

AMUSEMENTS.

CADEMY OF MUSIC. Monday Evening, February 1, 1874. ONE WEEK ONLY. AND Saturday Matinee. HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.

CADEMY OF MUSIC. Mardi Gras Night, February 17, 1874. CARNEVALE. The comic opera. Under the auspices of appropriate committees...

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE Thursday, February 5, 1874. Matinee at twelve o'clock. THE GREAT FAIR. THE FOLLOWING ENTREE...

GRAND RACE FOR THE BIRD HARRIS AND Noodle House, to be voted for at the Grand City Table, 604 Poydras Street, at 10 o'clock on Friday, February 6, 1874.

VARIETIES THEATRE. T. C. DE LEON. SOLE LESSEE. T. W. DAVEN. MANAGER. PARKWELL PERFORMANCES OF LAWRENCE BARRETT.

ROSEDALE. Blight Gray. LAWRENCE BARRETT. Parkwell, John T. Raymond. PARKWELL BENEFIT OF MR. BARRETT.

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THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate. On motion of Mr. Ingraham Senate bill No. 211, an act to protect persons who are not read and write, was taken up, and, under a suspension of the rules, finally passed.

Mr. Harris asked to have Senate bill No. 220, and act providing for the better security of persons executing promissory notes, taken up and read. The bill was ordered to be read.

Mr. Bovee said he had heard something of this bill, and he moved to have it printed, and made the special order of the day for next Monday, in order that the Senate might understand its objects properly.

Mr. Harris said he had no objection, and the motion to print, etc., prevailed. Mr. Harper called up House bill No. 43, an act to authorize the council of the city of Shreveport to levy a police tax, to regulate levies of taxes, and for other purposes.

Mr. Choudrou asked to have an act to require parents and guardians of children to give them an opportunity of education in public and private schools taken and read.

After the reading of the bill Mr. Harris made some remarks condemning it. He was opposed to taking the control of children out of the hands of parents; he was also opposed to making a law that compels colored people to send their children to white schools, or white people to send their children to colored schools.

Mr. Bovee said he did not believe it could be enforced at this time; if for no other reason than for the very potent one that the State can not stand the additional expense. But there was still another reason, and that was that the planters were requiring, in their contracts with heads of families, that children should also be held to work.

Mr. Burch referred to the statement made by the gentleman from St. James (Mr. Bovee) in regard to the requirements of planters in making contracts with laborers. He wanted to know whether the gentleman from the Third District (Mr. Ingraham) approved of the course thus pursued by planters! And, while he was in the interrogative mood, he (Mr. Burch) would ask the gentleman from the Third District why the school teachers in the city of New Orleans were not paid?

Mr. Ingraham said that he certainly did not approve of the requirements made by planters, if they were intended to prevent the children from being sent to school. And in answer to the last question of the gentleman (Mr. Burch), Mr. Ingraham said the reason why the teachers had not been paid by the city was that the city had not collected the school tax.

The bill was then re-committed to the Committee on Education, with instructions to have it reported back to the Senate on next Monday.

The Senate adjourned to meet to-day at twelve o'clock.

House. Mr. Montaldo offered a resolution to pay newly seated members for the previous and last extra session of the Legislature.

Mr. Demas suggested that they were not members of the extra session, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Sewell asked that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the Carrollton street railroad, and his resolution was adopted.

Mr. Davidson offered a resolution of instruction to the Judiciary Committee, that they should prepare a bill abolishing the salaries of parish judges and the office of parish recorder of conveyances and mortgages, the judges to perform the duties and receive the fees of the latter.

Mr. Mahoney's resolution directing the Committee on Health and Quarantine to visit the quarantine stations, was adopted. The Judiciary Committee, through Messrs. Hahn and Davidson, reported favorably on the bill authorizing sheriffs and constables to sell on any Saturday; that fixing the terms of the Twelfth Judicial District Court, and time of holding court in three parishes, and they were passed.

Mr. Harris, of the Committee on Addresses, reported on the resolution addressing out of office Emile L. Hebert, clerk of the Fifteenth Judicial District Court; that he held office without color of law, and recommended it for passage.

