

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 16, 1873.

There are no female lecturers in Iceland. A wrong habit to get into—Another man's coat.

Adam is the first man who received a land grant. Although a good fashion, discarding corsets will not stay.

A fashionable lady says her husband is the latest thing out. Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues.

A bag of gold worth \$70,000 is a curiosity of the day in San Francisco. Dr. Henry Lawrence, dentist, has returned to the city. Office No. 16 Dauphine street.

A man may be immortal who lets on races, but if you do not bet with him you are no better. Arthur Field, a London letter-carrier, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing a letter.

A St. Louis reporter claims to be the father of "hot-interviewing." He is grand-son of "button-bolting."

The Chinese have a saying that an un-fucky word dropped from the tongue can not be drawn back by a coach and six horses.

Generals Sypher and Sheldon, members of Congress from the first and second congressional districts of Louisiana, are now in this city.

The sheriff will sell at auction to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon, Second District, drags, medicines, etc.

Instead of striking in hard times, the sailors of New York have agreed upon a five per cent reduction in wages until wages revive. They are "sound on the goose."

As if we had not enough bad fiddlers in the country, one has lately arrived from Europe who is armless, and exhibits the wonderful feat of playing on the violin with his toes.

Pride is an unchristian quality; yet how many call themselves Christians are found! Humility is a Christian grace; yet how few who call themselves Christians are truly humble!

The cultivation of oranges in East Florida has had the effect of enhancing the value of real estate on all the navigable streams. In some instances land has gone up from \$5 to \$100 per acre.

"Why," asked a governess of her little charge, "do we pray to God to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four days, or five days, or a week?" "We want it fresh," replied the ingenious child.

Speaking of the good fortune which has fallen on Tennessee, the New York Commercial Advertiser, says: "The yellow fever has died out in Memphis, and Andy Johnson announces his determination to retire from politics forever."

In the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, last Monday, on motion of Mr. P. Phillips, Henry Lawrence Lazarus, Esq., of New Orleans, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at court.

James Parton has recently prepared a brief life of the late Mrs. Parton (Fanny Fern) which G. W. Carleton & Co. will shortly publish as "a memorial volume of Fanny Fern," with selections from her best writings, illustrated by Arthur Lamley.

The trustees of a town in Iowa, in order to exterminate the rats which are making frightful havoc in the village, offer a bounty of two cents to every boy, who, like Othello, shall "a round unvarnished tail deliver" to the authorities.

A cockney conducted two ladies to an observatory to see an eclipse of the moon. They were too late—the eclipse was over, and the ladies were disappointed. "Oh," exclaimed one lady, "don't fret! I know the astronomer well. He is a very polite man, and I'm sure he will begin again."

Robert Dale Owen's autobiographical sketch, "Threading My Way," which G. W. Carleton & Co. have in press, will be particularly rich in reminiscences of General Lafayette, Mrs. Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Slave Trade" Clarkson, "L. E. L.," and other celebrities of a half century past.

The highest inhabited spot in the world is the Buddhist cloister of Haulie (Tibet), where twenty priests live at the enormous height of 16,000 feet. There are other cloisters at a nearly equal height, which are inhabited all the year round, in the province of Guari Khorsun, upon the peaks of Monsarour and Rakons.

Joe Joaquin de Costa, a gentleman of Popota, New Grenada, is reported to have found on one of his estates a monumental obelisk, erected by the great Pharaohs of Egypt, about ten centuries before the Christian era. The block has an inscription of eight lines, written in the characters, but without separation of words, or punctuation.

"The New York Tribune gallantly remarks: 'There are those who believe there is a Providence which watches over drunkards, which sustains their tottering steps on slippery places, and which softens the paving stones for them when they fall. It would sometimes appear that a similar care has ordered that whenever an especially mean and selfish scamp is driven into marriage, a woman more than usually amiable, a character is provided for him. And the more the scamp is developed in him, the more the angel blooms forth in her.'"

From an examination of the census statistics of Austria, Russia, Turkey, Germany, England, France and the United States, a writer in the Medical Record has ascertained that the mean average duration of life among the Jews exceeds that of Christians by about five years. The statement is made, also, by Prussia, that there is 1-61 per cent of deaths among Jews to 2-62 per cent among the general population; and in France Christians live, on an average, thirty-six years and eleven months, but the Jews forty-eight years and nine months.

