New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE COURTS.

The St. James Chapel Controversy—An Appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judge Cotton, representing the Noraga wing of the colored congregation of St. James chapel (African Methodist), Second District, has applied for and obtained a suspensive appeal from the order of the Eighth District Court, issued a day or two since, in which the adherents of the Noraga trustees, as well as the said trustees themselves, were enjoined from interfering with the opposing faction.

A bond of $2000 is required in this appeal, unless this order granting the appeal is set aside. This long-time quarrel bids fair to be soon adjusted by the court of final arbitrament, but from the lights before us in this case, we are inclined to suspect that a motion will be made to set aside the motion for a suspensive appeal.

If the order of appeal holds, the Noraga wing of the congregation will retain the church and the church property until the Supreme Court shall have passed upon the issues raised.

Decisions by Judge Dibble.

Judge Dibble has granted an order of divorce in the suit of S. H. Houston vs. his wife.

In the suit of K. S. Hanvey vs. Thomas L. Maxwell et al., the injunction to prevent the sale of certain personal property under a writ of fieri facias, has been made perpetual, but the claim for damages dismissed.

In the suit of Huyghe & Burton vs. A. H. McArthur, wharfinger of the First and Fourth Districts, et als., the injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with a cargo of lumber belonging to the plaintiffs, landed at the foot of Bienville street, in October last, has been made perpetual. The demand in reconvention was dismissed, and the city ordered to pay all costs.

Second District Court.

Interesting decision touching the recording of privileges and mortgages.—In the suit of Hugh McCall vs. the succession of Philip Liner, Judge Duvigneaud has granted a new trial. In this case the court had ordered the plaintiff's petition to be dismissed, as in case of non-suit.

Succession of Pascal Sempe.—In this case Mrs. Comchoux was an opponent to the account filed by the administrator, and moved for a new trial of the judgment dismissing her claim for wages, etc. "The ground set up is that her claim has a priority over the claim of the mortgage creditor, the said mortgagee knowing well at the time he took the mortgage of mover's claim as a servant."

The Judge seeing no cause, after an examination of the case, to change or modify its judgment, says:

"It is always a painful task for me to deprive a poor woman of the fruit of her labor for want of a formality, but although she has my sympathy, I am in duty bound to obey the law as I understand it. The constitution of 1868 has abolished all tacit mortgages and privileges; and the Legislature, in obedience to that article, has enacted that all privileges must be recorded in the mortgage office in order to have their legal effect, except some few privileges, as household, funeral expenses, costs of court, fees of counsel for the settlement of the succession, etc.

"The law gives, however, to privileged creditors in succession the right to record their privileges within three months after death, otherwise they will be deprived of the same. Ray's C. C. 3274, R. S. 3093.

"The opponent has failed to avail herself of provisions of the law within the three months after the death of Sempe. How can she complain now of her own laches! The knowledge of the mortgage creditor of her privilege for her wages as servant can not help her. The Supreme Court has held in 21 A., p. 426, "that where three mortgages have been executed upon the same property at different dates, and the last of them is recorded first, and the property has been sold to pay them, the proceeds must be applied by preference to the payment of the mortgage first recorded. The fact that the last mortgage, had notice of the existence of the other two mortgages of prior date will not avail."

It is to be observed here that the case at bar presents a stronger case against the opponent, for, in recording her privilege within three months after the death of Sempe, she would have been paid in preference to the mortgage creditor, although the registry of her privilege had been of a posterior date than the registry of the mortgage creditor. The plea of ignorance of the law can not be pleaded by any one.

Seventh District Court—Damages for Injuring a Mule.

A short time since we reported a case in which Richard Behan had sued Patrick Murphy for two hundred and sixty-eight dollars for alleged damages inflicted upon a mule belonging to plaintiff, which was run into by the float of defendant. The claim was for injuries sustained by the mule, loss of time at the rate of so much per day, and the veterinary surgeon's charges. Judge Collens gave a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Miscellaneous.

