

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 2, 1872. The river rose five feet at St. Louis yesterday.

Hon. Emerson Bentley, of the parish of St. Mary, is in the city.

Thanks to the Southern Express Company for latest New York papers.

The mean temperature Sunday was 70°, that being the warmest day of the season.

The weather was pleasant yesterday, the temperature becoming cooler as night approached.

A woman is said to act as conductor of a passenger train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

Monday, for the first time in the memory of man, the New York Assembly was prayed over by a man with a dark skin.

It is reported in Boston that Mr. Sumner will make a speech in the Senate defining his political position some time early in April.

A Dr. Stearns, of Baltimore has prepared a complete concordance to the constitution of the United States, by which any passage may be found at once, if any word in it is remembered.

The first ward Republicans inaugurated the opening of the new wigwam on St. Charles street, between Polymnia and Felicite streets, last evening.

A Southern newspaper gets very indignant because a Northern writer has said that the women of the South are indolent, and then concludes the whole case by declaring that "they have done nothing" to deserve such an accusation.

Color is the most important thing in a precious stone. Two precious stones, otherwise identical in composition, are, by a slight dash of color, changed into two far more precious gems; thus, a rock crystal becomes an amethyst, an oriental topaz a ruby.

"Susie," said a teacher to one of her pupils, "you shouldn't make faces. You'll grow up homely if you make faces." Susie looked thoughtfully in the teacher's face a moment, and then innocently asked, "Did you make faces when you was a little girl?"

A remarkable coincidence was presented in connection with the death of Jonas Parker, at Goshen, Maine, on the fifteenth of March. Three cousins of the deceased, residing in different States, all died the same night, and nearly at the same hour, and each in a fit.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was ninety-seven, against 104 the week previous. Three died of bronchitis, three of congestion of the brain, nine of consumption, ten of various fevers, three of heart disease, one of measles, one of pleurisy, eight of pneumonia and four of small-pox.

As the result of a great religious excitement in one of the churches in Pittsburg recently, a new convert became insane, and announced himself as Jehovah's Lord. A physician prescribed a series of cold-water baths to allay the fever in the man's blood. The cure was effectual. The patient was cleansed both in body and mind.

Dr. R. K. Smith, recently appointed a district attorney in Texas by Governor Davis, entered upon his duties in the prosecution of a criminal case before he had filed the requisite bond of \$5000. He was arrested on the alleged charge of illegally performing the functions of district attorney. So the Brownsville Ranchers say.

Easter Sunday services were closely observed by all the Catholic and Episcopalian, and by some other churches, Sunday. At the Coliseum Place Baptist Church, Sunday evening, an excellent sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Taylor, after which the rites of baptism were solemnized by the immersion of three young ladies, who have given themselves to the cause they have espoused.

It is estimated that from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand Northerners are spending the winter in Florida. The air is balmy, but the accommodations are wretched, and they find the climate delightful, but the cuisine deplorable; many invalids suffer more for want of the common comforts of life than they gain from the mildness of the temperature and the attractions of the scenery.

Here is a painful piece of intelligence. The Boston Transcript, speaking of the great irregularities which prevail in too many of our institutions of learning, says: "An innocent freshman at one of the colleges at which sex is ignored has written to his mother that he has been so hazed by some thoughtless sophomores of the female persuasion that his studies have been sadly interrupted."

The annual series of four parlor concerts originated by Mr. A. B. Chase, will commence at Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday evening, the twelfth instant. The programme for the first concert embraces some of the choicest musical gems, both vocal and instrumental, in which Mme. Zeis, Dennis, Mlle. A. Libermann, Professor Von Haffen, Mr. Meteyer, Professor Specht (violinist), Professor Weber (pianist), and Mr. Chase are to assist.

General James Dugan's invention of a buggy plow, planter, chopper and cultivator, a machine which, in the judgment of experienced planters, is now absolutely necessary to the cultivation of cotton, promises to be a great success. The farmer who plants and cultivates cotton with this machine can do so to the extent of 500 acres with one hand and two mules, and much better than he can with twenty hands and twelve mules.

