

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 28, 1871.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place.

James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District.

John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghien streets, Third District.

E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Austin, Texas, want street cars and gas. Ambitions Austin! The Senate has concurred in the pardon of Frank Johnson, recently noticed in the REPUBLICAN.

Another poor girl has died in Virginia from the use of tobacco, at the age of 100. She was an orphan.

The battlements of "Fort Sherman," at Chattanooga, are being leveled down to their original condition.

The list of graduates and the prizes distributed at Dolbeare Commercial College will be found in another column.

In Springfield, Illinois, a young lady put off "getting religion" two days, so that she could attend a New Year's ball.

A muskrat made a hole through the dam of a Wisconsin farmer's trout pond and thirteen hundred trout escaped therefrom.

The Southern Express Company has our thanks for the New York Tribune of the latest date here, Thursday, the twenty-third.

C. C. Haley, the popular newswriter, of Commercial place, puts us again under obligations to him for latest daily and weekly papers.

Bon De Bar will open the Theatre Royal, Montreal, Canada, on the first of May next, with J. W. Albaugh, of the St. Charles Theatre, as manager.

Governor Warmoth yesterday appointed Robert S. Jones Justice of the Peace, and John L. Vasquez, Constable for the Third Ward, Natchitoches parish.

The Houston Tap and Brazoria railroad was sold on the fifteenth at Austin, the State becoming the purchaser, for \$80,000. It is the intention of Governor Davis to refer the matter to the Legislature for final disposition.

Not a train stops at Bay St. Louis but it brings a people from a distance, who come to look at the place, inquire into the prices of real estate, and make arrangements about settling there permanently. So says the Bay St. Louis Gazette.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at five o'clock P. M., at his warehouse No. 74 St. Ann street, Second District, the contents of coffeehouse and furniture therein contained, situated at No. 518 Camp street, Fourth District.

See advertisement. A philosophical individual, who suddenly sat down on a slippery sidewalk in Milwaukee, disarmed the usual ridicule incident to accidents of that character by coolly taking a cigar out of his pocket and lighting it before getting up.

A little girl, having learned what a post-mortem examination was, declared that she would not consent to be so dealt with after death. "What, not if it would be greatly to the benefit of those who lived?" asked her mother. "No; how would I look going to heaven all cut to pieces?"

A Washington school-boy has a grievance, and writes about it to the Star thus: "When a boy goes to school in the morning an Forget to Sharpen his Pencil. Why then of course he has to do it in school as if he does his Teacher takes his knife away from him. Then he goes home and tells his Father and he makes a fuss. But he never gets his knife."

It would be strangely neglecting one's own interest to forget that on the fourth of March next the grand single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery takes place. Four hundred and forty prizes will be drawn, amounting to \$280,100. The highest of these prizes is \$50,000, and the lowest \$200. Many of the prizes are sufficient to make any reasonable person independent for life. Secure tickets in time and win a prize.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received the report of the inspectors ordered to investigate the causes of the disaster to the steamer McMillan on the Mississippi. It appears to have been a very searching inquiry, the result of which shows that the boat caught fire from a stove in the cabin. The flames spread so rapidly and the excitement was so great among the passengers that the loss of life was large.

The New Haven Journal says the election of Governor Jewell becomes every day more apparent. He has grown in popularity as he has become more widely known, for he is a man who "wears well," while his competitor, from causes unnecessary to mention, has lost much of the strength he formerly brought into a close contest. Well informed Democrats admit that the signs of the times all point to the defeat of Governor English.

The following appointments by the Governor were yesterday confirmed by the Senate: Ernest Delahoussaye, Sheriff, St. Martin parish; L. L. Simmes, Assessor and Tax Collector, Pointe a la Poudre parish; W. S. McDonald, Assessor and Tax Collector, De Soto parish; James Rice, Assessor and Tax Collector, Bienville parish; Charles V. Thibault, Recorder, Plaquemines parish; John Neely, Surveyor, Claiborne parish; William B. Smith, Surveyor, West Feliciana parish; Thomas H. Jenks, Assessor and Tax Collector, East Feliciana parish; G. H. Whitener, Assessor and Tax Collector, Tenness parish; D. H. Boult, Assessor and Tax Collector, Natchitoches parish.