In the injunction suit of A. Druett et als. vs. Charles Morgan and George Pandely, in the Eighth District Court, the plaintiffs object to dirt being drawn from their plantation to be used at distant points, and not where it is used for that portion of the road running through their plantation or adjacent thereto.

The suits of the butchers vs. the Slaughter-house Company for meats destroyed in June last, have been postponed for two weeks in the Seventh District Court, and a phase of the same suits in the Eighth District Court has been continued until Wednesday next.

The case in the Eighth District Court is upon a rule to compel the transfer of the said suits from the Seventh to the Eighth District Court, on the ground of want of jurisdiction in the former.

We copy the following from the Magnolia *Centralian:*

The editor of the *Southern Herald*, at Liberty, Mississippi, has recently received a message from Mr. Elder, of Woodville, conveying the intelligence that the West Feliciana Railroad Company had taken action in reference to the extension of the road, had opened books for subscription of stock in Woodville, and that a co-operation in Amite county was invited. The charter of the Liberty and Magnolia company has been so amended as to make any point on the New Orleans and Jackson road, in Pike county, a terminus. Should the Woodville company receive sufficient encouragement to extend their road through to Liberty, the Liberty and Magnolia company can unite with them and carry it on to completion. Books will be opened at Liberty in a short time, and the subject brought home to the people of Amite.

What are we going to do in the matter, here! is a question that naturally arises upon the above information. Are those most interested in the project, and with the benefits accruing to the town, by forming a new junction of the road at this important point, going to let "any other point" in the county prevail over their supineness and laggardness of action in this important matter! While others are moving in it again, it behooves us now to be up and stirring, also.

The Mobile *Register* says:

There is some uneasiness already in our sister city, "the Crescent," over the prospect of some of its trade being diverted here by the Mobile and Northwestern railway. It would, doubtless, be more agreeable to our neighbor to have cotton from the Yazoo Valley come through to New Orleans instead of branching off at Jackson and seeking the nearest tide-water terminus here, but trade is a thing not to be controlled even by a Louisiana Legislature.

"George," asked the teacher of a Sunday school class, "who, above all others, shall you wish first to see when you get to heaven?" With a face brightening up with anticipation, the little fellow shouted, "Gerlub!"

A REMARKABLE DIVORCE CASE.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday says:

In Judge Lindley's court, yesterday, a decree was granted to Britton A. Hill, Esq., divorcing him from his wife Mary Melinda. The parties were married about thirty years ago, and lived together until 1849, when, on a joint petition, they were divorced by an act of the Missouri Legislature. The wife was allowed all the property—now worth nearly a million dollars—and the custody of the surviving child. In 1854 the lady was married to D. Robert Barclay, with whom she has ever since lived happily. In 1857 Mr. Hill married again, but his last union was not more fortunate than the first.

Several years ago the second Mrs. Hill went to Europe, and remained so long that her husband went after her. When she returned to this country he applied for a divorce, pending which the lady went back to Europe, and shortly afterward was reported to have been drowned while bathing in the Bay of Nice. Mr. Hill employed fishermen to drag the bay for the body, but it leaked out that the lady was not drowned, but had gone away with a friend. Afterward she became acquainted with King Victor Emanuel, and was employed as the grand lady of his household at Rome. Several months ago, so it is stated, she died of fever, and the suit for divorce was dismissed.

The divorce of Mr. Hill from his first wife was decided by the Supreme Court to be illegal. The matter came before the court last year on a bill filed in court by the lady's trustees, to compel Mr. Samuel Simmons to purchase a certain lot of ground on Fourth street, opposite the courthouse, in accordance with agreement—Mr. Simmons having refused, on the ground that the legislative divorce having been illegal, the trustees could not convey a clear title. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. Hill brought the suit before Judge Lindley.

On the decree being granted, Mr. Hill moved that the legal disability against the lady marrying again in less than five years be removed, which was granted. Under a law of the State the children by both marriages are made legitimate.