The experiment of voting directly by the people is having a trial among the Republicans in California on a more enlarged scale than has elsewhere been attempted yet. The people of each county appoint a general committee, and a day is named for these primary elections are: Being a legally qualified voter of the district, having voted for Mr. Booth for Governor, and a promise to support the nomination of the Philadelphia convention.

OUR MARITIME INTERESTS.

It speaks volumes for the statesmanship of Secretary Boutwell to know that he thinks our country ought to take its rightful place as a leading maritime power. The House Committee on Commerce having asked him to prepare a bill that would promote our maritime interests, he did so, and accompanied it with some pertinent remarks made before the committee at the time the bill was submitted. We have received a copy of the pamphlet containing the bill and remarks of our able Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the same. It certainly would afford us a great deal of pleasure to publish both in full, but as our limited space will not admit of this we must be content to give the views of Mr. Boutwell upon very important public interests in a condensed form. The task of reviving the commerce of the country is acknowledged to be surrounded with difficulties that can not be overcome without the exercise of great wisdom and courage.

The bill submitted by Mr. Boutwell is not claimed to be perfect, and its careful revision by the committee is solicited. Its principal features treat of our fishing interests; our sailing vessels for foreign commerce, whether built of iron or wood; and our steamships, built of iron, to be employed exclusively in foreign trade. The fishing interest is considered first, because, in the language of Mr. Boutwell, "in some sections of the country it is a great interest; and, secondly, although the immediate advantages are local, the larger benefits of the industry inure to the country as a whole." Mr. Boutwell asserts, in connection with this branch of the subject, that history establishes that a country can not be either a maritime or a naval power unless a portion of its people are accustomed to the sea, not merely in the naval service, but they should be trained from early youth to the hardy pursuits of the ocean.

The fishing interest of our Eastern States furnishes a school for the youth of our country to become proficient sailors, and affords another important reason in the estimation of the Secretary why it should be preserved. He considers the fishing interests of this country the foundation of its maritime prosperity, and assumes that in time of war, a country having an extensive sea coast, must depend in a large degree, upon a volunteer navy, and that the regular navy can only be a nucleus for the important operations of maritime defense. Mr. Boutwell believes the Washington treaty places our fisheries in some peril, causing the serious apprehension of Americans engaged in that business as to the result. He would do something to counteract this feeling and encourage our fishermen, who are not only a means of revenue to the country, but a means of furnishing its naval and maritime interest with skilled and able-bodied seamen who frequently develop genius as able navigators.

For the purpose of fostering and encouraging our fisheries, the bill proposed by Mr. Boutwell proposes that for the period of five years there shall be paid upon every vessel engaged in the cod or mackerel fishery for six months in any calendar year the sum of six dollars per ton. This is proposed to be done in order to place this branch of American industry upon a substantial foundation, and test fully the question whether the Atlantic fishery can be maintained in competition with the fisheries of the British provinces. The bill further proposes that the sum of eight dollars shall be paid for each and every ton of registered tonnage of first class sailing vessels hereafter launched and finished, of not less than four hundred tons burden, to be employed in the foreign trade.

In preparing his bill, the Secretary assumes that the transatlantic commerce will be carried on principally in steam vessels, but believes there will be occasion for the construction of sailing vessels, generally of wood, for the commerce between the British provinces and the northern ports of the United States, and between the southern ports of the United States and some portion of the coast of South America. He does not believe it wise, after the experience of the last ten years, to favor specially the construction of wooden vessels of large size for ocean commerce, or of sailing vessels, whether of wood or iron. He believes it to have been fully demonstrated that they can not succeed in competition with steam vessels built of iron, but admits there is a commerce between the Atlantic ports which can be carried on in wooden vessels, and attributes this to the price at which wooden vessels can be constructed, and the consequent saving of interest—although, perhaps, in the long run, continues Mr. Boutwell, such vessels may not be more economical than iron. He argues that eight dollars a ton is quite equal to the advantages that would be received if we were to allow a drawback of duty upon materials used. His bill does not propose an allowance of drawback in any case, as he believes the difficulties in the way of such a proposition would be very great.

