New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO., at 12 o'clock, at No. 33 Magazine street, boots, shoes and brogans.

BY D. E. MORPHY & SON, at 12 o'clock, at store No. 49 Tchoupitoulas street, stocks, notes, furniture and good will of a store.

BY CONSTABLE JOSEPH DEMORUELLE, at 12 o'clock, at warehouse on Bienville between Royal and Bourbon streets, a spring wagon and two buggies.

Local Intelligence.

POLICE ARRESTS LAST MONTH.—During the month of February the police of this department made 1404 arrests. There were 175 disturbers of the peace, 335 crooked drunks, and 161 drunks who disturbed the peace. Of these 976 were males and 428 females; married, males 244, females 99; single, males 732, females 329; could read and write, males 666, females 167. Number of arrests in the first precinct 346, second 107, third 372, fourth 129, fifth 160, sixth 117, seventh 69, eighth 45, harbor 48, mounted 11.

Our lady visitors should not fail to call at Mme. Rosa Reynoir's milinery store, No. 9 Chartres, near Canal street, and inspect the latest styles of French hats, bonnets, flowers, lace scarfs, etc., just received.

PONTCHARTRAIN WHARF BURNED.—Yesterday morning 150 feet of the outer end of the Pontchartrain railroad wharf was burned, and the steamboat Camelia barely escaped, but not without a little scorching. The only explanation suggested is that sparks from the Camelia's smoke-stack were blown on the wood work, and so started the fire. The wind was blowing quite strong at the time, and consequently the damage was much greater than would have been otherwise.

Twenty thousand handsome Chinese tea canisters will be given away free this week at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street.

THREATENED CREVASSE.—A reliable report reached Carrollton yesterday morning that the river had washed over the levee in Jefferson parish, about a mile and a half above Carrollton, at Labarre road, and the residents in that vicinity were greatly alarmed, fearing that there would be a general overflow. Men and material were forwarded to the spot, and it is supposed that all immediate danger is over.

No necessity to suffer from a burning fever. Kernine will certainly abort it in twenty-four hours if taken at the commencement. This is guaranteed. For sale by Vogel & Tuma, No. 9 Camp street. M. B. Morrison & Co., general agents.

A BURGLAR KILLED WHILE AT WORK.—A few minutes after twelve o'clock, Sunday night, gentlemen sleeping in Mr. L. Terrebonne's store, No. 15 Toulouse street, were made aware that burglars were at work on the lower floor. A hole in the second floor enabled the gentlemen to take a partial view of scene, sufficient to enable them to understand that two burglars were operating. Messrs. P. Fouris, F. Cherat and L. Terrebonne were aroused, and managed to reach the banquette in front, and call for a policeman, they kowing that the thieves could not escape only one way, in front. The rascals quickly understood that they were discovered, and so made a desperate rush for liberty. As they ran out of the building Mr. Terrebonne or his partners fired three shots at the fellows, bringing down one of them, killing him instantly, the bullet cutting his spine. The other robber escaped. The dead body was sent to the third precinct stationhouse and searched. Three skeleton keys, two dirks, $16 50 in counterfeit money, a promissory note for $200 and $17 25 in currency were found in the pockets. Deceased was named B. Galetti, an Italian, fifty-two years old.

Immediately after the shooting, Officer Thompson arrested Mr. Terrebonne, and last evening Judge Staes released him on bail, having been made aware of the circumstances, and there is abundent proof to substantiate the above statements.

An examination of the store showed that the burglars had forced open drawers, and a note for $200 and the currency taken therefrom. In the front door lock was found a skeleton key, that had been used to turn the bolt. It is not known who the other burglar is, and the deceased does not seem to be known to the police as a professional thief.

The greatest attraction on Chartres street—Mme. Rosa Reynoir's new and elegant milinery store, No. 9, near Canal.