Thus ends a case which for romantic details and strange circumstances has no parallel in the annals of the divorce courts. It is hoped that all difficulties, legal and social, are now removed, and that there will be no further trouble between any of the parties.

The New German Empire.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The new German empire became an accomplished fact when the King of Prussia formally accepted the imperial dignity; but that empire will really begin its political existence when the treaty of peace is signed, and the vast armies which have borne the Germanic standards to the greatest victories of modern times, are disunissed to their homes and resume those avocations by which alone a nation may consolidate and perpetuate its power, and secure those other and brighter victories "no less renowned than war." The present, therefore, is a fitting time to glance at the dimensions and resources of the German empire, which has so recently assumed colossal dimensions upon the map of Europe, and whose grand mission, to all human appearances, is not even yet fully consummated.

In order to give our readers an intelligent view of the subject, we must revert briefly to the status of Prussia prior to 1866, when she began her advance to the leadership of the continent. At the beginning of the struggle between Austria and Prussia, the latter embraced a territorial area of 108,136 square miles, equivalent to that of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. The population, according to the enumeration of 1864, was 19,304,853; or about half that now in the United States. Its chiefest source of weakness at this period lay in the fact that it was completely divided by the kingdom of Hanover and the electorate of Hesse, which intervened between the eastern or old Prussian provinces, and what are termed the Rhine provinces. The latter being thus isolated from the main body of the nation, also differed from it in religious faith, and were naturally drawn strongly in the direction of South Germany and France by the combined influences of Catholicism and commercial advantage. The campaign of Sadowa and its tremendous results changed all this, and paved the way for greater things thereafter.

The power of Austria in Germany was broken down forever, and from amid the ruins Prussia grasped the sceptre of sovereignty. She placed herself in the front as the chosen representative of the idea of German unity; she absorbed the territory which she needed most; she gave to the kingdom the compactness which it had hitherto lacked, and what, perhaps, in view of subsequent events, was more important than all else, she was enabled to extend her matchless military system over all of North Germany. In this momentous year of 1866, Prussia acquired by annexation the kingdom of Hanover, with its 14,848 square miles and 1,923,492 population; the electorate of Hesse, with its 3673 square miles and 737,823 population; the duchy of Nassau, with its 1816 square miles and 466,014 population; Frankfort, with its 59 square miles and 89,837 population; Schleswig-Holstein, with its 6808 square miles and 960,986 population, besides several small tracts from Bavaria and the grand duchy of Hesse, amounting to 637 square miles and 108,078 population.

Thus, through the diplomacy of Bismarck and the genius of Moltke, coupled with German valor and Austrian blunderings in cabinet and camp, Prussia, within twelve months, increased her domain 27,810 square miles, and her population 4,285,709 people. This acquisition will be better understood when we say that the area of the new possessions is more than that of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and the population double what it is now in these States. Prussia, when the accounts of 1866 were balanced, had almost as much territory as New York and all the Middle States combined, and her inhabitants numbered but little short of 24,000,000, or about that of our Northern States when the rebellion of 1861 commenced.

In addition to these immense advantages, she had control of some of the leading commercial and monetary centres, held a position on the North Sea, and enjoyed unobstructed navigation of the Elbe and Weser. But that incomparable statesman, whose achievements have no counterpart in history, did not suffer himself to repose upon his laurels and lapse into inglorious idleness, satisfied with the past and present, and indifferent to the future. Bismarck, with 1866 as a stepping stone, marched straight on. North Germany was reorganized into a bund, with Prussia at the head, and this position virtually made the other States tributary to her, so far at least as military resources were concerned.

The largest of these States, Saxony, has an area of 5776 square miles, and a population of about 2,425,000. The remaining twenty smaller States have together 18,560 square miles and 3,313,116 people. So when Napoleon III declared war seven months ago, he pitted France, not against Prussia with her 23,500,000 population, but against united Northern Germany, numbering scarcely less than 31,200,000 souls. But the thunder of the first French cannon on the banks of the Rhine brought another reinforcement which neither Napoleon nor the French people seem to have calculated upon. The South German States joined hands with North Germany, and together they moved to meet the common enemy. These States, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Southern Hesse and Lichtenstein, have a united territory amounting to 44,518 square miles, and a population of 8,610,256.