THE REVISION CONFERENCE.

On the seventeenth of last month there convened in the city of London, at the English Foreign Office, the representatives of the several powers of Europe interested in the Treaty of Paris, of 1856, when the Crimean war was settled. At that meeting Austria was represented by Count Apponyi, Italy by Signor Cadorna, Prussia by Count Bernstorff, Russia by Baron Brunnow, and Turkey by Musurus Pacha. France was not represented and the conference was adjourned from time to time until the seventeenth instant, in order to afford an opportunity for the arrival of a French plenipotentiary.

It will be remembered that during the late Franco-Prussian war Russia took occasion to express her intention of nullifying the treaty of 1856, and of proceeding to extremities with her former antagonists for the supremacy of the Black Sea and the possession of a portion of the Turkish territory adjacent to and bordering on that sea. The English government became alarmed, and, through its ministers, protested, and demanded an explanation. Russia responded that in the making of the treaty of 1856 she was under duress, and therefore not bound to hold to its stipulations any longer. After several diplomatic notes, it was at last agreed that a revision conference should be held for a revision of that treaty, and hence the meeting as above stated. That the subject which the conference has been convened, so far as the interests of Russia are concerned, is one of vital importance, can not be denied. A Southern outlet for her navy is what she must have to contest with England for the mastery of the seas, and to add to her commercial prosperity. Besides she still entertains a desire for aggrandizement and the acquisition of territory bordering on the Black Sea at the expense of Turkey in Europe. The restraint which has been put upon her by the other great powers of Europe, in the treaty of 1856, necessarily partook of a penal character. It was, no doubt, a humiliation to Russia, but it was claimed that such restrictions should be placed upon her as would prevent her from again breaking the peace of Europe as had been attempted, and which had brought about the Crimean war.

For fourteen years Russia has been chafing under the penal stipulations of this treaty of 1856, but the destruction of the military power of France eliminating by the surrender of the fortress of Metz, was a favorable time for her to take advantage of the situation, and announce that she would no longer be bound by that treaty, as far as it related to the neutralization of the Black Sea, and would henceforth treat the provisions of it which had that end in view as of no force. Sebastopol had been destroyed, and the Black Sea, which washes the southern coasts of Russia, had been neutralized, and no ships of war beyond the number of six, and these of a small size, were permitted to appear in the waters of the Euxine. During the years that have passed since the close of the Crimean war, Russia has been making all the necessary preparations for a renewal of the struggle at the first favorable opportunity. The wars with border Caucasian and other Asiatic tribes around the Black Sea, and between the southern Russian boundary in Asia, and the Anglo-Indian possessions have some time since ceased. Gradually the Russian government has been increasing its military and naval power, and establishing and building railroads and other means of communication within the vast territory of that country for the final trial of strength with those powers which had crippled and placed her in forced subjection, and had thwarted her ambitious designs.

England especially indulges the hope that the convention will settle the difficulty and dispose of Russian demands quietly and peacefully, and some of her people look upon the whole matter and the conference as a mere diplomatic formality, having no serious political significance. It is apparent, however, by the action of the English government, the proceedings of her ministry and Parliament in relation to placing her army and navy upon a war footing, the desire to effect a settlement of accounts between herself and our government, that she is not altogether sanguine in regard to the peaceful adjustment of the differences which are to be submitted to this Russian treaty revision conference.

Heretofore she has had the advantage in the making of treaties with and for the other European powers, and the maintenance of her views in relation to the undue extension of limits or boundaries, and the improper absorption of territory, by being represented by her best statesmen and plenipotentiaries, and by her power and influence has carried out her system of diplomatic settlement of international differences which have invariably resulted to the benefit of that nation. All this was well so long as England stood in the front rank of the military powers of Europe; but the past twenty years, with the progress of invention and improvement in the appliances for the prosecution of a successful war, has caused hitherto dependent and inferior powers to redress their grievances by an appeal to the sword, and thus gain by force what they could not hope to obtain by diplomacy.

WESTWARD, HO!