In the first place it is asserted there would be uncertainty among ship owners as to what they would receive and uncertainty on the part of the government as to what would have to be paid. Next, it is contended, there would be very great difficulty in ascertaining in any given case what is actually due to a ship-builder. And that if a drawback is allowed at the interior ports on the lakes and the Mississippi, where, perhaps, most of the articles would be purchased at second hand, there would be difficulty in ascertaining the amount of duties paid upon them. Then, the Secretary observes, he has not felt that it was either wise or just to disregard the fact that we are living under a protective system, so far as the manufacturing industry of the country is concerned, and, while not being the special advocate of any theory upon the subject, either of protection or of free trade, he believes that the system of protection, which was a necessary result of the heavy burdens imposed upon the treasury by the war, has developed very rapidly the manufac-

turing industries and added to the resources of the country, and that whatever views we may entertain upon the abstract questions of protection and free trade the men charged with the business of making and administering the laws can not be indifferent to facts, nor can they suddenly abandon the present system and enter upon a new policy in obedience to any theory, whatever its origin, however long defended or by whomsoever maintained.

The Secretary is inclined to think a system of drawbacks would not only be very unequal in its operation upon builders in different sections of the country, but that it would encourage the use of foreign materials, to the exclusion of domestic manufacturers, unless we resorted to bounties, as the equivalent of the duties which would have been paid upon the domestic articles used if they had been imported. And this he is not inclined to favor. The Secretary believes these statements have still greater force when considered with reference to the construction of iron vessels. He is convinced, from recent conversations with men well versed in these matters, that we have in this country various iron ores which, combined, will produce plates possessing from ten to twenty per cent more of textile strength than plates made of English iron. Hence he is anxious to encourage the use of American iron for the purpose of testing these opinions.

Should these statements prove to be true, then, continues the Secretary, regardless of labor, capital and every advantage which Great Britain proposes, we shall transfer to the rivers and coasts of this country the construction of iron ships for the entire world, except as England shall come to us for a supply of iron.

The object of the Secretary's bill is to promote our maritime and commercial interests, and we believe it is eminently calculated to do this if his ideas are adopted and faithfully carried out.

THE LULL IN POLITICS.

There is evidently a lull in the political excitement that so recently agitated the community. Nor is it astonishing, since after every storm comes a calm. But that which is really perplexing about it is the difficulty politicians experience in ascertaining precisely where they stand. The people are indifferent and only desire a good government, but party hacks are troubled, for they want to know which side will be uppermost, that they may secure a good office.

But all this will work together for good. It will cause the people to reflect, and analyze the motives and pretensions of the organizations claiming their support.

It is a well understood fact that the people will support that party which will most readily subserve the general well-being. For some reason, the commercial and planting interest in Louisiana has deteriorated. The Democrats and Reformers ascribe it to the Republican party—to excessive taxes and unwise laws. This is a mistake. While it might injure it could not paralyze the commercial and planting interests of the country.

The cause lies deeper than this. It is not taxation, burdensome as it is, nor bad laws, many as they are, which retard the prosperity of the State. It is a want of commercial enterprise. It is the need of railroads, the scarcity of the avenues of trade. This is the fault. When New Orleans sends out in every possible direction lines of travel and commerce, a stream of prosperity will dawn for her people. But not until then. This is patent to every reflecting mind.

In view, then, of this fact, what is the duty of this people? The question involves the answer. It is to encourage the building of railroads and the revival of trade. But how is it to be done? Not by encouraging those political organizations which are opposed to it; not by electing those men to office who have frowned upon every enterprise of this description. On the contrary, the way to accomplish ends so desirable is to confide the direction of public affairs to those who have always advocated a system of internal improvements which will put our State upon an equal footing with her great commercial rivals of the North and West.