South Germany is now blended with the empire and that empire has an area equal to all of New England and Middle States, south to the Potomac and west to the Wabash, and a population of at least 40,300,000—which is 4,000,000 more than Austria contains, and is surpassed only by Russia. If to this we add Alsace and Lorraine, then the dominions of Emperor William will be enlarged by 12,520 square miles, and his subjects increased by nearly 2,800,000 people.

The commercial and industrial wealth of united Germany we have not the means of accurately ascertaining, but some idea may be formed from a few statistics. For several years previous to the war, the aggregate revenues of all the German governments averaged annually $217,000,000. In 1867, there were nine thousand miles of railway being operated in Germany, and in 1866 their receipts amounted to $75,900,000. In 1866 there were 37,000 miles of telegraph wire in use; in 1865, 301,005,712 letters were posted; the same year the steam tonnage in the merchant service was 53,881. The annual exports and imports may be set down in round numbers at $800,000,000.

Such is the new German empire now launched, under happiest auspices, upon a career which, we believe, in its ultimate consequences, is destined to bless not only Europe, but the world. Its growth and culmination has raised the house of Hohenzollern to the highest pitch of greatness; but they who suppose that this empire is to run merely in the narrow grooves of monarchical tradition, and subserve only the selfish purposes of an hereditary dynasty, know little of the temper and spirit of the German peoples. The imperial purple is but a veil which hides for a little while the footsteps of advancing liberty. The German empire is the forerunner of pure, enlightened, indestructible German freedom.

A new female acrobat is astonishing the people of London. The *News* of that city says of her:

Yesterday a new candidate for fame and admiration appeared at Cremorne Concert Hall in the person of a young woman named Lulu. She is described as a "Circassienne," is fair in complexion, and, we should imagine, from eighteen to twenty years of age. Her order of talent lies in the acrobat line, and the agility she displays is in decided opposition to the oriental repose of her name. A young lady who makes twenty-five feet at a bound from the floor must be worth seeing. She makes the distance, of course, from a spring; but even so it is, we believe, all but a unique feat. The second great and original feat of Mlle. Lulu is even more difficult—that of turning a triple somersault in the air before alighting. Instead, however, of falling upon her feet on the ground she falls into a net after the third revolution for safety. Several other performances are executed with grace and ease, and we have only indicated the most striking and original. The sense of danger is very much removed by the net work.

The Washington *Patriot*, of Monday, says:

The shipments of currency to assistant treasurers, depositaries, national banks and others, during the week ending Saturday last, were, in notes, $505,071; in fractional currency, $176,472.

The receipts of fractional currency during the week were $177,800. The United States Treasurer held on Saturday, in bonds, as security for circulating notes, $352,577,000; as security for deposits of public moneys, $15,889,500; total securities held, $368,466,500.

The mutilated notes burned during the week ending Saturday last amounted to $385,770; total amount burned, $38,042,767. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $243,940; total amount issued therefor, $36,865,213. Balance due for mutilated notes, $1,747,554.

Bank circulation outstanding this date, $308,880,229. Fractional currency counted and destroyed during the week, $301,200.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business on Saturday were: Currency, $19,244,009; coin, $100,268,000; certificates, $30,502,000.

The following story is told of Captain Temple, of the Tennessee for San Domingo. At the attack on Fort Fisher his ship took fire from a shell in the room next to the magazine. One of the little messenger tug boats was plying about the ship, and finally coming alongside, Captain Temple hailed her. "Aye, aye, sir," said the tug captain. "We are on fire," said Temple, "next to our powder magazine, and I thought it might possibly interest you to know that we are likely to blow up in about three minutes unless we get the fire under." The sad lameness with which the tug captain rang four bells, and the tug plunged away on a beeline was laughable, in spite of the critical nature of the situation.