CHEWING GRAVEL.—Dust was forced into every nook and corner yesterday morning, and persons who were out doors will chew sand and gravel for some time to come. The wind blew as if it had lost its hold at the far end, and when it tackled the new style of feminine dresses it seemed to take particular delight in blowing stronger than ever. Unfortunates who had business on the levee looked as if they had been sprinkled with secondhand flour. Late last night, after the wind lulled, rain fell gently.

Buy one dollar's worth of tea this week at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street, and you will receive a handsome Chinese tea canister free of charge.

BRIEF MENTION.—W. D. Hardeman, who was wounded by Mr. Prestidge Saturday evening at the corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets, died Sunday morning at his home on Josephine street, though there has been no formal announcement of that fact. Mr. Prestidge was sent to the Charity Hospital, and is now under survillance of policemen.

It is said that Judge Evans will resume his seat as judge of the First Municipal Police Court to-morrow.

It was yesterday asserted that the late Mr. Hardeman made an ante mortem deposition concerning the trouble between him and Mr. Prestidge, but the reporter was unable to obtain a copy.

One of the Baronne street cars has been improved, apparently for the benefit of smokers, who prefer to ride on deck. Seats the length of the roof have been placed on the top and an iron railing surrounds all. Passengers who desire a second story ride climb up an iron stairway in front to the left of the driver. The company intends to add several more of these cars.

About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday a raft owned by N. Weber broke loose from the head of General Taylor street, and floated against the ferryboat lying at the head of Louisiana avenue, damaging the boat and wharf to the amount of $150.

A young man named Gustave Klein, twenty-four years old, has been missing from his store and residence, No. 463½ Dryades street, since yesterday morning. He left about nine o'clock and has not been seen since. His friends are anxious concerning him.

ON CANAL STREET AT MIDDAY.—A little before twelve o'clock yesterday a difficulty took place in front of Lopez's confectionery, corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, between Mr. Robert J. Stockton and Mr. B. E. Castendyk, a liquor dealer, doing business at No. 53 Gravier street, during which the latter was shot and dangerously wounded in the left side of the chest with a revolver in the hand of the former, who was arrested and locked up in the third precinct station. Mr. Castendyk was placed in a carriage and conveyed to the third precinct station, where his wound was examined by Dr. DeBlanc, who refused to give his opinion as to the probable result. He was then taken to his residence, No. 163 Robin street.

A young man named Delery stated that he was standing at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets when he heard very loud talking between Stockton and Castendyk, and turning around saw Stockton jump into the street and fire at Castendyk, who fell wounded. A young man, a friend of the accused, states that he was with Mr. Stockton a short time before the shooting took place, and that Stockton stated he had just arrived from Bay St. Louis, and he asked those who were with him to keep away, as he expected to meet several parties with whom he intended to have a difficulty on sight, and they might accidentally get hurt. The young men paid no attention to him, as he stated it was about a woman. Officer Nickerson, of the third precinct, who was close by, ran up immediately after the shot was fired and arrested Mr. Stockton, who still had the revolver in his hand. Mr. Stockton was arraigned before Judge Staes and remanded to the Parish Prison without bail.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday evening a difficulty occurred on Gaiennie, between Magazine and Constance streets, between a colored man named Frank Washington and a colored girl named Isabella Johnson, aged fourteen years, which resulted in the latter being shot and dangerously wounded in the abdomen with a deringer in the hands of the former, who made his escape. The wounded girl was conveyed to her residence, No. 100 Gaiennie street, where she received surgical attention. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the difficulty.

FIRES.—About a quarter to ten o'clock Sunday night a fire was discovered in the building No. 49 Peters, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets, occupied by M. Meyer as a barber shop, which was totally destroyed; insured for $400 in the Teutonia Insurance Company. The fire then spread to the adjoining unoccupied buildings, Nos. 50 and 51, owned by Mr. Barber, which were also destroyed, covered by insurance. The flames thence extended to the building No. 52, one side occupied by G. Stemper as a jewelry store, the other side by Mrs. Hickey as a clothing store, which were badly damaged. The three-story brick building owned by H. Bolen, and occupied by Peter Compard as a boarding house, is slightly damaged by fire and water. When the fire was discovered Mr. Meyers and his family were absent from the house. Cause of fire unknown.