THE CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

The delegates recently chosen by the colored people of the State to represent them in convention will meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock in the Mechanics' Institute. There has been a very general response to the call of Hon. W. G. Brown, on the part of all the parishes, and nearly the whole State will be represented. Even Claiborne, which has never before sent colored delegates to any political convention in the State, has elected its quota, and our readers have been informed by the letter from Senator Blackburn, which we published on Friday morning.

The objects to be accomplished by means of this convention were succinctly stated in the published call, being, among other things, to elect three delegates from each congressional district to go to Washington with ten other delegates, whose appointment is otherwise provided for, to present to Congress such evidence of fraud in the conduct of the late election as may be collated in the time intervening between the initiation of the movement and the final decision of the question by the national legislature. This mode of procedure was suggested and, in the judgment of many Republicans, rendered necessary by the stampede to the capital last winter of a batch of "old and respectable" from New Orleans, who called themselves by various names, but really had no authority to represent anybody but themselves and a handful of other followers of the Fusion banners here in this city. If any one appeared in Washington from the country we did not hear of him, and yet the affair went to meddle in concerned the whole State, and not New Orleans alone. The Democratic party has generally had its principal supply of statesmanship located in New Orleans, and they have generally been able to bully or beguile their country cousins into acquiescence in all their schemes, whether it was to steal an improvement appropriation or pass an ordinance of secession, to both of which we believe the honest country people were opposed. All to no purpose, however, for when the country vote was not quite satisfactory it was either suppressed or changed. The colored people of the city have adopted a more honest course, and invited their colored friends to co-operate with and assist them.

No doubt there has been material modifications of the situation since the first meeting on this subject took place, on the thirtieth of July. But whether they are pronounced enough to render the trouble of sending any considerable number of delegates to Washington unnecessary, is a question upon which there is some little difference of opinion. In our judgment, the documentary evidence is our main reliance. We hardly believed that the presence of Messrs. Ogden, McCloskey, Judge Campbell and their friends created such a profound sensation in Washington as they expected it would. With the exception perhaps of the committee on Privileges and Elections we suppose no member of Congress took the trouble to look at "visitors from one of the lower provinces." Fortunately for our purpose and the success of our cause, we have in our possession evidence enough to satisfy any reasonable man that the Committee on Privileges and Elections did not overstate the case when they declared that the returns contained in the three trunks showed palpable evidence of fraud. In this opinion we entirely concur, and it is on such a theory that our returning officers rejected them entirely and supplied their place from more trustworthy sources than Fusion supervisors who had been organized for success. Yet it will, no doubt, be well to have the Republican party, and especially the colored people represented in the Washington lobby this winter. The delegates selected for the occasion should, and no doubt will be selected with special reference to their character for activity, intelligence and personal knowledge of the material facts bearing upon the contest. Other matters of interest to the colored people, will probably be discussed; but we may safely predict there will be nothing of a revolutionary or sensational character proposed. That will be left for the agitators who are called to meet on the twenty-fourth. The proceedings of these two prospective conventions will prove that the Republican party contains the true conservative element, while those who call themselves conservative are in fact revolutionists.

THE POOR. Whose business is it to attend these, to see that those able to work get work to do, that those disabled by age or sickness have their wants supplied? Unquestionably this is the duty of society at large, and in a certain official way society attends to it. There are hospitals where the suffering indigent receive medical attendance and the necessary care; there are workhouses where the vagabond poor are housed and fed and compelled to contribute toward their own support, and there are benevolent societies devoted to the assistance of the needy who still endeavor to keep around them the comforts and attend to the cares of a home. It is among this class that the greatest suffering prevails. The shameless mendicant roaming the streets, appealing to the compassion of every passer by or carrying his wants and petitions to every hospitable gate and the poor, can go home at night with pocket or basket supplied with money or provisions, and in the jovial repast of the evening, seasoned, perhaps, with jibes and laughter at those whose credulous bounty has supplied it, forget the fatigues and privations of the day; but the decent poor, out of work and too proud to beg—think of them! There are thousands such at this time in our beautiful city; thousands without work, without fire, almost without food; selling, day by day, the pitiful remains of their scant fortune, or worse still, pawning for less than half their value the few things of value they yet possess, in the vain hope of redeeming them when "better times come." This class of the poor are not objects of public charity, and must depend for assistance solely on individual

benevolence. They must be sought out, otherwise they suffer and strive and starve in secret. It is to this very class, therefore, that the churches should devote their organized assistance, and that, whether they are church members or not; for the distinguishing mark of true religion is to visit the widow and the fatherless in their distress, as well as to keep oneself unspotted from the world.