At a social party in the town hall of Orham, Maine, a young lady, who wished to get a better view of the dancers, attempted to lift herself by a lamp-bracket affixed to the gallery, when its fastenings gave way, and the three lamps upon it were dashed in pieces on the floor. The kerosene spread over a considerable area and ignited. A scene of terror and confusion ensued, which might have resulted fatally to some present had not a young man leaped from the gallery, regardless of the height, torn off his overcoat, and, throwing it upon the burning oil, extinguished the flames. Several other gentlemen hastened to his aid, and with the putting out of the fire the excitement subsided.

A Louisville girl, whose lover calls every morning and stays all day long into the night, became discouraged at so much attention, and concocted a plan to get rid of him by asking him to help move a piano up stairs, and after that was done, changed her mind, and had him help move it down. She had it moved to and fro seven times, and, in despair, she threw a pail of water on him out of the window. He says you can't place any confidence in women, and he has presented a bill for moving furniture.

In a small town in Kentucky there is a Newfoundland dog who is so pacific by nature that he can not bear to witness an outburst of passion. All the turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens regard him with affection, since he will not permit any of them to quarrel one with another. He keeps a watchful eye upon all, and instantly puts down every pugnacious disturber of the barnyard peace. The work keeps him busy; still he does not tire of it.

The age of miracles evidently has not ceased. A man went into a revival meeting in Lyonville, Illinois, a short time since, and was making fun of the penitents, when he fell to the floor, and was carried out in an insensible condition. A few days after he attempted to renew his sport in the same place, when he was stricken down with paralysis, and at last accounts he had no use of tongue or limbs.

A Connecticut woman discussing the enfranchisement of women takes this view: "I wonder whether woman ought not to be enfranchised because she can bear children. It strikes me that it is an entirely new view of the case, and I claim the honor of discovery. The bearing of children is quite as important to the interests of a nation as the bearing of arms, and much more painful; therefore, women have a right to vote."

The new trowel-bayonets being manufactured at the Springfield armory are shaped almost exactly like a sharp-pointed trowel, and the dimensions are about the same. Their design is not so much for charges as for a skirmishing line, and, being furnished with finger-pieces where they are joined to the guns, they can be used either to lop boughs or dig holes for picket defense.

Woman, says the Hartford *Courant*, has her refuge in strong epithets and round phrases, which answer all the purposes of profanity in conversation—that is, to give emphasis to sentences otherwise weak. "Gracious," "good gracious," "gracious me," "goodness," (words beginning with a "g" seem to be favorites), "sakes," "sakes alive," "laws"—these are examples of a wide range of light swearing artillery.

Frank Buckland, the well-known naturalist, says that the best way of insuring one's portmanteau a speedy transit through any customhouse, British or foreign, is to have a live snake on the top of the articles contained in it. This is about the first suggestion for utilizing snakes since *Punch*, years ago, had a picture of a Kentuckian cleaning his meerschaum pipe by walking a live rattlesnake through it.

A man at Cleveland, Ohio, fell asleep in a church a Sunday or two ago, and awoke just as the minister began to read in a loud voice the lesson of Scripture which begins, "Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place of gold where they find it." Jumping to his feet in great excitement, the merchant stretched his arm and shook his book at the astonished minister, exclaiming, "I'll take five hundred shares."

Twenty wives of Wolcottville recently took a sleigh ride to Winsted, without their husbands, and in their bills at the hotel were charged a box of cigars and a basket of champagne.

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FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!

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THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

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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 core or 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 glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, etc., peculiar to all others in use.

They are Mounted in the Finest Manner,

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From whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to peddlers, at any price.

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All of which is of the very best quality, and fully guaranteed. oc23 6m 3t 2p

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$8 AND $10 EACH—GREAT BARGAINS.