About half-past eleven o'clock Sunday night a fire broke out in the kitchen of a small frame house corner of Melpomene and Clara streets, owned and occupied by Mrs. E. Brennan, which was entirely destroyed. The house was valued at $700; insured in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company for $500. Mrs. Brennan's furniture was damaged to the amount of $150; insured in the same company for $200. The fire then spread to the adjoining frame cottage on Melpomene street, owned and occupied by Adolph Marahare, which was entirely destroyed. A portion of Mr. Marahare' furniture was saved from the building. The house and furniture was insured in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company for $1200. The alarm was turned in by Officer Adams from box No. 57, corner of Magnolia and Erato streets. Cause of fire unknown.

THE WRESTLERS.—On Sunday night, at the St. Charles Theatre, was a wrestling match between two men called Greco-Roman wrestlers. The men were stripped to the waist, and the object of each was to put the other on his back. They were well-shaped and muscular men, and tugged at each other in all positions, struggling side by side, on hands and knees, or rolling about on the floor testing strength like fat human cattle. This pastime may have amused the rude Greeks and Romans in days when battles were won by strength, but it is scarcely enticing now. It is no more elevating than the boxer's "manly art of self-defense." It develops the muscles of men; yes, so would sawing wood; and in that occupation strength would find a better utility.

WEEKLY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. S. C. Russell, secretary of the Board of Health, reports the following number of deaths in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sunday, March 5, at 6 P. M.:

Four of apoplexy, 2 of bronchitis, 1 of chronic bronchitis, 1 of cancer of the mouth, 1 of cholera infantum, 2 of cirrhosis of the liver, 1 of congestion of the brain, 20 of consumption, 2 of croup, 1 of diarrhea, 1 of chronic diarrhea, 2 of dropsy of the brain, 2 of dropsy in the chest, 2 of dropsy of the heart, 3 drowned, 4 of chronic dysentery, 1 of entero-colitis, 1 of erysipelas, 1 of emphysema of the lungs, 1 of congestive fever, 1 of remittent fever, 3 of scarlet fever, 1 of malarial fever, 1 of fracture of the skull, 1 of hemorrhage from lungs, 1 of hemorrhage from the womb, 3 of disease of the heart, 1 of valvular disease of the heart, 1 of strangulated hernia, 1 of hooping cough, 1 of inflammation of the bladder, 1 of inflammation of the bowels, 2 of inflammation of the liver, 13 of inflammation of the lungs, 1 of inflammation of the throat, 1 of inflammation of the tonsils, 2 of inanition, 1 of insanity, 1 of difficult labor, 3 of infantile marasmus, 2 of meningitis, 1 of neuralgia, 1 of pleurisy, 1 of pleuro pneumonia, 2 of rheumatism, 2 of small-pox, 1 of syphilis, 1 of tertiary syphilis, 1 suicide, 1 of tris nascentium, 1 of gunshot wound; total 107. Of the above 34 were children under five years of age. Number interred from public institutions, 17; on certificate of coroners, 16; on certificate of midwives, 5. In addition to the above 8 stillborn children were reported in the city.

THIS WEEK ONLY.—Every purchaser of one dollar's worth or more of tea at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street, will receive a handsome Chinese tea canister free of charge.

The greatest attraction on Chartres street—Mme. Rosa Reynoir's new and elegant milinery store, No. 9, near Canal.

A CHAPTER ON GAS.

BY EDMUNDS.

NEW ORLEANS, February, 1876.

The management of gaslights is supposed to be a simple matter. Much has been said and written on the subject, and many persons flatter themselves that they know as much about it as there is any occasion for.

The various systems of lighting show there is no clear understanding by the public as to which is really the best; many persons thinking themselves wiser than their neighbors in such matters, adopt plans of their own, frequently very costly ones.

Too much importance should not be attached to the opinion of gas-fitters in these matters, though they may be very efficient, first class, yet not understand the properties of gas.