Now in all fairness we ask who has been most prominent in the furtherance of this purpose, the Governor or his enemies? It is a question to be reflected on and answered after due deliberation. Has he not been first and foremost in all of these undertakings and looking to the prospective advantages to be derived from the railroad system that has been projected? Is he not entitled to the gratitude of the people? No man but wishes to see New Orleans prosperous and our trade upon a footing that will rank our city among the great commercial centers of the continent. To do this we need only to encourage the wise forethought and executive sagacity which has taken the initial steps to accomplish it.

SELF-INDICTED.

The grand jury for the parish of Orleans made the last of its coronation reports on Saturday and retired into private life. It was an eloquent indictment. It pointed out its sins in syllables that only needed to be measured to become poetry. Being charged to present all manner of offenses to the Criminal Court, it inquired into everything else and returned its findings to the public. According to its own admissions the grand jury failed in every respect to do its duty. The multitudinous sins that it parades before the gaping world were the very identical offenses it was sworn to indict; the individual offenders it solemnly covenanted with itself and the public to bring before the courts. Officers who charge extortionate fees commit a crime, and the grand jury had it in their charge to name them to the community and to the prosecuting attorney. Prize fighters deserved an indictment rather than the dignity of a denunciation. Forgery is punishable with imprisonment in the Penitentiary. In fact, all the rank and damnable vices which the grand jury accused this community of committing ought to have been proscribed by the grand jury, and the

abounding patriotism of its members should have been excited to secure the conviction of the offenders. This solemn duty was not attended to, but in default thereof the world is regarded with a chapter of insinuations that will go very far toward doing greater injury to our good name abroad than all the benefits the grand jury could have accomplished if it had simply paid more attention to its duty than it did to the publication of glittering fulminations in the newspapers.

In real truth the grand jury indicted itself as its last and final act, and the community will so declare when it reads in the report that society is infested with offenders that have never been indicted. We are left to the mercy of all sorts of wicked people because the criminal inquest mistook its mission, and preferred its findings to the public instead of to Judge Abel.

I AM A ROMAN CITIZEN!

The German Gazette assumes an admirable position when it declines to follow the Citizens' Board in demanding that office or public employment shall be given to men because they are Germans, Irish or other than American citizens. When any individual bases his right to popular support upon any other suggestion than that he is an American, he at once forfeits his claim upon the public to the position he aspires to fill. We do not naturalize men as Germans or Englishmen, but as Americans; and from the hour an adopted citizen takes the oath to forego all other allegiance and to become a faithful and loyal subject of the United States of America, he is prompted by his duty and his interest to become thoroughly and conscientiously a citizen of this country. His right to public employment depends upon his fidelity to the United States before any and every other principle, power or nationality, and his fitness can only be measured by his capacity to understand the laws, customs and privileges of his new domicile. The German Gazette comprehends this obligation, and insists that it is right and proper. We may sympathize with our friends, or with absolute strangers, many of their triumphs or misfortunes, upon principle, but we can not entertain any such feelings as against ourselves in favor of our cast-off allegiance. Senator Schurz explained this sentiment in defending himself concerning his speech against the sale of arms to the French, that he did not condemn the transaction because Germany was injured thereby, but because our own laws were violated, and our own good faith obscured and trampled.

There are thousands of Germans in the United States, and they are a most deserving class of people. We are striving to induce others of that nationality to make their homes in our midst, leaving them to determine their own status when they arrive. They can enjoy all the benefits of our property, and yet remain Germans; or, they can become partners with us in all our rights, liberties and blessings by assuming all our obligations as citizens. We embrace them in either capacity—in the one case as friends, sojourning with us, without partaking of our dangers and troubles; in the others as brothers, allied in peril and comfort and pleasure, mutual inheritors of the glories and degrees of the great republic. They can claim nothing as Germans, but everything as Americans.