500 Double-Barrel GUNS, at $8 and $10 each.
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Wholesale and retail dealers in plumbers' furnishing goods, iron and brass pumps, cooking ranges, etc. fe23 1m2p

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FOR 1871,

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ORGANIZED MAY, 1868.

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AMOUNT INSURED, OVER	$4,000,000
ASSETS OVER	350,000
INCOME NEARLY	200,000
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Watches, Clocks and Chronometers repaired and adjusted.

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Masonic Jewels, Books and Regalia always on hand. Seals and Presses for Lodges, Notaries, Banks, etc., promptly executed.

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Diamonds reset and Jewelry carefully repaired.

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Silver Presentation Plate made to order; Badges for Societies, Clubs and Companies promptly designed and executed.

The Very Best Pebble Spectacles on hand.

We import all goods direct from the factories, manufacture on our premises, and offer our stock at prices that can not be undersold.

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THE FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR

OF THE

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION

OF LOUISIANA,

Will be held on the Fair Grounds of the Association, in the city of New Orleans, commencing SATURDAY, April 8, 1871, and continuing nine days.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America to compete for the premiums offered. Railroads, steamships and other transportation lines, as named in the premium catalogues, will carry exhibitors and their wares to and from the fair at one-half the usual rates.

Stockholders are requested to call at the office, Mechanics' Institute, and receive their tickets for 1871, and information relating to their duties at the coming fair. Only fifty-six new stockholders can be added to the association with the balance of stock on hand. Those desiring to become stockholders will make their application at once.

For further information see premium catalogues, which will be sent to any address, free of charge.

LUTHER HOMES,

Secretary and Treasurer.

N. B.—Choice plants, shrubbery and bouquets are for sale at the Fair Ground. fe19 2p

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MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

DEALERS IN

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AGENTS FOR

The Times Cooking Stoves, Branhall, Deane & Co.'s European Ranges and Boilers.

Asbestos Roofing; Arbor

Bird and Animal Cages.

We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, etc., which we are selling at lowest market prices.

ZABLE & DALTON,

ap6 1y 312p No. 62 Camp street.

NEW ORLEANS SILVER WARE

MANUFACTORY.

Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as

SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.

A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,

de4 1y 2p No. 116 Poydras street.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

S. SILVERSTEIN,

195.....Poydras street.....195

(Corner of Carroll street),

DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, ETC.,

Would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he has reopened at the above named location. His stock being entirely new, his goods, consequently, are all of the latest styles, and are warranted to be equal to anything in the market. Having bought for cash, he can sell lower than almost any other house in the city, and being in favor of quick returns and small profits, he will guarantee bargains to all customers. Come and see his goods.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the very best manner and at the shortest notice. ja1 1t2p

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NEW JEWELRY, WATCHES,

DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

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Having visited the Northern cities since THE GREAT ROBBERY AT HIS STORE, has returned with one of the Largest Stocks of JEWELRY,

WATCHES,

DIAMONDS,

SILVERWARE

ever brought to New Orleans. Having selected them in person, they are of the very best quality and latest patterns and styles, and will be sold at moderate prices.

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CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

CHARTER OF THE "RAMIE PLANTING, MANUFACTURING AND PAPER-MAKING COMPANY OF LOUISIANA."

United States of America, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it known that on this day, before me, Ferdinand Rutter Earhart, a notary public in and for the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, personally came and appeared Othello J. Flagg, Henry W. Canney, Robert Scott, Alcibiade Durapau and Robert H. Chadbourn, all of the parish of St. Charles, in this State; Gasper Hanzicker, of the county of Pike, State of Mississippi; Zuinglius McKay, Theodore Meeks and Jean Salvant, of the parish of Jefferson, in this State, and Henry Weber, Robert Lynne, Moses Fox, Joseph D. Taylor, John Moylan, Adolphe Bouchard, John R. Walker, Harvey C. Caulkins, Jacob Hassinger, George G. Bodget, Thomas Schorr and Rufus King Cutler, of the parish of Orleans, in this State, all of whom severally declared, that availing themselves of the provisions of the several statutes of the State of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporations