63 front on Prytania, by a depth and front on Eighth street of 200, for $7000—$2000 cash, and three notes at 12, 18 and 24 months.

M. Kaufman and H. Hirsch to Chas. Morgan—Four lots with improvements in First District, in square bounded by Girod, Water, Notre Dame and Delta streets, No. 16 A, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6: Nos. 3 and 5 measuring 24 front on Delta to 125 depth, running through to Water street, with a front there of 24 feet. Nos. 4 and 6 have each 24 front on Delta by 125 deep, running through Water street, on which they have each a front of 24 feet, for $9500 cash.

S. M. Todd to D. Bernhardt—A lot, with the buildings, in Fourth District, in square bounded by Chippewa, First, Soraparu and Fulton streets, 30 feet front on Chippewa, by 120 deep, corner of Chippewa and First, for $3100; $2100 cash, balance assumed by the purchaser of a note of the vendor.

The following properties were sold at auction by Bouligny & Hill, on Saturday, 17th inst.:

A piece of ground, measuring 133 feet front on Louisiana Avenue, by 160 in depth and front on Chestnut street, together with a small cottage and out-buildings, at one-third cash, and balance one and two years, eight per cent. interest, for $9500.

One lot adjoining the above, fronting on Louisiana Avenue, $1200.

One lot adjoining the above, $1175.

Cottage, No. 106 Philip street, lot measuring about 40 feet by 160 feet, for $2800.

Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sold yesterday at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, the following properties:

One lot of ground on St. Charles street, between Girod and Julia streets, for $9300.

The Planters Hotel and two lots on Calliope street, opposite the N. O., J. and G. N. R. R. depot, for $5000.

The Jackson Railroad Ice House, adjoining the above, for $2600.

The ice house and four lots in Algiers, opposite the Opelousas Railroad depot, for $3000.

A two story brick office and dwelling, corner Magazine and Felicity streets, for $3600.

Two lots of ground on the corner of Camp and Third streets, cash, for $6000.

Three lots on Benton avenue, between Josephine and St. Andrew streets, for $1200.

One lot of ground on Josephine street, between Benton avenue and Liberty street, for $400.

Fourteen lots of ground on Alexander street, between Common and Ulloa streets, at $70, for $980.

The sheriff sold the following during the week:

On the 13th, a lot, with good improvements, in First District, in square bounded by Howard, Melpomene, Liberty and Terpsichore streets, 32 feet front on Howard street, by 125 in depth, to Benj. Rosenburg, for $2000 cash.

Same date, an improved lot in the Fourth District, in square bounded by Constance, Live Oak, Washington and Sixth streets, 30 feet front on Constance street, by 158 feet in depth, to Alexander Wheeless, for $8670 cash.

And, two lots, improved, adjoining each other, each measuring 30 feet front on Magazine street, by 135 feet in depth, to J. Marks & Co., for $4600 cash.

On Saturday, the 17th, a lot in the Second District, in square bounded by St. Ann, Main, Rocheblave and Dorgenois streets, 37 feet front on St. Ann street, by 162 feet in depth, to Louis Artigues, for $1200 cash.

A portion of ground, well improved, in the First District, in the square bounded by Prytania, Euterpe, Prytania walk and Coliseum walk, 45 feet on Prytania, by 130 feet in depth, to Isaac Strickland, for $11,300 cash.

THE OFFICE OF RECORDER OF CONVEYANCES.—Since the appointment of Capt. Packard to be United States marshal for this district, there has been considerable speculation as to who will succeed him in the office of recorder of conveyances. The Republican states that there are some twenty-four applicants for the position already, and report says that Gov. Warmoth is daily besieged by hungry seekers after this loaf which appears to be about to fall from the public bag.

That Capt. Packard made a very active, industrious and efficient officer we, who do not like his politics, are free to confess, for under his administration there were improvements made in the workings of the office, which, while they showed an intelligent and public spirited desire on his part to perform well his duty, greatly facilitated business and saved much time to all concerned. We hope, and if the captain is confirmed by the Senate to be marshal, we feel confident that the presiding judge will soon have cause to congratulate himself upon having an indefatigable worker, and a good public servant in his court.

We are somewhat diffident about making the remarks with which we had intended to close this article; firstly, because we are not of Gov. Warmoth's politics; and secondly, because we rather despair of their ever having any effect; but if the gov... to select from his party a man eminently suitable for the position about to be vacated, he could do no better than appoint Mr. P. G. Labarre, now the chief clerk of Capt. Packard in the conveyance office, as he has had great experience in the position, and in spite of his political principles has many warm friends in this community. Thoroughly capable, always ready and courteous, the office under his direction moves along as smoothly as a piece of perfect machinery. It would almost be a disaster to displace him, and we hope that Gov. Warmoth will think twice before he does it.

MRS. CAUDLE ON THE VELOCIPEDE.

MR. CAUDLE ON THE DEFENSE.

"Caudle, I would like to know what makes your face look so red. You look as if you had been intoxicated for a week. I do declare this is too bad. Was there ever a woman in this world so ——".

Mr. C. explains—"Now, my dear, don't take on so. You know a new vehicle of locomotion has been introduced in town. It is called the velocipede. I rode one of these at the hall to-night before coming home, and it is hard work, especially for beginners. Been drinking! No, I haven't drank anything for six months.

"Mrs. C.—"There, Caudle, just look at that! Torn the best pair of pants you had in the house. Now, how did that come about?"

Mr. C.—"Well, you see I rode the velocipede this forenoon, and another machine ran into mine, and before I knew it my pants were torn."

Mrs. C.—"Ripped your coat, too, haven't you? You didn't want me to see that tear? And there's your best beaver, all smashed up! Perhaps you'll say the velocipede did that? It did, did it. But, Mr. Caudle, what's the matter with your hands? Why they are all blistered up!"

Mr. C.—"Three days riding the velocipede is enough to blister anybody's hands; but its nothing when you get used to it. Happens to all beginners."

Mrs. C.—"What is the matter now, Caudle? You limp as if you had been horribly injured."

Mr. C.—"A slight bruise, only a slight bruise; keep me in the house only a day or two. You see Jack—and he weighs 350 pounds—accidently drove his velocipede over my foot, and yet one must end