

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 2, 1871.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE 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. 21 Exchange Alley. C. G. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Holle, No. 81 Exchange Place. James Ellis, 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.

The New Memphis Theatre is closed for this and next week. In the meantime Dr. Spaulding, the manager, is in New Orleans.

Travelers will be able to go from Vicksburg to New York city in sixty-two hours when the Alabama and Chattanooga road shall have been completed.

With a view to promote newspaper production, the government of Peru has issued a decree exempting printers from service in the National Guards.

The ice banks on the shores of Lake Ontario are more lofty at present than noted for some years—indicating heavy seas and a greater period of cold weather.

Delta, Louisiana, which is said to have aspirations to equal if not exceed Vicksburg, out-rides in enterprise the latter city. She is the fortunate possessor of a steam elevator and waterworks.

Hon. John S. Harris, United States Senator, sends us the second edition of the 'Congressional Directory for the third session of the Forty-first Congress, compiled by Ben Perley Poore.

The curious fact that a needle or other steel wire inserted in a living body will immediately become oxidized, while if the body be dead no oxidation will take place, was recently brought to light by Dr. Laborde, of Paris.

A letter to a New York paper speaks of an unusually mild winter in Newfoundland, and an almost entire absence of snow and ice. A similar phenomenon has not been previously witnessed by the oldest resident of the island.

The great sale of elegant oil paintings will be continued this evening at seven o'clock, at No. 6 Carondelet street, by Messrs. Montgomery. There still remains a number of first-class paintings which will be positively sold this evening.

Donnietta's band of harpists, who for some months past have been entertaining the rotundas of the Louisville hotels, left their city for New Orleans Saturday afternoon, on the new steamer Katie. While en route they will furnish music for the passengers.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 57° at New Orleans, 57° at Augusta, 44° at Charleston, 47° at Cincinnati, 40° at Indianapolis, 71° at Key West, 45° at Lake City, 56° at Memphis, 49° at Mobile, 51° at Nashville, and 41° at Savannah.

Mr. Robert B. Elliott, the new colored member of Congress from South Carolina, was working in Charlestown, Massachusetts, three years ago as a printer. He afterward for a time edited a Republican paper in South Carolina. He is about thirty-five years old.

Jeff. Davis has written a letter to a brother in Wilmington, North Carolina, who was once one of his household servants, abounding in kind expressions of interest in his welfare, and concluding with the assurance that he will pass through the city some time in April next, and will meet him in person.

The immense numbers of gay and handsome young French officers quartered as prisoners in the various large cities of Germany are consoling themselves by capturing the hearts of the fair in revenge for their own lost fortresses. They meet with greater success than they did on the sterner field of battle.

General Kilpatrick has been named as the possible Republican candidate for next governor, in New Jersey. He was a candidate for the nomination in 1865, when Governor Ward was nominated by a small majority. Governor Joel Parker is the only man yet prominently presented by the Democrats for the same office.

The following continuations were made by the Senate yesterday: James A. Herron, Assessor and Tax Collector, Bossier parish; C. McChenaghgan, Parish Surveyor, Bossier parish; E. J. Hall, Justice of the Peace, Ninth Ward; Bossier parish; E. K. Russ, Notary Public, William Abbe, Justice of the Peace, Fourth Ward, Caddo parish.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Mr. Joseph K. Emmet, the favorite comedian who played his 'Fits' at the St. Charles Theatre last season. Mr. Emmet will commence an engagement at the St. Charles next Monday evening, and of course during his appearance on the boards of that theatre there will be no vacant seats in it.

Governor Warmoth yesterday made the following appointments for Arcadia, Bienville parish: Mayor, W. S. Jones; Aldermen, James Young, Allen Holland, J. R. Robertson, B. W. Glover, William Patterson. The Governor also appointed L. Mason Graham Justice of the Peace, Rapides Ward, Rapides parish; D. L. Ehrman, Justice of the Peace, and James Vicknair, Constable for the Fifth Ward, St. John Baptist parish.

A gentleman in New York has just received a letter from a friend in London, in which the writer says: 'I saw the venerable George Thompson, the great anti-slavery and anti-corn-law lecturer of former days, a few weeks ago. He looked old and feeble. He lives in Yorkshire, and is about to move to a little village in the neighborhood of Leeds. He has derived great benefit from a visit which he paid some time ago to the hydropathic establishment at Matlock.'