The opinion of gas companies should at all times be rejected, as it is to their interest to *consume, not to save gas.*

If the best principle of burning gas was clearly understood all gas consumers would attain the same object, viz., the best light from any given quantity of any quality of gas under all pressures.

Gaslight, for the purposes of illumination, was first made and employed by Dr. Clayton, an Englishman, in 1739, but from some unknown cause was given up and neglected until 1792, when Mr. Murdock commenced lighting buildings with coal gas. Since that period gas lighting has been extended to every quarter of the globe.

Pure hydrogen gas is manufactured from zinc and weak sulphuric acid. The flame scarcely gives sufficient light to show the hour on a watch dial.

Coal is practically a compound of carbon and hydrogen in the solid state. A good gas coal may contain eighty-five per cent of carbon, and from five to seven per cent of hydrogen, the remainder being fixed oxygen, etc.

Purified coal gas is a mixture, in variable proportions, of hydrogen carburetted and bi-carburetted. The most brilliant and intensely illuminous flames of any known gases depend chiefly, if not entirely, on the olefiant gas they contain. In all cases the light of any inflammable gas is in the exact proportion to the quantity of carbon it contains. One argand burner, burning five cubic feet of gas per hour, should give at least the illumination of a dozen sperm candles. The pressure of gas is constantly varying, though all gas companies can and should keep up a sufficient pressure at all times to give a bright, steady light. If the pressure is too great more gas is forced through the burners than they are capable of burning; the consequence is that that portion passes through in an unconsumed state, smoking and destroying everything in the vicinity of the burners, and greatly increasing the gas bills. If the pressure is not sufficient, or the pipes and fittings too small, the lights can not be good or steady; in fact it is one of the great causes of flickering.

Every gas consumer should learn to read the index of the gas meter; it is quite as easy to understand as it is to learn the time on a watch dial.

Unquestionably, the argand burner gives the brightest and steadiest light, though I frequently see the illuminating quality of the gas passing through those beautiful burners half destroyed by the chimneys being either too long or too short.

If the current of air passing through the chimney is too strong, the illuminating quality of the gas is destroyed, and a great quantity of heat produced by the extra combustion of oxygen derived from the air. It is on this principle the oxyhydrogen flame is produced. To give the reader some idea of the amount of heat produced by such a flame, I have only to inform him that all known metals are easily and quickly melted by it.

The next best burner to the argand is the bat-wing. It is good, and if kept clean by drawing a card or a bit of thin metal through the opening in the top, they will last for years.

The fish-tail burner is also good, but it is more liable to get out of order. This burner was the first improvement on the original one hole jet. With all its faults a much greater number of them are in use in every country than all the other burners put together.

Mr. Sugg, gas engineer of London, formed his argand burner of steatite. It gives the greatest amount of light of any argand burner constructed in England, the ordinary argand burner consuming five feet of gas per hour, giving the illumination of twelve candles. Mr. Sugg's burner, subjected to the photometer test, was found to give the illumination of thirteen and a half candles. The gas companies of London and other cities have not been slow to take advantage of this burner. They measure the illuminosity of their gas by it, and thus keep within the requirements of the act of Parliament by supplying a gas of about one and a half candles in illuminosity less than the act of Parliament intended.

I am not saying too much when I inform the gas consumers generally, that every invention that tends to promote the cheap manufacture of gas and lessen its cost to the gas companies is readily taken up by them and used.

It would be a great mistake on the part of the gas consumer to blame the collector or any person in the employ of the gas company for the faults or fraudulent acts of any gas company.

In an article of mine published in the New Orleans *Times*, July, 1872, I showed the necessity of establishing in this city a gas consumers' protection office, furnished with good test meters, pressure gauges, photometers etc., for the purpose of testing all gas meters in use in the city. All that can be found to register correctly after a fair test should be marked with the official stamp of the office.

Gas meters require constant supervision, lest they should register from ten to forty per cent against the public, and in favor of the Gas Company. Clock and watches must be kept clean and often regulated, if you wish them to keep the exact time of day.