The Gazette accepts this position, and in doing so it manifested more wisdom and patriotism than its adversary.

RON, THOMAS E. NOLAND.

We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with Senator Noland, who is making a flying visit to the city. He reports the political prospects in his section as encouraging in the highest degree. The people are evidently disinclined to forsake their old party affiliations and take up with new friends. The Governor was never more popular than now. By the way, we learn that the Senator's prospects for a Congressional nomination in the third district are rapidly on the increase. We are glad of it, since Mr. Noland in every way will make a fitting representative of the people.

TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE.

The grand jury says that the debt of the city of New Orleans approximates the enormous sum of sixty-six millions of dollars. The Democracy should be kicking up a noise about this statement, for it is true the people will certainly hold that party responsible for the responsibility can certainly be fixed upon it. The Republicans know of no such indebtedness, and if it exists the men who tell us about it are the very ones that ought to tell us where the evidence is to be had to prove its reality. And when they convince us of its existence, then we shall inquire how it was created. The grand jury has either told too much or too little.

The immediate reconstruction of the walls of the reservoir at the Waterworks is a matter of vital importance. The supply of water at all times was limited. The capacity now is necessarily greatly diminished. In case of a fire the most disastrous consequences might ensue. We trust, therefore, that the Council will to-day take measures to rebuild the walls without delay.

It is understood that the cause of the disaster is ascribed to an insufficient foundation. The walls themselves were solid and strong, and would, under ordinary circumstances, have endured for centuries. If it is true the accident resulted from the cause ascribed, care should be taken to avoid a similar error. At all events, there should be no delay. Let the work of rebuilding be commenced at once.

It appears that Speaker Brewster has incurred the indignant wrath of our fair contemporary of the Magnolia. If political ambition has prompted his alleged defection it will be bad for the Speaker, since politicians are very rarely fortunate when the ladies wield the influence and polished pen of our confere.

It the grand jury had taken the trouble to investigate the use to which the school moneys that are collected in Louisiana are put it would never have allowed Mr. Booth to put the assertion in its report that these funds are being diverted from their proper destination. The report of the Superintendent was within the reach of the grand jury, and it was the duty of that body to tell the truth in the premises or to keep silence on the subject. We can inform the grand jury that there are about one thousand public schools in Louisiana, which is about nine hundred more than the Democrats ever had.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Levee stock has not yet eliminated in its ascent, large amounts, involving cash to a respectable figure, being exchanged. The guide to this sudden appreciation seems to consist in the coming election of the board of directors, which will come off on Saturday next, the reaching after proffered stock being due to the impulse of controlling this election, while it is also attributed to the fact of an immediate prospect of profitable dividends. On Saturday a sale of 2000 shares was made at \$9 1/2 (90 cents); 500 of a like degree were sold yesterday at \$10, and 1000 (\$3 paid) at \$11; between Saturday and Monday at least 6500 shares changing hands. A prominent levee contractor and builder, in the recent purchase of 3000 shares, is reported to be the owner of 9000 in all, while the small fry move in proportion. No sales at the Board of Brokers last evening. The offerings and bids were as follows:

Table with columns: Asked, Bid, and various stock listings including Louisiana National Bank, Union National Bank, etc.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB.

1872—SPRING MEETING—1872. Second Day, Tuesday, April 2.

- First Race—Hurdle race—Two miles. Club Purse \$750. 1. H. Galtrey's br. G. O'LENDRE, 4 y. o. by Tippecary, dam Olive Belle, colors—Green jacket, black cap.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. Will save its cost in fuel in one year. It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

ELKIN & CO., 168 Canal street. Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets at very low prices for cash. Also best received, new styles of Linoleum in White, Black and Fancy.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER.