To assemble every Sunday in an airy or well-warmed building, dressed in one's best, and to be preached at, prayed for and sung to may be regarded by many as a recognition of the claims of Christianity upon the human soul, and when to this is added an ardent zeal for certain test doctrines, a regular attendance at prayer meeting, an active interest in the Sunday school, an occasional contribution for a new church carpet and a willingness to take charge of fairs and attend charitable concerts, it may be considered that the whole duty of man has been accomplished, although the paramount one of active personal benevolence, solemnly stated by the Saviour himself and his disciples, may have been totally ignored.

It is, however, with the churches in their corporate capacity that the duty rests of organizing the benevolent sentiments of their members that they may achieve beneficial results. This we know is done to a certain extent in many Christian societies; but it should be done on a larger scale and in a more systematic manner. The feminine element in particular, so full of energy that after attending to household concerns, fulfilling social duties, and complying with the burdensome demands of fashion, it still has time and force left to expend in the concerns of the whole neighborhood, might well make use of a portion of its superfluous activity for the benefit of the poor; not waiting to be appealed to, for the class above-mentioned should be sought out, but organizing themselves into secular sisters of charity, going about doing good. A church which takes no steps whatever in this direction, is no church at all. It is a sham, and the sooner its members dissolve connection with it and unite with some live communion that recognizes the first of Christian duties—charity—the better it will be for themselves and society, and especially for the poor.

The government, too, as the representative of society at large, has a duty to perform in this matter. It should provide work, make work, so that the industrious poor need not be driven to beggary or theft in order to obtain the necessities for themselves and families. As we observed a few days since in speaking of the approaching season of amusements, the community that can support the opera, theatres, balls, processions, and similar expensive amusements, can not be without means for other and higher demands on their pecuniary resources. Chief among these is the care of the poor—providing them with work or bread.

SPANISH BRUTALITY. The brutality of the Spanish rulers in Cuba will not dampen the ardor of brave men devoted specially to the cause of human liberty and progress throughout this continent. The capture of the Virginians on the high seas, the arrest of her passengers and crew, their forcible conveyance to Cuba, and sudden slaughter there in cold blood, are the latest incidents in the savage rule that Spain accords to the heroic men who would rear the temple of freedom in the Gen of the Antilles; the men who would freely give up life in civilized warfare to center the bow of self-government upon a people who have been struggling for five years to rid themselves of their Spanish tyrants. Acts of cruelty have frequently been perpetrated in support of Spanish authority in the island of Cuba, but the hasty consignment to death of over one hundred human beings whose only crime was that of being suspected of a heresim that would lead them to peril their lives in freedom's holy cause has sent a deeper thrill of horror throughout this country than ever before was excited by the barbarity of Spanish officials. When the gallant Lopez was compelled to surrender, after his heroic attempt to free Cuba from the grasp of the Spanish tyrants, he did so fully conscious of the penalty that would swiftly follow. The noble old soldier asked no quarter for himself. He had handed upon the island with a few demure spirits, determined to free Cuba by rising against Spanish authority. No insurgent government had then been formed, and in existence five years, Lopez went there to aid the people in establishing a government of their own, and he knew that if he failed and was taken prisoner death would be his certain doom. Therefore, when, after a series of misadventures, resulting from bad weather and a consequent squall on the part of the people to respond to his call, he was hunted down by bloodhounds in the mountains and forced to surrender, the only favor he asked of his captors was to shoot him and save his men. But Spanish ferocity gave no heed to what the noble old soldier said. He was taken to Havana and publicly garroted, as was the brave Crittenden and many others of his followers. These men had actually landed upon the island and were in the act of organizing a liberating army. They knew what would be their fate if they were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of their enemies, and did not murmur when, through the fortunes of war, they were called to meet death. But the case of General Ryan, Jesus del Sol, Varona and Cepedea, Captain Fry and the passengers and crew of the Virginias is very different. They were captured on the high seas without having committed any act that authorized a Spanish vessel to interfere with them. They were not pirates, and if their object was to land in Cuba for the purpose of taking part with those who are endeavoring to free Cuba from Spanish rule, it was the duty of Spanish authority to arrest them and