Every gas meter in the city found to register against the consumer after being tested in the above mentioned office, a certificate should be handed to the consumer stating the overcharged percentage. The Gas Company should be compelled by law to return to the consumer the amount in cash for the overcharged percentage from the time he paid his deposit on the meter up to the date of his official certificate.

The Gas Company demands an unreasonable deposit on their meters; in most instances a sum considerably more than the original net cost before they will condescend to allow you the use of it.

The Gas Company's collector scall monthly, note down the figures pointed on the index of the meter, and in a few days calls with the bill for immediate settlement.

Should the meter register fifty per cent against you, you can not obtain redress. If you complain, you are informed that the index of the meter shows that that amount of gas passed through in the month.

They hold your deposit money, consequently have it in their power to pay themselves, return you the balance, shut off the gas, and remove the meter. For one moment, think of the yearly revenue that would be realized by the company if all the meters in this great city registered only five per cent fast.

Making tests of the photometric power, or in other words the illuminating quality of gas, at or near the gasworks, is pure nonsense. Any quality of gas may be produced by them in a short space of time varying from eight to twenty-two standard sperm candles of six to the pound, each consuming 120 grains per hour.

If health and property are to be taken into consideration, no gas is fit for use which gives less illumination than eighteen candles, and nothing less should be allowed to be supplied.

A poor or bad illuminating gas is far richer than it ought to be in sulphur compounds, and in burning gives off too much poisonous sulphurous acid and other gaseous vapors, fearfully injurious to health. It is not safe to keep a picture of any value in a room where such gas is used. In fact, it tinges everything—paint, paper, engravings, lithographs, drapery and all other goods exposed for sale in the show windows of stores in this and other cities.

A large quantity of gas, generally estimated at from one-seventh to one-eighth of the whole production, is lost by leakage in Europe and in this country. Strange to say, that is not the case in this city. The company's main pipes lay deep under water, consequently little or no gas can escape.

The quality of all illuminating gases necessarily varies from the nature of the manufacture and the different qualities of coal and other materials. The quantity of gas made from one ton of coal varies from 8000 to 14,000 cubic feet.

The net cost to the companies, thirteen in number, of the twelve candle London gas, is under eighty cents per 1000 cubic feet, and in some parts of England it is much less. London gas consumers pay 4s 6d, or about one dollar and twelve cents per 1000 cubic feet, and in other parts of England as low as 2s 6d, or sixty-two and a half cents per 1000 cubic feet.

It may be interesting to the reader to know what sort of gas is supplied to some of the largest cities and towns. Vienna is rated at 9 candles; London, 12; Paris, 13; Birmingham, England, 15; Manchester, England, 22; Liverpool, England, 22; Glasgow, 28; Edinburgh, 28; Paisley, 30; Aberdeen, 35.

At some of the gas-works in England two qualities of gas are made, ordinary gas and cannel gas, the last-named gas having two-thirds more illuminating power than the former. The cannel coal gas is sold to consumers at six shillings, or $1 50, per 1000 cubic feet.

The burners made especially for the last-named gas consumes only a little over one-half the quantity, and gives a bright white light nearly down to the tip of the burner; it does not smoke, and it is free of most of the other nuisances found in the first named gas. Such a gas is much the cheapest in the end.

Diminution of light by admixture of air with cool gas was determined by Professor Frankland. The results of his experiments are as follows: Pure cannel gas, 100; gas with one per cent of air, 94; gas with two per cent of air, 89; gas with three per cent of air, 82, gas with four per cent of air, 74; gas with five per cent of air, 67; gas with six per cent of air, 56; gas with seven per cent of air, 47; gas with eight per cent of air, 42; gas with nine per cent of air, 36; gas with ten per cent of air, 33; gas with fifteen per cent of air, 20; gas with twenty per cent of air, 7; gas with thirty per cent of air, 2; gas with forty per cent of air, 0.

I give these figures simply to show one of the great causes of the deficiency of light in the city gas.

You frequently read in the daily papers, plenty of gas but no light.

PRICES OF GAS.

The following are the current rates paid for gas by consumers, per thousand cubic feet:

Albany	$2 50	Oswego	$3 50
Baltimore	2 75	Rochester	3 50
Boston	2 50	St. Louis	3 25
Chicago	2 50	Syracuse	3 25
Cleveland	2 50	Troy	3 25
Concord	3 20	Washington	3 50
Harlem	3 00	Hamilton	3 00
Lowell	2 75	London, Canada	3 00
Manchester	2 70	Montreal	2 60
New York	2 75	Quebec	2 30
New Orleans	3 50	Toronto	2 50

The above figures are copied from the *Scientific American.*

If gas consumers wish to learn the immense amount of profit made by the gas company first learn the price of coal supplied to the London companies, with the cost of labor, then take into consideration the loss of gas by leakage as set down at one-eighth of the whole production, he will then see how the thirteen London companies manufacture gas at or under eighty cents per 1000 feet.

If the valuable space in this journal could be given for the purpose I would state the full particulars, name of the companies, total capital employed, share capital drawing division, total profits, exclusive of interest paid, gas rental, sale of products, cost of coal, cost of manufacture and management, profitable price paid for coal per ton, corresponding number of tons of coal carbonized, production of gas at 9200 cubic feet per ton.

Without going further into the above mentioned particulars, it would be an easy matter to learn the difference in cost of labor, management and cost of gas making materials, etc., not forgetting the quantity of gas saved from leakage by the pipe being laid under water.

I am greatly mistaken if a good illuminating gas could not be profitably manufactured in this city and sold to the consumer at or under $2 25 per thousand cubic feet; do away with the gas monopoly, then you would see how quickly it would be done; yes, well done, and return a good interest on moneys invested.

The city gas should be tested at least three times every evening. The person appointed to conduct such testing should see that no enriching materials were used to increase the illuminating power above the general city supply. The average of the tests to be taken as the illuminating power of the gas for that day and published in the daily journals of the city.

A see by this morning's papers a bill passed its first reading in our Legislature to put restrictions, if not a complete suspension, to the sale of volatile or carbon oils manufactured from gas tar, petroleum or other articles.

Should such a bill pass the Senate the Gas Company will have the gas consumers completely by the nose. Each and every one of you may set down, smoke your cigar in comfort, and pay more for lighting your establishments a few hours in the evening with gas than you pay for rent.

Gentlemen, I will show you how easy this great monopoly may be done away with.

First—Return to the Gas Company all their meters, demand your deposits; that amount in itself will form a nucleus to start a company of your own, not only for lighting your stores and private residences, but do every description of cooking. The atmospheric air being forced into your houses by a much greater pressure than gas; by simply heating it you could keep your houses warmed up to any temperature you please. In summer you may cool your houses and keep them well ventilated by simply passing the atmospheric air through refrigerators.

Many persons may think it an impossibility to accomplish what I have above stated. I will, in a few words, explain how effectually it may be done:

First—Prepare to light your stores with coal oil lamps for a few weeks. The Brooklyn storekeepers have shown you how that could be done.

Second—Select space in two or more parts of the city; erect on them immense atmospheric air holders, similar to the gas holders in form, but of a much greater capacity to each holder; have a 100-horse power engine, with a pair of good double action air pumps, or fans, sufficient to keep the holders filled. While that work is being accomplished, lay down main pipes through your streets.

When you have your atmospheric air holders in proper working order, and your main pipes laid through your streets, with pipes running into your houses similar to gas pipes, you will then require good carburetters, constructed on scientific principles.

The last and most important article you would require is a good volatile carbon oil. That article is now to be obtained in any, in fact all parts of the known world. It is inexhaustible. The natural heat of the earth is constantly and slowly distilling and will continue to distil the finest and best illuminating gas to the end of time. It is my opinion that more of that beautiful gas is going to waste through its not being collected than would light up the whole United States, and give a much better illumination than the gas companies' coal gas.

With the above mentioned appliances and materials I would guarantee your having a bright, steady, white light, having the illuminating quality of at least fifty per cent greater than the gas now supplied to this city, and at a cost of one-half the sum you now pay for a gas that is injurious to the health of yourselves and your families, and destructive to your property.

Gentlemen, look scientifically into this matter. If you find any statement in this article incorrect I will thank you for throwing a better light on the subject. I also believe the public generally will look upon you as their benefactor.

The amount of cash necessary to carry out all that I have herein stated could be easily and readily obtained. You require no charter to lay wind pipes through your streets. No company could undersell you. It is exactly the thing wanted in every house in the world. Who would be without the means of warming his house in winter, cooling it in the long hot summer months, and at any moment, by turning on a stop-cock, have a sufficient fire for every description of cooking, and, lastly, have a brilliant light in the evening? Could there be one housekeeper in this great city found who would not have all these comforts if he could obtain them at so small a cost?

To a certainty the atmospheric light is not more, if as dangerous as the Gas Company's hydrogen gas. We seldom hear of an accident by its use. Should anything of that kind occur, it may be generally traced to carelessness. How often do we read of gas explosions? If gas coal is not carefully inspected it is liable to spontaneous combustion on land and sea. Can any person inform me of the number of ships that have gone down with all on board, by the spontaneous ignition and combustion of coal? One of those accidents happened not long since in this city. How frequently you read of the streets and houses being blown up by gas? The gas holders that are so carefully watched have exploded, dealing death and destruction of property in its vicinity. The great city of London, with its thirteen gas companies, all but two of which are within four miles of Charing Cross, the heart of London, has its monster gas holders, one of which, placed at the Hackney Road station, measuring two hundred feet in diameter, eighty feet high, and containing 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, and with an electric machine properly adjusted to it London could be more effectually destroyed than by any battery that could be brought to bear on it. It would be quite impossible to produce such a result with the atmospheric light. Small accidents may happen through downright carelessness.

A mixture of atmospheric air and hydrogen coal gas, is nearly as explosive as dynamite. The fire-damp in the mines of richly bituminous coal proves the above statement.

On another occasion, if space in your valuable journal could be allowed, I would say a few words on coal oil lamp explosions and show the remedy for it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—All persons having claims against the estate of Frank Hawthorn, M. D., deceased, are notified to present the same to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the deceased are notified to make payment of their indebtedness to me.
LEVI J. HARRIS,
Testamentary Executor of Frank Hawthorne, deceased. mh7 3t

Office of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.—The monthly installment of TEN PER CENT on subscriptions to the capital stock of this company is now due and payable. The subscribers who have so nobly responded in favor of this great home enterprise will further show their earnestness by sending in the amount of their installments to the office of the company, No. 38 Magazine street.

By order of the Board.

E. B. WHEELOCK, President.

E. L. RANLETT, Secretary. mh2 7t

Office Executive Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, Parish of St. John the Baptist, February 23, 1876.—The officers and members of the above committee are hereby notified to attend a meeting of said committee on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, at 7 P. M., at the Courthouse in Carrollton.
Business.—1. To determine the status of the committee. 2. To determine as to the alleged vacancy in the twelfth ward, parish of Jefferson, created by the removal of — Littlefield, etc. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.
HENRY DEMAS,
President Senatorial Committee, Sixth District.
fe25 td

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Fourth Congressional District Convention.—We, the undersigned residents of the Fourth Congressional District, in accordance with the resolution passed and adopted at the last Congressional Convention, held at Coushatta, believe that it will subserve the best interests of the Republican party that the Congressional Convention to nominate a member of Congress from said Fourth Congressional District, be held at the City Hall, in Shreveport, on the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF MAY, 1876, and it is hereby ordered that the convention be held at the place above mentioned.