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM MY HOUSE, No. 221 Poydras street, a CASE BOX, containing the following valuable papers: One Treasury Note, endorsed by Morris; one Treasury Note, endorsed by Morris; one Treasury Note, endorsed by John Frank; one Treasury Note, endorsed by Mrs. M. Franke; one Treasury Note, endorsed by Mrs. M. Franke; one Treasury Note, endorsed by Mrs. M. Franke.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. This conservatory is conducted after the plan of the conservatories of Europe.

GEORGE ALICES,

PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY. DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO. 185 Rampart Street.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO. Send for descriptive catalogue at the office of WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., No. 79 Canal Street.

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY.

SMITH'S LIFE TONIC. It is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Spring Tonic extant. SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK.

51 Camp Street. Interest Will be Allowed from the First of April.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

ON ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE SIXTH.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

New arrivals by every steamer from the manufacturing districts of all the leading articles in keeping with a SHIRT AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Bethesda Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Biliary Affections, Kidney and Urinary Diseases, etc.

REDMOND B. MANNING.

29 Carondelet street. Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit.

E. A. TYLER.

115 Canal Street. Has received ONE-QUARTER AND ONE-FIFTH SECOND WATCHES.

\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

SIXTH GRAND STATE FAIR OF THE MECHANIC AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

APRIL 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 AND 30, 1872.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Manufactures, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

1,500,000 CIGARS. ALWAYS ON HAND.

REAL HAVANA TOBACCO.

Of Every Variety of Brand, Manufactured and for sale by GEORGE ALICES' PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN, GERMAN.

OF LANTZ BROTHERS & CO'S SOAP MANUFACTORY, Buffalo, New York. LOUIS SCHERER, JR., No. 77 Natchez street.

CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRANDY.

LOUIS SCHERER, JR., No. 77 Natchez street.

THE SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION.

OFFER FOR RENT THREE STORES IN THE Exposition Building, TWO ON ST. CHARLES STREET AND ONE IN CARONDELET STREET.

WASHINGTON EXCHANGE.

21 St. Charles Street. The undersigned, having purchased the WASHINGTON EXCHANGE, would be happy to have numerous readers and the public in general.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS—SPECIAL AD.

A notice given to the payment of State and City taxes in the several cities of the State, and for the sale at market rates, State Warrants, Certificates of Appropriation, etc.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

The London Wizard, Clairvoyant and Astrologer reveals all others; has no rival in Europe or America.

TARPAULINS—TARPAULINS.

C. H. ALLEN, SABLE BROOK, No. 84 New Levee street. Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

JOHN GRAVER.

Proprietor of Phylax Stables and Undertaker, No. 25 and 27 Elysian Fields street, opposite Fontaine la Fontaine.

860 AND 865—WILCOX & GIBBS.

SEWING MACHINES. Always in stock and ready to sew. The Sewing Machine Co. of New York.

MIRAMON.

Dealer in All kinds of Furniture. Nos. 22, 24 and 26 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

NOTICE.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Combines the original French patents and twelve American improvements, which have been guaranteed by the United States courts.

NOTICE.

Over One Thousand Actual Fires Put Out, and More than 88,000,000 Worth of Property Saved from the Flames!

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of A. Schwab. ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS AGAINST the undersigned will present them to the undersigned at No. 19 Canal Street, New Orleans.

Succession of Mary Harand, Wife of Late Justice Giblin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons hereunto interested, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, if any they have, why the account presented by Lawrence Giblin, administrator of this estate, should not be approved, and the funds distributed in accordance with the order of the Court.

Succession of Jacob Schmitt—No. 31, 168.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons hereunto interested, to show cause within ten days from the date of this notice, if any they have, why the account presented by Lawrence Giblin, administrator of this estate, should not be approved, and the funds distributed in accordance with the order of the Court.

Succession of Matthew D. Gillespie.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS AGAINST the undersigned are requested to present them to the undersigned at No. 19 Canal Street, New Orleans.

Succession of Werner Foss—No. 34, 151.

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