others on the Virginias is similar to the capture of Mason and Slidell. In that case, instead of giving Mason and Slidell a hasty drum-head courtmartial and hanging them for treason, the United States government ordered them back to the custody of the power under whose flag they were sailing at the time of their capture. This was done in accordance with international laws and that spirit which should govern civilized nations. Acts of insubordination among the crew of Commodore Wilkes' vessel gave him the authority to try and punish the guilty ones, even to death, but he had no such authority over Mason and Slidell; and although they were guilty of a great crime to their country, it did not seek to hold them in contravention of the laws of nations. The government of the United States, feeling that Commodore Wilkes, in his anxiety to benefit his country, had violated the rights of England, apologized to that power for the wrong done by a subordinate; a wrong not stained with blood or marked with sign of barbarism. How different has been the fate of Ryan, Varona and others captured by Spanish subordinate authority? They were carried into Cuba, tried and executed with a haste that was far more eager for blood than justice. The subordinates of the Spanish government in Cuba have thus assumed a fearful responsibility, not only to their own, but to the civilized governments of the world, and particularly to that people of the United States. The capture of the Virginias, and the slaughter of her passengers and crew, is an insult to the American flag, and a blot upon the civilization of the nineteenth century. No apology that Spain can make will be sufficient to atone for the lives of the human beings recently brutally murdered in cold blood, with malice aforethought, almost without view and hearing of our own people. The government will no doubt be as patient and forbearing as possible under the circumstances, knowing the weak and disorderly condition of the present government in Spain; but the oft-repeated barbarities of Spanish authority in Cuba has aroused a spirit among the American people that must have an influence with the government. It will be compelled by the force of public opinion to grant belated rights to those who are engaged in the work of establishing free Cuba. And when the government has done this, Spanish brutality in Cuba will be of short duration. When men can be assured that prisoners of war will be subjected to civilized treatment, there will be no trouble in raising as many soldiers as are needed to free Cuba, for there are thousands who will go there at a moment's warning whenever they can be convinced of that fact.

UNANIMITY OF THE NEW ORLEANS PRESS. We believe the whole American press of this city is in accordant condemnation of the Cuban outrage, most of them taking the ground announced by the American secretary some time since, that if the insurgents are not belligerents, then there is no war, and consequently no contraband cargoes. The foreign press does not, however, take the same interest in the fate of American citizens. L'Albion, a French journal published in New Orleans, speaks of "the American government," and coolly says it can find "a good and bad pretext of intervention in the affairs of Cuba, but if it does so it will be because it will serve its interests and its political views." L'Albion assumes that a nation invaded or disturbed by insurrection may mete out any punishment it may choose to the captured. It illustrates this doctrine by the case of the Count Rousselle-Dionbon, who having invited Sonora on his own hook, was captured. When asked by his captor what he would have done toward a prisoner in a similar case, Monsieur le Comte, with that high chivalry which ever and peculiarly characterizes the nobility of France, even when filibustering, replied: "I should have shot him." Whereupon, his chivalrous response having been, we suppose, duly noted on the military report, he was shot as per request. This view of political interests is the sole incentive to intervention ignores entirely the American sympathy in favor of those who may be victims of barbarous ferocity. To the average Frenchman, familiar with the insuldas of the Communists and the antecedent and historical horrors of the Bastille and the guillotine, a spectacle of blood or of oppression is little more than a bull fight. Those reared under purely republican teachings and traditions must be pardoned for a sympathy with human wrongs, and the sufferings of families bereaved by despotic cruelty. They can afford to despise the reproach of being interested in political views." In this dissent from the sympathetic position of the papers published in New Orleans, foreigners will remember that it is but a foreign opinion upon American affairs. The mass of the French citizens of Louisiana regard the Cuban outrage as alike a violation of the law of nations, of the honor of the American flag and of every dictate of civilized humanity.