It is not necessary to be a great prophet in order to foretell that the Northern States of Mexico are fast gravitating toward the United States. For years the tendency of our people has been to expand over the territory west of the Mississippi, and many efforts have already been made to acquire Sonora, Chihuahua and Lower California. When Mr. McLane was sent out to Mexico, in 1857, he was instructed to negotiate for a belt of country west of the American people a road line from Texas to the Gulf of California. At least this was the understanding on the Quaker City while she was steaming down to Vera Cruz. Perhaps the in-

structions were verbal, in order not to be offensive; but whatever their character might have been, the minister gave no intimations at Minatitlan and at Vera Cruz that were considered as feelers on the subject. And if Doblado had not arrived from Guanajuato at the time that he did, with his ideas, perhaps Tejada might have helped Mr. McLane in spite of Ocampo. Unfortunately for us Doblado and Ocampo were unfavorable to our party with any portion of Mexican territory.

During the rebellion all our notions of expansion were suspended. That being over, we have not been in condition to look abroad until recently. Now the aggressive spirit of the American race is again revived, and active parties are already moving from San Francisco toward Lower California; and a filibustering scheme is on foot in New Mexico against Sonora. These efforts may fail, from being premature, but they are signs of a labor that is of inevitable accomplishment. Whoever supposes the Americans will not enter upon and possess the territory between the Rio Grande and the port of Guaymas is utterly incapable of reading the laws of movement. We need this country in order to perfect the three meridional outlets on the Pacific corresponding to three entrances on the eastern shore. As, for instance, the Strait of San Juan de Fuca corresponds to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, San Francisco corresponds to New York, Guaymas corresponds to the mouth of the Mississippi. A railroad is being constructed from the Northern Lakes to the archipelago known as the Gulf of Georgia; a railroad has already been built due west from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and now Congress has chartered another road, running almost due west from New Orleans, pointing for the Gulf of California, but contemplating such territorial changes as will permit a deflection to Guaymas, which is the Naples of the Pacific coast. This road will start from the lower Mississippi and traverse the continent along a lovely country. All seasons are the same when it passes the mountains of Central Texas.

Is it probable that the people of this continent intend to allow Guaymas and the mining regions of Sonora to rest in their present waste and barbarism when they can redeem and own them by simply moving forward to occupy them? Are the mighty energies that will be employed in the construction of this Southern Pacific railroad to do nothing but lay cross-ties and gravel out road beds? If they do it will be a wonder. If they do not occupy Sonora and Chihuahua in short order from the day the engineers strike their lines for the West, then the spirit of the nation is not what it was. We may be looking at San Domingo and Cuba but, mark the prophecy, our footsteps will be pointing westward, ho!

IN THE LEGISLATURE. In the Senate, owing, perhaps, to the smaller number of members, and certainly to the fact that only one member speaks at a time (in which respect the Senate differs from the House, where a dozen speak at once), a considerable amount of business was done.

The principal business done in the morning session was the final passage of Senate bills 101 and 102, the first being to create an insurance department and the other being an act relative to life insurance companies.

The first of these acts appears to be of such an indefinite character that it is difficult to see what object is to be attained by its passage, except as it relates to bill No. 102. It creates an insurance department, and a superintendent of the same, who must be a citizen of the State, "experienced in the matters of life insurance," the said superintendent to be appointed by the Governor. He must give a bond of fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and he shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars. In section eight the superintendent is required to file in his office all papers required to be filed therein, and to issue certificates of authority to transact insurance business to all companies who have fully complied with the laws of the State. The act also fixes the fees to be paid by insurance companies, which fees, we suppose, are to be paid into the State treasury, as the superintendent is to get a fixed salary. There is nothing in the remainder of the act that seems to point at the purpose expressed in the title.

Senate bill No. 102, which was also finally passed, has some reference to the preceding bill, as it prescribes and regulates the mode in which joint stock companies, mutual companies, and other companies for the purposes of life assurance, may be formed. The most important part of the act is that which provides for the stability of the companies, and the consequent security of stockholders and insurers.

An act was introduced to provide for the compilation of an official map of the State. It may be doubted whether the time has yet come to make this map; for, should the Legislature continue to make new parishes, it will become obsolete by the time it is completed.