PUBLIC LANDS.

The occupation and settlement of our public lands every year is becoming a very important subject for the consideration of the people of this nation. Three times in the history of our country have we been nearly ruined by the government being too great a landholder. The possession of great estates has been prolific of miniature wars and bloodshed; but, happily, in our land that day is past. The late war, in some degree, was owing to the settlement of our public lands in the Territories west of the Mississippi river, as to whether it should be under free or slave government. The arbitration of the sword, to which an appeal was made, has determined that it shall be free. And now these lands are passing so rapidly into private possession ever to be likely to evolve another quarrel. Every settlement under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and every railroad grant, is an argument in favor of peace. In 1783, at the close of our Revolutionary war, we were in possession of 226,000,000 acres of uninhabited lands. These acres were comprised within the area of what was then known as the thirteen colonies, and became subsequently the Western and Northwestern States and Territories.

In 1803, by the treaty with France, we acquired 1,000,000 square miles of territory, on which we have founded ten States, two Territories, and portions of two more States. In 1819 we obtained Florida from Spain. In 1818 and 1853 Mexico ceded to the United States the territory north of the Gila, Colorado and Rio Grande, giving us California, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and Montana, and in 1867, by the purchase from Russia of Alaska, 1,000,000,000 acres were added to the public domain. All this immense territory of 1,834,998,400 acres is capable of supporting a population of 720,000,000 of people, or more than half the population now living on the globe. Of this land about 440,000,000 acres have been sold and part of with pre-emption and homestead rights, donations, school and college lands, canals and railroads, and for military grants to the old soldiers of the Revolutionary war and the newer soldiers of the war of 1812, of 1847 and of Indian wars since the first settlement of our country.

There are now in market, under government survey, 70,000,000. There still remain one billion three hundred million acres of wild lands, stretching over innumerable hills, valleys, prairies and mountains, ready for the occupation of 'future generations, who, in the prospect of so much land, are demanding life impatient to be born.' Our government is using these wild lands as incentives to immigration and the education of the people. Over 75,000,000 of acres have been granted for schools and colleges; 22,000,000 have been appropriated for railroads; 60,000,000 have been bestowed upon the brave soldiers of our country, their widows and children; 44,000 acres have been used for deaf and dumb asylums; 13,000,000 reserved for the use of the Indian tribes, and 12,000,000 appropriated for other purposes. It seems that our government, in regard to its public lands, holds these lands as the trustee of the people rather than the actual owner thereof. The disposition of the public lands for the various purposes to which the larger part of them has been devoted shows a laudable desire on the part of the United States to use these lands as rewards and incentives to emigration, settlement, internal improvement and the education of its citizens.

The United States in two respects differs from other nations, which gives superiority over them. The first is the extent of its common school system, which is encouraged and fostered by liberal grants of public lands for the maintenance of public schools. In every township in the Western territory there is allowed and reserved for school purposes, twelve hundred and eighty acres, or eight farms of the average size of one hundred and sixty acres each—the whole of the minimum value of sixteen hundred dollars, or an actual average of seven thousand dollars, or thereabouts.

It is estimated by the Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, of Washington, the highest authority in the United States on all questions relating to public lands, that today there are ten millions of persons in this country who might receive instruction in our public schools, and that one-eighth of all the land in the great West—over eight hundred millions of acres—is pledged for this purpose. In another respect do we differ from other nations in relation to our public lands; that is, our government gives to every man or woman who claims to be the head of a family, the poorest, the most ignorant, without regard to nationality or birth-place, a farm or homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, free of charge or expense, upon two conditions, viz: That of becoming an American citizen, and agreeing to reside on it for five years.

It has been well said that 'Prussia may equal us in education; England and Germany may surpass us in the intellectual culture of the higher classes; France has more scientific men; but in the number of happy families, where the home is owned by those who occupy it, the United States has the pre-eminence over every nation in the world.' By the homestead act of 1862 the lands acquired by actual settlement and occupation of five years 'shall not in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.'

By an act of Congress, approved June 21, 1866, the public lands in this State, amounting to 6,582,841 acres, are open to settlement as homesteads according to the provisions of former enactments, with the restriction that after two years from the date of the passage of that act no entry should be made for more than a half of a quarter section, or eighty acres. In the lower portion of this State there are fertile prairies which, in addition to cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, will also

yield good crops of wheat, barley and Indian corn, with an abundance of vegetables of all kinds for family consumption.

There are 50,000 acres of swamp lands which may be reclaimed by drainage and embankments, accounted as productive as any within the boundaries of our State. There are 6,500,000 acres of railroad lands in this State which may be bought at low rates. Why, under all these favorable circumstances, and with the liberal provisions for the people of all nations, kindred and tongue to go and occupy without money and without price, will not the poor, struggling, shelterless nomads in our midst, betake themselves to these homes so freely offered and become happy and contented there, rather than remain subject to penury and poverty here?

A CURIOUS CASE.

A man named Ruloff, well connected and very intelligent, is under sentence of death in Binghamton, New York. His case will be ranked with other celebrated criminal trials, not only on account of the law points involved, but because of the peculiarities of the man. Ruloff and two other men entered a store in Binghamton and were discovered by the clerk, who at once seized a pistol and fired one shot at the burglars. Two of the men fled precipitately, followed by Ruloff. The latter apprehending arrest by the clerk turned to make fight, and struck twice at the clerk with a jimmy, which he held in his hand. The blows of the jimmy being ward off, the clerk was enabled to grapple Ruloff, and being the stronger, soon threw him on the floor and called for assistance to kill him. Ruloff, in the meantime, had drawn a pistol, and with this he shot the clerk through the head, killing him almost instantly, which enabled him to escape. Being pursued and caught, he was tried, convicted and condemned to death. His attorneys made an ineffectual attempt to have the judgment set aside on the ground that public opinion had been so excited against him during his trial, that his witnesses were afraid to testify, and also because the judge had given a direct charge against him on the facts, which was contrary to law. This attempt failed and Ruloff is now without hope, unless the Governor can be induced to pardon him or commute his sentence.

The curious feature about the case, or rather about the criminal, is that his mind seems now to be entirely absorbed in philological studies. A large number of people have visited him in his imprisonment, and with but few exceptions, his visitors all came away anxious to obtain some sort of change in his sentence. The man converses rationally on general subjects, but his central idea is that there is a key to the human tongue which will enable all people if it can be discovered, to return to the same spoken language which was conferred at Babel. His cell is filled with manuscripts upon this subject, and his mind is entirely wrapped up in their study. To one correspondent he explained that the discovery was almost made, and that if he was only allowed sufficient time the entire mystery would be made clear. In fact, before his attempt to commit the burglary which ended by his murder of the clerk, he had perfected a system which he offered to the Philological Society of Poughkeepsie, demanding as a price therefor the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. But this he now explains as an attempt to obtain assistance by inducing investigation into his researches.

Ruloff is admitted by all who saw him at his trial, and by those who have seen him since, to be a monomaniac upon the subject of language, and while he does not deny that he has been engaged in criminal affairs, he asserts that he never committed an offense except when he was driven to do so in order to obtain means to follow his studies. And parties who have known him for years bear witness that while he has always borne a bad reputation, he has always been a student, frequently employing days and nights in his studies. He does not ask a pardon now, but only solicits a commutation in order to follow up his researches in the matter of teaching all mankind to speak one language. And in this he is seconded by a portion of the New York press, and by many very respectable people who say that hanging is a very bad thing at best, and that to hang a man who may be of service to the world even in teaching the already vulgar mass of mankind a new language, is to put a bad theory to a very bad use.

HOW IT IS DONE IN NEW YORK.

Rowdway was ordered to be widened. A mixed commission of Democrats and Republicans was appointed to assess the damages. One of these commissioners, a Republican, resigned after the award of damages was made, but before it was submitted. This resignation left four Democrats on the board, and they proceeded to handle the award in a way that the people of New York consider very peculiar. For instance, where the award had stipulated fifty thousand dollars the commission changed it to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Again, a piece of property that was sold while the commission was in session for twenty-eight thousand dollars, and which was awarded five thousand dollars damages, came in under the new figuring for thirty-five thousand dollars, or seven thousand dollars more than the entire lot was worth. A witness testified that a lot he had been willing to sell for a certain sum had been purchased conditioned on the award, the party believing that he would secure enough damages for one-fourth of the front to pay for the whole lot. At this point of the investigation, Tweed, Sweeney and Connelly sent for the District Attorney, Gorman, who was with the Grand Jury while this testimony was being elicited, and after a short consultation they all entered Judge Sutherland's court, and on motion of the District Attorney the Grand Jury were called in and discharged. This is the way things are done in New York, where the beautiful

and incorruptible Democracy have the public machine in their keeping.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

Not many weeks ago we noticed that the coal miners in Pennsylvania had struck for higher wages, and subsequently we have given such items about the strike and its prospects as were furnished in the accounts from the coal mines. At one time it was thought that the strike had been compromised, but later reports stated that the miners, instead of going to work for their former employers, had organized co-operative societies, and were proceeding to get out coal on their own responsibility. It will be seen at a glance that this manner of proceeding was not what the coal speculators had contracted for, and it was what they did not intend to favor.

After all sort of experiment, were tried the speculators arranged with the railroad companies that they would increase the tolls on this independent coal. Freight was at once advanced to seven dollars per ton, when before it had only been two dollars and fifty cents; and this advance was accompanied by other expenses and annoyance, until coal sold at wholesale in New York, on the twenty-third of February, at twenty dollars per ton, or two dollars per barrel, a rise of fully two hundred per cent. As New York is almost within a stone's throw of the coal mines, we can well imagine what our fate will be when the speculators once take it into their heads to come down on us. But one blessing lives with us, that the winter is moderate and the wood cheap at New Orleans.

THE WAR SETTLEMENT.

In making out her bill of damages against France Germany is entering up some of the expenses of former wars. As Napoleon levied contributions upon all the States of the Germanic Confederation from 1792 to 1815, at different times and in different amounts, Bismarck thinks that a little of this money ought to be paid back. And he is putting it in his bill. Besides, a consultation has been held among the merchants and capitalists of Germany, and they estimate that every laboring person in the empire has lost a certain sum, say a sixpence per day, owing to the war, and it is suggested that France ought to pay this loss. More, too, Bismarck says that he gave out an intimation immediately after the fall of Sedan that, as your continuance of the struggle would be useless, France was only piling up costs that she would have to pay. If this advice was not taken he is not to suffer, and the French must pay for their folly.

A LEGAL INQUIRY.

The mail bags are being put to a novel use at present, when parties holding agencies may send small packages of poisoned sweetmeats to those they hate as samples, which, being tasted, terminate the feud in the death of the receiver. Lucretia Borgia did not consider this expedient in her various devices to get rid of her enemies. Is it possible that the suggestions of a legal gentleman will apply in this case to render the postmaster and mail carrier accessories before the fact for carrying and delivering the poison?

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

As the end of the session draws near the members of both houses appear to have awakened to the fact that there remains a great deal of legislative business to be done, and very little time to do it in. Consequently there was a disposition in both houses yesterday to push business, and an unusual quantity of work was done; the majority of which, however, was not of general interest.

The most interesting portion of the morning's occurrences was the message from the Governor returning the bill allowing a certain percentage to the Attorney General of the State, the Governor having declined to sign the bill, and giving his reasons therefor.

In the House, a more than usually rapid progress was made in the dispatch of business, although the members, to some extent, impeded matters by too many trying to obtain the floor at the same time.

We were gratified to notice that the bill aiding the New Orleans Academy of Sciences by an appropriation of five thousand dollars, was finally passed; as well as that most excellent bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Ragan, providing an institution for the blind, to be located in Baton Rouge.

A number of other bills of small note occupied the greater portion of the morning, until the order of the day came up. This was the State revenue bill, and for some reason there appeared to be an impression that the bill would drag its lingering length along until the end of the session. Indeed at the beginning it looked a little so; for there was a probability of debate about the first section, and had there been a corresponding delay in the other sections, the bill must have taken a week to pass. But after the wrangle on the first section was ended the balance of the bill, which comprises one hundred and two pages of foolscap, was passed in less than twenty minutes.

After the passage of the revenue bill there was some undue discussion over two reports of a committee upon a matter referred to them for examination. A special committee made a favorable and flattering report about the condition of a certain canal, while the regular Committee on Canals and Drainage had made a report of a different character about the same canal.

In the evening session the Senators manifested the same disposition to get on with the business on hand, as they had evinced in the morning. The bill for the relief of J. O. Nixon and one for the relief of S. Belden, which had been returned with objections by the Governor, were passed notwithstanding and sent to the House.

few amendments, but many additions, most of which were undeniably proper. Among others we were gratified to see an appropriation, introduced by Senator Herwig, of three thousand dollars for that meritorious institution, the Jewish Widows and Orphans Home. Senator Fish also brought forward an appropriation of three thousand dollars for the Toussaint Hospital. The bill, with the various additions, was finally passed, and at a late hour we left the Senate still busily engaged in the discussion of bills.

In the evening session of the House a large portion of the time was taken up in the discussion of bills which had been sent from the Senate for concurrence. Three of these had been returned from the Governor's office, unsigned, with objections, and had been passed by the Senate notwithstanding. One of these bills called forth considerable debate, and showed an ability on the part of the members which they seldom display on an opportunity to display. The House concurred with the Senate. At eleven o'clock at night the House had just finished a discussion about a report from a committee appointed to investigate certain matters in connection with the Jackson railroad. The matter was laid on the table subject to call; and still later the session continued, it being now midnight when the adjournment took place.

The Legislature closes its session tonight at twelve o'clock.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The sensation in Carondelet street yesterday was the election for directors of the Slaughter House Company. This event had attracted much interest some weeks since, as it was supposed that some of the largest stock operations of the season were arranged with reference to it. The result of the election yesterday seems to show that the act position was correct. There was no contest—a ticket having been arranged which attracted the unanimous support of the stockholders, and which will no doubt prove of great benefit to the company. The following are the names of the gentlemen elected: J. H. Oglesby, Thos. Hollman, C. H. Hyams, J. H. McKee, C. A. Weed, A. D. Sheldon, J. J. McGinnis, L. E. Lemarie, F. J. Pratt. Of these, Messrs. Oglesby, Hollman, Hyams, Sheldon and McGinnis are new members.

There was considerable inquiry for Sugar Sheds yesterday at an advanced price. This stock seems to be finding favor among judicious purchasers, for investment.

Mexican Gulf Canal has nearly doubled in price within the last ten days. It was then quoted at \$225, while yesterday it changed hands at \$400.

Some classes of city securities have advanced in anticipation of the adoption of the new funding measure. It is to be hoped that the House will pass the bill to-day, as it is of great importance to our financial interests.

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

Table with 2 columns: Name of security and Price. Includes items like Louisiana State Bonds, City Bonds, and various stocks.

The building and grounds of the St. Elizabeth Asylum have not been sold for an up-town hotel. A conditional offer of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars has been made for the property, which offer is held under advisement.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 1/2

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS AND DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTISTS. No. 14 Dauphin Street, Second Door from Canal. Sitings Office Gas Administration. ja12 24pm

JACOB OTT, BUILDER. 181 Delord Street. 181 Delord Street. (Third Floor). Sitings Office Gas Administration. ja12 24pm

GROVER & BAKER'S, HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES. Made First Premiums in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas during past three years, than all the other sewing machine companies combined, and sales greater than those of any other.

GENERAL SOUTHERN OFFICE. No. 182 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. J. H. GARDNER, Agent. ja12 24pm

STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING. SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY. Office—No. 181 Peters Street, formerly New Levee, above Julia. NEW ORLEANS.

This Roofing is adapted to every style of House. Roots 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, dispenses with painting, and checks the contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate and Irish and American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. oc18 6m

STYLISH BOOTS AND SHOES, AT MARTIN'S OLD STAND, 113 Canal street. 113 Canal street. The best stock of Leathers always on hand, and a fit guaranteed. Custom made goods for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, in every variety. Give us a call. J. POWERS, 113 Canal street.

B. PIFFETS GRAND BAZAR.

TOURO BUILDINGS, 127 Canal street. 127 Canal street. Is now receiving and will continue to receive an entire new stock of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFORMERS, ETC. Also, Every description of Jew and Plated JEWELRY, TOILET ARTS, ETC. And a complete stock of FRESH CANDLES, And the New and Old-fashioned PARLOR MATCHES. The entire stock is now offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to meet the straitened circumstances of an oppressed community. ml2 24pm

ROBINSON'S FULL COURSE OF MATHEMATICS, Comprising ROBINSON'S SERIES OF ARITHMETIC, ROBINSON'S NEW ALGEBRA, ROBINSON'S HIGHER MATHEMATICS, RIDGLEY'S ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY. This is the most complete series of Mathematical Text Books ever published; is now used more extensively than any other, and can be obtained, for first introduction, at half retail price, by application to T. MORONEY, at J. A. Grosvenor's, No. 92 Camp street, ml2 1/2 2/2 New Orleans.

W. H. HENNING, GROCER, 75 Camp street. 75 Camp street. Respectfully invites the attention of Planters and others visiting the city to an examination of his stock of FRESH GOODS.

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

FLOUR—Various choice brands. FRESH-Pulver Market, in half and quarter barrels. FRESH-Pulver Market, in half and quarter barrels. SPICED BREADS—Duffin's celebrated. TOBACCO and BREAKFAST BACON, Sugar-cured to order. Also, Sugar-cured HAM, Sugar-cured HOGS' TOWLS.

Boats MAORRELL, Moss SHAD, and Roe BERRING. BUTTER—Choice families from the best dairies, in Arkansas and cans. Westphalia HAMS—A large supply. TEAS—A large assortment of the finest grades, green and black.

COFFEES—Rio, Java, Havana, Mocha and Caracalla. CANNED FRUITS—of various brands. PRESERVED—Shaker, Baltimore and East India. LONDON LAYER RAINISH, FISH, ASSORTED, SITS, etc. CROCKETS—Burr's Water, Assorted, and English of every description.

POCKETS—English and American—a large assortment. The following were the offers and bids at the board last night:

Table with 2 columns: Name of security and Price. Includes items like Louisiana State Bonds, City Bonds, and various stocks.

Case & Blackwell's TABLE DELICATES of every description. WINES—Barrington, Fines, Claret and White. Various brands.

CHAMPAGNES—Bordeaux, King, Piper, Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon, Mumm & Co., Veuve, quarts and pints. ENGLISH ALE and PORTER—all the various brands.

Together with a stock of fine old BRANDY, WHISKY, Jamaica and Santa Cruz RUM that cannot be surpassed for quality in the market. oc24 1/2

CASE STUBBLE SHAVERS, WITH CURVED CUTTERS. LATEST IMPROVED. THOMAS B. BODLEY, 617 No. 29, No. 3 Poydras Street, New Orleans.

MONEY CAN NOT BUY IT! FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS! BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES WILL PRESERVE IT. THE DIAMOND GLASSES, Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., NEW YORK.

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the world to be the MOST PERFECT. THE SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE on which they are constructed, brings the eye to centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as gleaning and wavering of sight, dizziness, etc., peculiar to all other eyes.

They are Mounted in the Finest Manner, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. EDWARD ALLEN, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN, Is sole agent for New Orleans, Louisiana, No. 95 Canal Street. oc24 1/2

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware. All of which is of the very best quality, and fully guaranteed. oc24 1/2 2/2

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS, 8 AND 10 EACH—GREAT BARGAINS. 500 Double-Barrel GUNS, at \$8 and \$10 each. 200 Fine English GUNS, at \$15, \$18 and \$20 each. 100 down Table Knives and Forks, at \$1 and \$2 per dozen. 200 Fine Cutlery, at \$8 and \$10 each. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets. oc16 1m

MCINTYRE & APPLIGATE, PLUMBERS, 116 Poydras Street. 116 Poydras Street. Wholesale and retail dealers in plumbers' furnishing goods, iron and brass pumps, cooking ranges, etc. oc21 1m

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girard Street, one square above City Hall. oc7 24pm

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 187 Canal Street. 187 Canal Street. INCORPORATED MARCH 15, 1855. Officers: L. F. Generes, President. Thomas A. Adams, First Vice President. Thomas Allen Clarke, Second Vice President. Charles J. Leeds, Third Vice President. Sam Jones, Jr., Treasurer. oc10 24pm

Dr. W. Newton Merrett, L. F. Generes, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider, Carl Kolm, David Uguetart, Samuel Jamerson. oc10 24pm

EDWARDS' NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1871, Can be obtained at all the principal Stations. ja19

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES OF 1869 AND 1870, Is now ready and for sale at 60 Canal Street. WILLIAM BARRETT, 60 Canal Street.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF FORMING. The Fire Department of New Orleans, with those invited to assist in the celebration of their Thirty-Fourth Anniversary, will assemble at nine o'clock, A. M., on SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871. In the following order: Volunteer Steam Fire Company No. 1, of New Orleans. ALGIERES FIRE DEPARTMENT. Pelican Engine Company No. 1. Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2. Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. GREYNA FIRE DEPARTMENT. William Tell Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. David Crockett Engine Company No. 1. JEFFERSON FIRE DEPARTMENT. Professor Steam Engine Company No. 2. The above companies will constitute the First Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Royal street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer JOHN BRIGGINS.

Milburg Engine Company No. 1. Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Mississippi Steam Fire Company No. 2. Vigilant Steam Fire Company No. 3. Franklin Steam Engine Company No. 3, of Mobile. American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. Columbia Engine Company No. 5. Louisiana Hook and Ladder Company. Mechanics' Engine Company No. 6. Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7. The above companies will constitute the Second Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Royal street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer PAUL LAFOUR.

Phoenix Steam Engine Company No. 3. Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 2. Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 3. Mechanics' Fire Company No. 7, of Mobile. Iron Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12. Washington Steam Engine Company No. 3, of Mobile. Perseverance Engine Company No. 13. Philadelphia Steam Engine Company No. 14. The above companies will constitute the Third Division, which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on St. Charles street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer WILLIAM SWAN.

Jackson Steam Engine Company No. 15. Washington Steam Engine Company No. 20. Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. Orleans Engine Company No. 21. Kempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22. Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22. Cholmette Engine Company No. 23. Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 24. The above companies will constitute the Fourth Division, which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on St. Charles street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer L. S. GLIDWELL.

The procession will form in line at the positions indicated, precisely at ten o'clock A. M. The head of the procession will move down Royal to Esplanade, to Canal, down Canal to Levee, up Levee to Esplanade, down Esplanade to Magazine, down Magazine to Chartres, up Chartres to Camp, up Camp to Julia, down Julia to Carondelet, up Carondelet to St. Andrew, up St. Andrew to Prytanee, up Prytanee to First, up First to Magazine, down Magazine to Felicite, up Felicite to Annunciation, down Annunciation to Calcasieu, down Calcasieu to St. Charles, down St. Charles to St. Louis, down St. Louis to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Canal, where the procession will be dismissed.

The chief engineer and assistants will be stationed at the City square. As the companies arrive upon the ground, the marshals will report through their marshals to the assistant engineers, who will indicate their position. As soon as the assistant engineers have formed their respective divisions, they will report to the chief engineer, which being done, the chief and assistants will report to the marshals, who will report to the marshals. The formation being complete, the chief engineer will direct twelve taps to be struck upon the bells connected with the fire alarm telegraph, as a signal that the procession has moved.

The exempt firemen, except those unable to walk, are requested to unite themselves with their respective companies. The marshals and foremen of the various companies are notified to be punctually on the ground, as the procession will positively move at ten o'clock. Whenever a break occurs in the procession, the marshals of the company at the point where the break has taken place will at once communicate the fact to the marshal preceding him, who, in like manner, will pass on the intelligence to the grand marshal. As soon as the line is again closed, the fact will at once be dispatched in the same manner to the grand marshal, who will report to the marshals. The aids to the grand marshal will report to him promptly, at nine o'clock A. M., at the corner of Canal and Camp streets.

PROGRAMME: I. N. MARKS, Grand Marshal. Aids: GEORGE H. BRADGISH, Vice-President. C. P. MANAGAN, Secretary. JACQUES BELLAIR, Treasurer. JACQUES BELLAIR, Chief Engineer. PHILIP McCREE, ex