DIPLMATIC. We hope that our Secretary of State, in his disavowal of the accuracy of the speeches implied to him by his interviewers, included the rather distinct assertion, that even the invention of humanity in Cuban affairs might involve a money liability. The decisions at Geneva may possibly have restricted the discretion which the United States has been accustomed to apply to her continental policy, but we hope not to the extent apprehended.

It is with the best motives that we approach the subject which heads this article. It can not be denied that the West has tacitly conceded to the East the direction of our foreign relations. There has been no Western Secretary of State since the day of Clay and Cass, now about a quarter of a century ago. The term of office has been about seven years in the century of national existence. Not only has New York and Boston alternately taken that department, but at present, while New York has it, Philadelphia heads the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. This, then, has degenerated into sectionalism. It is obvious that the fisheries, the shipowners and the capitalists of the East have had an almost exclusive consideration at the hands of our ministers of State. The limitation on the right of discretionary construction of our neutrality law, if it has grown out of the Geneva decision, shows the superior influence of these Eastern interests. The ship owners, as a class, evaded the responsibilities of the American flag and took shelter under that of a neutral nation. The reciprocity treaty with Canada, now sought to be reinstated, comprehends almost exclusively Eastern interests, and even impairs the home market of the Western farmer, by the effect of foreign competition. In like manner the freedom of the European markets attracts Western produce over Eastern ways and to the Eastern ports for shipment, while the heavy impediments upon our trade with continental countries has almost closed the natural ports of the West. It may be especially added that the postal intercourse between the United States and other countries is exclusively conducted from the ports of the East.

It may have been the case that in the past the West did not attach a just importance to the diplomatic relations of the Union. But when it is remembered that the West as the great leader and fighter of the Union, may be called on to execute the policy prescribed exclusively by another section, when it is remembered that the heart of the Union cannot inspire with its impulse the animated action of the government, it becomes evident that the West should have a voice in the adoption of measures which it may be called on to enforce. We wish to denounce the government in this respect. Should not the Western people remind the government of their claims to direct in turn the diplomatic action of the nation? Ought not the farmers of the West to make inquiry whether one cause of their depressed industry be not the heavy rate of taxation on their provisions imported into the adjacent countries on this continent? Let them make this inquiry. Let Morton or some other Western statesman be placed in control of our foreign diplomatic relations. The Western farmers may, perhaps, find new markets for their produce, now passing exclusively to European markets over Eastern railways

METAIRIE CEMETERY.

OFFICE METAIRIE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, New Orleans, November 9, 1873. We will be prepared on and after the fifteenth instant, to offer for sale LOTS in this cemetery. We respectfully invite the public to visit the grounds, which are now partly enclosed, and in rapid course of completion. We also invite parties wishing to secure lots to call on either of the undersigned, or at the office of the company, and examine the plans of the grounds, which will afford to view a carriage drive of their families a beautiful view of the city, and over five miles extent of the cemetery. We also invite parties wishing to improve the cemetery to call on either of the undersigned, or at the office of the company, and examine the plans of the grounds, which will afford to view a carriage drive of their families a beautiful view of the city, and over five miles extent of the cemetery. We also invite parties wishing to improve the cemetery to call on either of the undersigned, or at the office of the company, and examine the plans of the grounds, which will afford to view a carriage drive of their families a beautiful view of the city, and over five miles extent of the cemetery.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. HENNING & CO. GROCERS, 75 Camp Street. Have just received from Cross & Blackwell and Cheddar Cheese, York Ham, York Hams put up in jelly, Truffled Chicks in jelly, Pressed Tongues in jelly, Westphalia Truffled and Cured Sausages, Veal Cutlets put up in tomato sauce, Duck and Green Peas, Stewed Veal and Green Peas, Lamb and Green Peas, Fresh Salmon in oil, Potted Meats and Game of all kinds, Shrimps and Anchovy Paste, Yarmouth Bladders and Delicacies, Herring in tin, Essence of Shrimp, Lobster and Oyster, Sauces of various kinds, Horse Radish, Mango Relish, Crystallized Fruits and Olives, Fruits in Syrup, Jellies and Jams of all kinds, Orange and Pine Apple Marmalade, Pickles of all kinds, put up in half-gallon one gallon stone jars, and large variety of English Crackers. Sold by W. H. HENNING & CO., No. 75 Camp street.

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