In the evening session, the Senate was occupied to some extent on the general appropriation bill for the expenses of the State during the present year. After reading about fifteen sections, the bill was postponed, on a call for executive session. Later in the evening the city park bill was taken up, and occasioned a desultory debate. Senator Ingraham opposed the bill, on the ground that there was already a park established by law, and that, confiding in the stability of the law creating that park, many citizens had invested largely in the neighborhood for residences. He argued that to establish another park in another quarter of the city would be unjust, as the park would then share the fate of the lower portion of the city, and be entirely neglected. At a late hour we left the Senator speaking. In the House, although the morning session lasted till near an hour beyond the regular time of adjournment, there were

but two transactions of any interest to the public at large.

At the opening of the session, Speaker Carter made some very pertinent remarks, calling the attention of the House to the fact that the session was rapidly drawing to a close, with a large amount of business unfinished. He suggested that the business should proceed by alphabetical order; that, as each member's name was called, he should be allowed to call up two bills for the action of the House. No action, however, was taken upon the Speaker's remarks.

The first business was a bill to amend the charter of the city of Shreveport. This caused a very stormy debate. So far as we could discern the merits of the case, amid the confusion caused by the several speaking at once, some wanted the bill to pass and some did not. The event, however, was that the bill passed. Then came the tug of war between Benjamin Buchanan, who filled the seat of Representative from the Fifth District of New Orleans, and Frank Alexander, who contested the seat on the ground that he would rather have it himself. After a tremendous amount of contest, consisting of making motions and laying them on the table, calling the yeas and nays, and so forth, the report of the committee recommending the unseating of Buchanan and seating of Alexander was adopted. But when the resolution which accompanied the report came up, Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, offered a substitute to the effect that the seat of the Representative from the Fifth District of New Orleans be declared vacant, and that the Governor be requested to order an election to fill the same. This occasioned an uproarious debate, which terminated in the passage of the substitute by a vote of forty-seven yeas to forty-four nays. So the termination of the contest is that both of the contestants are "no where," and the people of the Fifth District are to try it again.

A message from the Governor notifying the House of his approval of several bills also contained a veto of the bill recently passed in relation to the inspection of beef, etc. The Governor's message, which was very brief, stated that the law already provides for the inspection of beef and pork whenever either buyer or seller desire such inspection. His Excellency could not approve of an act which levies a tax of thirty-three and a third cents upon every barrel of beef or pork that comes to the city. The Governor considers the bill not only unnecessary, but unwise and ruinous to the commerce and interests of the city.

The balance of the morning was taken up with the discussion of the veto. Mr. Burch took the ground that the veto had come in too late. Mr. York made a few but very able remarks, showing that the message had come within the time prescribed by law. Mr. Carr made a lengthy and forcible speech in favor of sustaining the Governor's veto, and after some other debate, the veto was sustained by a vote of seventy-eight yeas to eleven nays.

In its evening session the House was occupied with the bill to provide a State revenue, levy taxes and establish licenses. The bill was the subject of a long debate, but was finally postponed until to-day, at one o'clock.

After the passage of two or three bills of no general interest, a bill of great importance to the city was called up. This is an act to provide for the unsettled debts and estimated deficiencies of the revenues of the city of New Orleans for the year 1871, and authorize the issuing of bonds for the said purpose.

From the preamble to the bill we learn that there is a floating city debt of six hundred and two thousand dollars, and an apparent deficiency of one million, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand, eight hundred and forty-eight dollars. The bill authorizes the issuance of city bonds for two millions of dollars, payable in ten years, and bearing ten per cent interest. The bill makes further provision for retiring the bonds or any portion of them under certain circumstances. After some discussion on the bill the House adjourned. We noticed the presence of several members of the city administration on the floor of the House during the debate on the above bill. It is certainly a matter of great interest to the well being of the city.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETIES.

In 1828 the American Seamen's Friend Society was organized in New York city. In 1844, a co-ordinate society was organized in Cleveland, Ohio. Since then various branch and auxiliary societies have been established in different States and cities. These societies are controlled by boards of trustees upon which are leading men of all religious belief. The work is thoroughly unsectarian.