Mr. Hahn said there appeared to be an inconsistency in the report, as it stated Mr. Hebert was in office without color of law. If so, what was the necessity of addressing him out of an office that he did not hold? The courts were open to settle such questions. The provision in the constitution relative to addressing out of office was to provide a speedy way of getting rid of an official who was legally in office, but had done some act that should deprive him of it. If there is a contest for office it is a judicial question. He had been informed that this case had already been before the courts, and Mr. Hebert had come off victor in the contest. The resolution was postponed.

The order of the day was called. Mr. Keating's resolution, allowing the committee on the school fund a clerk, was passed.

Several bills previously reported unfavorably upon by the Judiciary Committee, were killed, and some re-committed. House bill No. 11, relative to tobacco inspectors, came up.

Mr. Paris desired the bill should be referred to the Committee on Corporations, who already had a bill on the same subject under consideration.

Mr. Rodriguez objected, and desired its immediate passage.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, opposed the bill, as it imposed a tax on commerce, and established a monopoly. He could not vote for any measure which restricted trade in New Orleans. He could not speak on the bill as a member from the city, whose constituents would be directly interested in its provisions, but he was sure the people of his parish would not consider that he represented them if he voted for it. Free trade was his maxim. This bill reminded him forcibly of the market bill. It might not be as great an outrage as that was said to be, but it looked like it. Members had been reproached for voting for the market bill, and some had gone as far as to say they had "seen reasons" for their vote. He could see no reason for voting for this. He favored the motion for referring the bill to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Sewell, of Orleans, said he looked upon the measure as one of the most important that had come before the House. It deeply concerns the commerce of New Orleans, and affects one of its branches that in past years was of great importance. In 1855 the Legislature passed a law establishing tobacco inspectors. That law was inoperative and defective. It interfered with commerce, hampered the trade with inexperienced men, caused the Kentucky growers to almost cease to ship their tobacco here to be bundled by political appointees and drove the tobacco trade to New York. The merchants engaged in this business desire to be kept free from the rigorous interference; they are the best judges of what the trade needs, and they assert it can not survive this incubus. Let us then leave them untrammelled. Both buyer and seller are competent to manage their own interests. Leave commerce alone, and free it from the restriction that incompetent inspectors would hamper it with. Let us have free trade and freedom of action in all our commercial interests. That law of 1855, still on our statute book, is a dead letter. Let us expunge it altogether, and not attempt to revive its most objectionable features by passing such a measure as this now before the House. The inspectors are unnecessary. They have already caused a large proportion of the tobacco trade we once possessed to desert us in order to be rid of the incubus their existence forced upon it. There is now a new era opening to us. The funding bill is a step toward prosperity. It will relieve us of debt and reduce our taxes. Commerce, unrestricted, like water, will find its proper level, and free trade will again enrich our people. Governor Kellogg said in his inaugural address that the executive had too much patronage; that it embarrassed him, and he wished it were otherwise. He said to applicants for positions on the tobacco board that they must take the inspectorship as they found it; that it was worth nothing. This bill fastens on that trade an army of incompetent inspectors; it shackles commerce, it binds it hand and foot, and will ultimately drive the entire trade away from us. Commerce is the universal promoter—the source of enlightenment and the fountain of national prosperity. If we desire to prosper under its benign influence, we must foster and encourage it by wise and just legislation—leave it to expand and increase in strength, untrammelled by vicious laws or political combinations; protect it from ignorant interference, or the more dangerous, insidious assaults of unscrupulous partisans; and rather than attack it by such a bill as this, aid and support it by expunging from the statute book that law, which, though discarded and inoperative, still threatens its existence.

Mr. Sewell was continually checked in his remarks by questions, points of order and personal attacks, but, while returning effective replies to every interruption, still kept the thread of his argument, and his able and eloquent address was listened to with marked attention by the majority of the House.

The House, leaving the motion undecided, adjourned.

A suit in the Third District Court the other day created some hilarity before that solemn tribunal by the reason he assigned in asking for a continuance. He said that neither of the two lawyers he had engaged would present. He knew of nothing that would keep them away, unless it was that not having paid one, he was absent because he had got nothing, and having paid the other, he stayed away because he had got all he wanted. The court thought the unfortunate client would get along better without either of them.

A novel suit has been instituted in the Sixth District Court. Two prospective defendants, confessing themselves insolvent, seek to prevent the exercise of the inclination to sue on the part of their creditors by suing them first. The total assets fall nearly eighteen per cent short of the liabilities, and the object of the suit is to prevent proceedings in bankruptcy, and obtain such an extension of time as will cause the assets to swell to the extent of the demand the liabilities make on them. An attorney has been appointed to represent the absent creditors in a meeting ordered before a notary public. It would be presumptuous to dictate to this gentleman the proper manner to insure the object stated in the petition, of preventing any preference of creditors. But Congress in the bankrupt law has regulated this matter very effectually. As the case stands now it would appear that an inferior State court could prevent the jurisdiction of the United States District Court. A petition of an absent creditor in the latter court, with a copy of the petition in this case filed as evidence of bankruptcy, would alter things in a material way. After this was done the present plaintiffs could be transferred, by a suggestion of proceedings in bankruptcy, from the Sixth Court, and no doubt the time the case would take would satisfy the most inordinate desire for an extension of their supply of it.

Among the many commissions issued last week by the King of the Carnival was one promoting Captain E. A. Freeman, of the revenue cutter John A. Dix, to the rank of admiral. On Monday last Captain Freeman accepted the commission in the following terms:

In reply I beg to say I gratefully accept this expression of your trust and confidence in myself, and have pleasure in assuring you that I shall do my best to justify the confidence of John A. Dix in my ability to discharge the duties of the office.

Acting yesterday, the following order was yesterday issued from the War Office, which shows that the preparations for receiving his majesty are nearly, if not entirely, complete.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3, 1874. To Rear Admiral Freeman, commanding His Majesty's ship of the line John A. Dix, greeting. You are hereby ordered to proceed to sea on Friday, the sixth instant, for the purpose of intercepting his majesty, the King of the Carnivals, who will be passing the port of Gibraltar on the twenty-fifth ultimo.

Upon meeting with the same you will take on board his majesty, the King, and his sublime highness, the Duke of Parma, with their respective suites, whom you will carry hither, in time to leave at 12 M. on Monday, the twelfth instant.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, EARL MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE.

Another man has been made very happy through the instrumentality of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. Joseph Vincent, clerk of the steamer W. S. Pike, deposited twenty-five cents with L. Candace, No. 7 St. Charles street, and a few hours afterwards discovered that a kindly turn of fortune's wheel had made him the proprietor of one quarter of the capital price of \$507 50. And all this happened last Friday. This was a lucky day for the Vincent family, at least.

The Market Monopoly. The bill which passed the House of Representatives some time ago, which virtually abolishes the private market system in the city of New Orleans, and creates in lieu thereof a monopoly of the business in the hands of the lessees of the public markets, has not yet been brought up in the Senate, and the prospect is now that it will not be. Although too fierce a feeling of indignation against the measure has been aroused among the masses in New Orleans, irrespective of party, to justify any Senator in throwing himself into the breach for the monopolists.

A public meeting was held in Algiers last week to protest against the outrage against the poor man's larder, and a very emphatic expression of feeling on the subject was given Monday night.

If the bill were to take its chances in the House again, many Representatives who gave it their support originally would oppose it now. They were made to believe by those interested in the passage of the bill, in the City Hall and out of it, that the resources of the city would be increased by its passage. They have since learned the absurd fallacy of this argument, which was almost the only one presented.

In the year 1873 the market revenues were sold by the city monthly, aggregating for the year the sum of \$559,943. They were sold in bulk a few weeks ago for the entire year of 1874 for \$269,600—an increase of \$607. In the year 1873 the revenue collected by the city from private markets was \$730; seventy-two markets paying a tax of \$100 each. This year the license has been increased to \$300, and hence the same number of markets would have paid \$21,600 into the city treasury. By the bill in question, however, every one of these markets would be abolished, thus losing to the city the sum of \$21,600, against \$607 gain on the sale of the markets for one year last. Thus, deducting \$607 from \$21,600 leaves \$20,993, the amount the city will actually lose, should the bill now lying in the Senate become a law.

And while the city loses this amount, how much will the public lose! But this feature of the case we need not discuss now. The matter has come to be pretty generally understood by members of the Legislature, and the friends of the monopoly are pretty apt to have their labor come to naught.

Why Not Disband the Army? The fourteen generals, fifty-nine staff officers and 205 privates, which constitute the uniformed militia of the State of Louisiana, have shown themselves fully competent to establish and maintain order wherever they have been sent inside the limits of the State of Louisiana. Although Louisiana is far more turbulent than many of her sister States, yet under all ordinary circumstances the military arm of the executive is sufficient to maintain peace. In all the Northern States it has long been so, and the accomplished Adjutant General, in his recent report to the Legislature, alludes to several States where the local militia has shown itself sufficient to meet any emergency that has arisen. One of the results of the war has been an inspiration of confidence in the citizen soldiery as our nation's loyal dependance in time of need.

A short time since we published the views of General Sherman as laid before a committee of Congress. This great soldier—a soldier as much by intuition as education—made the bold suggestion that the day of garrisoned fortifications as a protection to our seaboard and harbors had gone by. It was becoming the province of our navy to perform this work, while, by our rapid means of inland transportation armed men can be massed almost instantly at any point where an enemy shows himself. Yet the wise old veteran was opposed to reducing the army, and he demonstrated that more men than were now in the army were needed upon the frontier.

Last Wednesday, however, Congressman Wheeler presented, in behalf of his committee, his new army bill, which contemplates the existing of over \$4,000,000, dropping 5000 enlisted men from the army rolls. The maximum strength of the army now is only 20,000 enrolled men, with 2253 commissioned officers, eighteen of whom are Generals; seventy are colonels, or one to every 143 men; one major to every 199 men; one captain to every forty-eight men; and a lieutenant to every twenty-six men; that is, supposing every regiment to be at its full strength, which it never is. And this army, composed of 32,253 individuals, all told, costs the government over \$34,000,000 a year, or, on an average, more than \$1109 a year for each individual. This is the mere question of pay. The little affair on the lava beds with the late Captain Jack cost upward of \$6,000,000—more than \$300,000 for every Indian killed.

The little affair over the Virginian affair cost seven millions. And so Mr. Wheeler finds the best way to economize is to drop 5000 enlisted men from the ranks of our terribly over-armed army.

Now let us suggest a still more economical plan: Disband the army entirely. Let the States and Territories on the border defend their own frontier, which they will do much more effectively than the army has been able to do, provided Congress will give the Governors thereof arms and money and authority to use them.

We need apprehend no other service than this for our troops, anyway. The Geneva arbitration and the Fish Polo protocol have demonstrated that an ounce of diplomacy is worth many pounds of war.

Merchants' Daily Manifest. Our friends, Messrs. David C. Moore and John F. Barringer, have commenced the publication of a daily paper with the above title, which promises to become a welcome visitor to the counting-room and a valuable aid to the merchant.

It will contain each day the arrival and departure of all vessels touching at this port, together with general information of a like character. Its special object, to be the greater portion of its space is to be devoted, is the regular publication of steamboat manifests. This is a creditable enterprise, and one in which every business man will take an interest.

Our young friends are fully competent to manage the business, have had a great deal of experience, enter on their task with enthusiasm and energy, and only require the patronage they deserve to make it an assured success.

COAL.—E. D. MacIn, No. 34 Carondelet street, is selling choice Pittsburg coal at seventy-five cents per barrel, delivered.

A LIGHTNING THEATRICAL TRIP BY TELEGRAPH. CONGRESS. SENATE. WASHINGTON, February 3.—Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, presented a document from the colored citizens of Atlanta, Georgia, denying the statement of Hon. A. S. Stephens, made in his speech in the House of Representatives that the colored people of that State did not desire the passage of the civil rights bill, and a resolution of the Georgia Legislature to the same effect. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. West asked that the bill for the protection of the Mississippi river be considered. After debate, it was agreed to consider the bill to-morrow morning.

The bankers bill was read and the first six amendments of the Judiciary Committee were agreed to. The two most important ones provide that no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to thirty-three per cent of the claims proved against his estate, without the assent of his creditors in number and value as prescribed by existing laws.

Another provision in a case of involuntary or compulsory bankruptcy, the period of four months mentioned in the thirty-fourth section of the original law be changed to two months, and the same act is changed to three, but not to take effect until three months after the passage of this act.

There was a brief executive session, but no confirmations.

The House was engaged to-day on the army appropriation bill, but made but little progress, except to pass an amendment restricting enlistments beyond the point of making the army 25,000 strong.

Messrs. Cox and Potter, of New York, protested against the use of the army for crushing out the popular sentiment in those States.

Mr. Hancock, of Texas, protested against any reduction of the army that would leave the Texas frontier unprotected against Indians.

The Election Committee reported that Mr. Hodges was, prima facie, entitled to his seat, but the House adjourned without action on the report.

WASHINGTON. Grave Accusation Against Caleb Cushing. WASHINGTON, February 3.—To-day Judge G. W. Paschal filed, for Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, in the equity court, a bill for an injunction against Hon. Caleb Cushing, on which Judge Wells has refused to grant return, or return on the fifteenth instant. Mrs. Gaines charges in her bill that she conveyed to Mr. Cushing certain lands in Louisiana, and received from him a conveyance acknowledging the trust, and afterward in his own name he obtained a confirmation of the title to said lands, denying her right to any interest in them. She now asks an injunction against Mr. Cushing from receiving the patents and certificates for said lands from the interior department.

Cabinet Session. There was a brief Cabinet session to-day, all present.

Register of Land Office at Gainsville, Louisiana. The nomination of Joseph A. Lee, for register of the land office at Gainsville, Louisiana, was made to-day.

A Proposition to Abolish a Staff Department of the Army. A bill was introduced in the House, that after October 1, 1874, the office of Military Justice shall be abolished, and the duties of the Judge Advocate and his assistants be performed by officers detailed for such services.

Major Howell's Report Adopted. Major Howell, who for some time past has had charge of the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi river, has made his report to General Sherman regarding the Fort St. Philip ship canal. His report has been submitted to a board of engineer officers of the army, who have returned it with a favorable endorsement.

The plan which requires jetties at the natural mouth of the river is not approved. The report will show that the canal will furnish permanent deep water at the outlet from the Mississippi river, and will serve to avoid towboat exactions and irregularities. The report which will be adopted regarding the supplies of coal is the majority report and is endorsed by six of the seven engineers to whom the report of Major Howell was submitted. Major Howell's estimate of the cost is \$7,500,000, but the board to cover all contingencies put it at \$10,000,000.

NEW YORK. Great Snow Storm. NEW YORK, February 3.—The snow storm, which commenced yesterday, continues this morning, but shows signs of abatement. About five inches have fallen. The snow is now lying in drifts.

Counterfeit Notes. Two dollar counterfeit notes on the First National Bank, Ninth National Bank, Marine National Bank, National Shoe and Leather Bank, National Bank of the State of New York and the National Bank of Commerce are in circulation. All are well executed and well calculated to deceive.

ENGLAND. The Elections. LONDON, February 3.—Neither party made any gains to-day except the Home Office in Kilkenny and Kerry counties. There was fighting at Sheffield in day. The police were obliged to protect Mundella and Chamberlain, Liberal candidates, from the violence of Russell's supporters.

The election in Bristol yesterday resulted in the return of Samuel Morley and Kirkman Hodgson. Both are Liberals and were members of the late Parliament.

Of the members of the new Parliament thus far chosen, the Conservatives have a majority of sixteen.

There were a number of meetings of Liberals and Conservatives in the metropolitan district last night, which were addressed by their respective candidates. The proceedings at all the gatherings were marked by much of the usual metropolitan politics.

The election in Greenwich is in progress to-day. The return of Mr. Gladstone is thought certain. A dispatch from the borough says there have been a number of fights and much window smashing.

Thomas Hughes has withdrawn from the election in Marylebone, submitting to the opinion of the Attorney General, who declares that his chances of success are not equal to those of Grant, the other Liberal nominee. Hughes appealed to and accepted the decision of the Attorney General, to avoid a division in the party and its possible defeat in the pending election in Marylebone.

Dispatches from a number of places throughout the Kingdom, where voting is taking place to-day, report much excitement and some rioting, especially in Barg, Lancashire, and Tralee, Ireland.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe was elected to-day to represent the London University in the next Parliament, without opposition.

Gladstone has been re-elected in Greenwell, a Conservative, is elected in the place of Sir David Solomon, late Liberal member. The vote for the successful candidate is announced as follows: Gladstone, 5025; Brooks, 6193. Gladstone's vote, in 1868, was 5396.

Forty-one members of Parliament were elected or returned without opposition to-day, of whom twenty-seven are Conservatives. The Liberals gained two seats in barrel.

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