H. C. MYERS,	THOMAS JOHNSON,
C. C. ANTOINE,	H. RABY,
WILLIAM HARPER,	A. B. LEVISEE,
M. H. TWITCHELL,	SAMUEL THOMAS,
RAFORD BLUNT,	E. W. DEWEES,
L. W. BAKER,	

New Orleans March 2, 1876. mh2

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Engagement for one week only of the distinguished artistes, the
WALLACE SISTERS,
Supported by their select company of twenty-five artists and a grand orchestra.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 6, 7 and and 8, and extra Matinee on Wednesday, John Brougham's great sensational drama,
MINNIE'S LUCK;
OR, UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE,
Played 100 nights at Wallack's Theatre, New York.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 9, 10 and 11—Fred Marsden's romantic drama, JACQUETTE; or, IN THE TOILS.
Saturday Matinee and Sunday Night—MINNIE'S LUCK. mh7

VARIETIES THEATRE.
"THE LADIES' THEATRE."
Last nights of the brilliant comedian,
MR. FRANK S. CHANFRAU.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, TWO ORPHANS — The best of American dramas, KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. MATINEE—Wednesday Noon, March 8.
Friday, Farewell Benefit. Mr. Chanfrau's Farewell, Mr. and Mrs. CHANFRAU jointly appear. A double bill. Two acts each of SAM and KIT, and the ROUGH DIAMOND.
KIT MATINEE—Saturday Noon.
Monday, March 13—The beautiful Miss MAY HOWARD. mh5

GLOBE THEATRE,
Corner of Baronne and Perdido streets.
James Flynne.....Lessee and Manager
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OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
The only Variety Theatre in the City.
The new appearances this week are:

Little Ardine,	La Belle Louise,
Miss Ella St. Clair,	Miss Belle Ferguson,
Miss Sallie Antonio,	Miss Sallie Winters,
Miss Julia Leavitt,	Miss Mollie Brown,
Miss Blanche Selwyn,	Miss Jennie Southern,

And all the old favorites will appear in a Sparkling Novelty Olio. The only place in the city to see the Grand French
CAN-CAN.
mh5

EXPOSITION HALL—TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1876, at half-past seven o'clock, the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS will address the Louisiana Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, for the benefit of their relief fund. Subject: "The Mexican war and its results." Tickets fifty cents. The secretary and committees will be in attendance daily at No. 53 St. Charles street (next door to Western Union Telegraph office) to provide tickets and give all information desired.
J. BEM. CHANDLER, Secretary.
mh4 3t*

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Positively Five Days Only,
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Two Performances Daily—Afternoon at one, Evening at eight o'clock. Doors open at twelve and seven o'clock.
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The Great Original and Renowned
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Together with the Infinitesimal
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Will appear in a variety of fascinating performances, consisting of Songs, Duets, Dances, Dialogues, Comic Acts and Laughable Sketches, as given before the Potentates of the Earth during their celebrated Three Years' Tour Around the World.
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Children Under Ten Years.....Twenty-five Cents.
Reserved Seats.....Seventy-five Cents.
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Ladies and children are considerately advised to attend the day exhibition, and thus avoid the crowd and confusion of the evening performance.
Reserved Seats for sale at M. ELIE'S, MUSIC STORE, No. 153 Canal street. mh4

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Skins on hand and Trimmings cut to any width.
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SILK SCARFS, plain and fringed, twenty, fifty, sixty and seventy-five cents.
Elegant Embroidered LINEN SETS OF COLLARS and CUFFS, only fifty cents a set, worth $1 25.
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Four blade Pearl Handle POCKET KNIVES, extra quality, $1.
Completely Furnished Lamps, $1.
Carpet RUGGS, $1.
Extra large Oil Cloth RUGS, $1.
Extra large LOOKING-GLASSES, $1.

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SKIRTS, CHEMISES, NIGHT GOWNS,
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All elegantly gotten up and embroidered, $1 apiece.
Fine Embroidered and Tucked INFANTS' ROBES, $1 up.
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PULL-BACKS, all sizes, $1 up.
Very large CHROMOS, ready framed, in fine Walnut Frames, $1.
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Linen CUFFS, six pairs for $1.
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Ladies' Merino VESTS, $1, extra quality.

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