The avowed object in view is, first, to improve the social, moral and religious condition of seamen; to protect them from imposition and fraud; to prevent them from becoming a curse to themselves and others, and to save their souls; and, second, to sanctify commerce, an interest and power in the earth second only to religion itself, and make it everywhere serve as the handmaid of Christianity. Toward the accomplishment of this work the societies employ missionaries and chaplains to preach the Gospel and to maintain Bethel churches in the principal ports of this and foreign countries. In addition to its chaplains in the United States, the New York society alone has stations in Japan, China, the Sandwich Islands, Peru, Chili, Brazil, France, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, etc., and proposes to establish yet others as its funds will allow. Besides preaching, chaplains are to visit the sick and dying; and, as far as possible, supply the place of parents and friends. There is also published a *Sailors' Magazine* and *Seaman's Friend*, a monthly paper, intended to collect and communicate information, and to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the Christian world. Loan libraries are also published. These are made up of carefully selected reading and put up in cases containing from forty to fifty books each, and placed in the hands of some one of

a vessel's crew, for the use of the officers and men. During the last twelve years 3387 of these libraries have been sent out, containing 150,000 volumes. The societies also contemplate the establishment of sailors' homes, reading rooms, savings banks, and the distribution of bibles, tracts, etc.

Last year a summary of receipts from all sources shows an aggregate of \$183,678 64.

For many years there has been a bethel in this city, but the work accomplished has not been what it should have been, from lack of means. We believe there have been several efforts to organize an efficient port society, and that at one time a valuable property was held in trust for the work. But the property long since passed into the hands of an individual, and its use lost. The bethel is now located in buildings below Jackson square, and is in charge of Rev. L. H. Pease, who has a good sized room in which he holds meetings, and has books, papers, etc., for the sailors.

The Rev. Harmon Loomis, D. D., corresponding secretary of the American Society, is now making the tour of the Southern States. He is now in this city. Last Sabbath he preached in the morning in the First Congregational church, and in the evening he spoke in Ames' Methodist church. After each service collections were taken with gratifying results. The friends of this most important work among the sailors have a broad field among the forty thousand seamen who annually visit this port. We understand an effort is on foot to re-purchase the old bethel, and that for this purpose the Legislature will be asked for \$15,000, to be given provided \$10,000 more are raised from other sources. This would be a most appropriate donation.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Yesterday was "blue Monday" in Carondelet street. Among the brokers it was called a dead day. Nothing was done. The excitements of the previous week had measurably worn away, and nothing had occurred to renew them. Even the Legislature and its doings excited only a languid interest, inasmuch as the close approach of the end of the session renders it nearly certain that nothing important can be consummated. Rumor has not ceased to be busy in the circulation of reports of meditated projects which might affect the stock market, and among those a new assault on the Slaughterhouse Company was suggested. This may have had the effect of weakening the stock, although no one seems to believe that anything of consequence can be done. In the course of the day 100 shares were sold at 19 1/2, and 100 at 19 1/4.

It was also partly confidently stated in some quarters that an agreement had been made to pass some sort of a lottery bill, but the stock was not at all affected by the report, and as the morning session passed without any demonstration, it was supposed that the attempt had been abandoned as futile.

There was a good inquiry for Bank of New Orleans yesterday, and, in the evening seventy-five shares were sold at 40 1/2.

The following were the offers and bids at the board last night:

Table with columns: ASKED, BID, and various stock and bond listings including New Orleans Gaslight Company, Crescent City Sugar House, Ship Island Canal, etc.

OUR SHIRT FACTORY.

Corner St. Charles and Canal streets. Is the place where there is a sign lighting you to walk in and leave your measure. You can see the girls actually making the shirts, and no mistake. Satisfied with a good fit, it is invariably CLEAN, ANTISEPTIC BY LIGHTING, whose store has been a landmark of that neighborhood over a quarter of a century.

THEODORE DANZIGER & SON.

203 Canal Street, between Rampart and Burgundy. Call the particular attention of city and country buyers to 200 dozen extra size Buck TOWELS at \$1 per dozen, worth \$2 per dozen. 200 PARASOLS, all colors, at \$1. 1 case bleached and brown SHEETS, fully made up, at 10 cents a yard. 1 case 104 linen SHEETINGS at 95 cents a yard. 10,000 pieces DRESS GOODS to select from at prices ranging from 15 cents a yard to 25 cents.

NEW OPENING.

Five cases LINEN LAWNS in fancy and solid colors, 100 yards made DRESSERS, of latest styles, from \$8 up. WHITE SWISS, SAISONOUS MULLS, etc. THEODORE DANZIGER & SON, 203 Canal Street.

OPEN BEHIND SHIRTS.

One Plain SHIRTS, Eased-Hole SHIRTS, SHIRTS for Loose Collars, Rowel-Plated SHIRTS, Working SHIRTS, Night SHIRTS, Boys' SHIRTS. The quality and prices are irrefragable. LEIGHTON'S, Corner Canal and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE UNITED SONS OF AMERICA BENEVOLENT Association will celebrate their Third Anniversary on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871. All unaffiliated associations are invited to participate and assemble at the Lutheran Hall, No. 124 Poydras street, between Howard and Frezet streets, at 9 A. M. Refreshments will be served by Gravier to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Poydras, Poydras to St. Charles, St. Charles to Bayou Lafourche, Bayou Lafourche to Bayou de la Perdrix, Bayou de la Perdrix to Magazine, down Magazine to Julia, on Julia to Canal, on Canal to Gravier, down Gravier to Rampart, down Rampart to Esplanade, down Esplanade to Frankin, Frankin to Common, up Common to the Hall, where the invited guests will be entertained by the members of the United Sons Association. The Marshals of the several Associations, will report to the Grand Marshal, on the instructions, at the Hall. WILLIAM THOMPSON, President.

CANE STUBBLE SHAVERS.

WITH CIRCULAR CUTTERS. LATEST IMPROVED. THOMAS B. BODLEY, 615 1/2 St. P. No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans.

HOSIERS-BOSIERS.

EXTRA LARGE AND LONG FINE PLATTER FRENCH MADE SHIRT BOSIERS. An immense stock just received and for sale at SIX for FOUR DOLLARS, or seventy-five cents each. Only look at them in the show-rooms at LEIGHTON'S cheap and popular shirt store, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets. 1026 21/2 St.

W. H. HENNING, GROCER.

75 Camp street, 75 NEW ORLEANS. Respectfully invites the attention of Planters and others visiting the city to an examination of the stock of FRESH GOODS.

Purchased at very low prices from foreign as well as domestic markets, embracing a general variety of everything pertaining to the business, which he is selling at a small advance.

FLOUR—Various choice brands. BEEF—Pulmon Market, in half and quarter barrels. PIG PORK—Pulmon Market, in half and quarter barrels. SPICED BACONS—Duffield's celebrated. TONGUES and BREAKFAST BACON, Sugar-cured, to order. Also, Sugar-cured HAMS, Sugar-cured Hogs' JOWLS. Bloater MACKEREL, Moss SHAD, and Red HERRING. BUTTER—Choice Goshen, from the best dairies in the States and Canada. Fresh and salted. Westphalia HAMS—a large supply.

TEAS—A large assortment of the finest grades—green and black. COFFEES—Rio, Java, Havana, Mocha and Cane. CANNED FRUITS—Of various brands. PRESERVED—Shaker, Baltimore, and East India. London Layer RAISINS, Figs, PRUNES, NUTS, etc. CRACKERS—Bent's Water, assorted; and English, of every description.

PICKLES—English and American—a large assortment. Cross & Blackwell's TABLE DELICATES of every description. WINES—Brandenburg Princes, Claret and White Wines, various brands.

CHAMPAGNES—Rodeurs, Krug, Piper Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon, Mumm & Co., Veuveaux quarts and pils. ENGLISH ALE and PORTER—all the various brands.

Together with a stock of the old BRANDIES, WHISKY, Jamaica and Santa Cruz RUM that cannot be surpassed for quality in the market. 528 21.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

List of Graduates as Master of Accounts. 1. GORDON, S. M., Benton, Alabama. 2. FRANKLIN, T. M., Magnolia, Arkansas. 3. FLEWELLEN, E. T., Chappell, Texas. 4. WOMACK, J. P., Montgomery, Texas. 5. STRUBBS, J. P., Montgomery, Texas. 6. STEWART, R. M., Magnolia, Arkansas. 7. HARRILL, H. P., Montgomery, Texas. 8. BUTTRICK, A. W., Centerville, Texas. 9. HILL, C. M., Centerville, Texas. 10. GARLAND, J. W., Centerville, Texas. 11. FARMER, J. W., Carrollton, Louisiana. 12. GRACE, M. A., New Orleans, Louisiana. 13. RIFE, R. M., San Antonio, Texas. 14. RUDOLPH PIGEON.

Graduates as Book-keepers.

15. COMBS, DAVID S., New Orleans, Louisiana. 16. BANCART, F., New Orleans, Louisiana. 17. DOWLING, R. W., New Orleans, Louisiana. 18. MESTREKER, F., New Orleans, Louisiana. 19. M'CURSE, S. J., Algiers, Louisiana. 20. MURKEL, M. P., Pine Bluff, Arkansas. 21. BING, R., New Orleans, Louisiana. 22. BING, R., New Orleans, Louisiana.

Best in Department—JOSEPH BEAN.

GOLD MEDAL. Best in most Languages—JOHN SMITH, SILVER MEDAL. Best in Book-keeping—MESTREKER, SILVER MEDAL. Best in Arithmetic, Commercial Calculations, &c., SILVER MEDAL. Best in English—A. OCHSNER, SILVER MEDAL. Best in French—JOHN CLAY, SILVER MEDAL. Best in German—V. CLARPENTIER, SILVER MEDAL. Spanish—L. B. BONNET, SILVER MEDAL. Best in Penmanship—JOSEPH BEAN, GOLD MEDAL.

WHY ARE THEY ALWAYS BEST AT LEIGHTON'S STORE?

BECAUSE THE GOODS AND PRICES ARE IRREFRAGABLE. 1026 21/2 St.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE UNITED SONS OF AMERICA BENEVOLENT Association will celebrate their Third Anniversary on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871. All unaffiliated associations are invited to participate and assemble at the Lutheran Hall, No. 124 Poydras street, between Howard and Frezet streets, at 9 A. M. Refreshments will be served by Gravier to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Poydras, Poydras to St. Charles, St. Charles to Bayou Lafourche, Bayou Lafourche to Bayou de la Perdrix, Bayou de la Perdrix to Magazine, down Magazine to Julia, on Julia to Canal, on Canal to Gravier, down Gravier to Rampart, down Rampart to Esplanade, down Esplanade to Frankin, Frankin to Common, up Common to the Hall, where the invited guests will be entertained by the members of the United Sons Association. The Marshals of the several Associations, will report to the Grand Marshal, on the instructions, at the Hall. WILLIAM THOMPSON, President.

CANE STUBBLE SHAVERS.

WITH CIRCULAR CUTTERS. LATEST IMPROVED. THOMAS B. BODLEY, 615 1/2 St. P. No. 9 Perdido street, New Orleans.

HOSIERS-BOSIERS.

EXTRA LARGE AND LONG FINE PLATTER FRENCH MADE SHIRT BOSIERS. An immense stock just received and for sale at SIX for FOUR DOLLARS, or seventy-five cents each. Only look at them in the show-rooms at LEIGHTON'S cheap and popular shirt store, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets. 1026 21/2 St.

STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING.

SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY. OFFICE—No. 184 Peters Street, formerly New Levee, above Julia. NEW ORLEANS.

This Roofing is adapted to every style of House Roof, as well as Steamboat Roofs, Verandas, Awnings, etc. Costs less than that of any other standard roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise a most excellent covering for metal roofs of all kinds; it preserves the metal, dispense with painting, and checks the contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate and Lead and American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. 1026 21/2 St.

LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED MAY, 1868. OFFICE No. 29 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

AMOUNT INSURED, OVER, \$4,000,000. ASSETS OVER, 50,000. INCOME NEARLY, 20,000. LOSSES PAID, 20,000.

Principal Features: A Home Company. Its Officers and Directors are well known. Insurance can be effected without any cost. Its investments are at home. No restrictions on travel. Thirty days' grace on annual payments. All policies non-forfeitable and participate in the profits of the Company. One-third loss given when desired. Losses paid promptly. Policies written on the lives of females and children. Absolute security, economical management and liberality to