

The Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1872.

NUMBER 61.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Registration.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office of State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1872.

In conformity with the provisions of section twenty of an act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the State, etc.," approved March 16, 1870, notice is hereby given that the offices of the Assistant Supervisors of Registration of the several election precincts of the parish of Orleans, are now open for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the parish of Orleans, and will remain open until SATURDAY, October 26, 1872, Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

Office hours from 7 a. m. until 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m.

All qualified electors of the parish of Orleans who were not registered in 1870, and who now desire to register, and all voters registered in 1870 who have removed from the election precinct in which they then resided must make application for registry to the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the precinct in which they now reside.

All registered voters who have changed their place of residence within the election precinct in which they were registered in 1870 are notified to appear at the office of the Assistant Supervisor of Registration for the precinct and have such change noted upon the registry books and upon their certificates of registration.

The following is a list of the boundaries of the several election precincts, and the location of the registration office in each precinct:

FIRST ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Felicite Road, Thalia street, and Mississippi river. Office: No. 378 St. Charles, between Callopie and Clio streets.

SECOND ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Thalia street, Julia street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: No. 313 St. Charles, between Callopie and Clio streets.

THIRD ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Julia street, Canal street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: No. 245 Poydras, between Dryades and Rampart streets.

FOURTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Canal street, St. Louis street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: Corner Customhouse and Villere streets.

FIFTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by St. Louis street, St. Phillip street, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: Orleans street, between Villere and Robertson streets.

SIXTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by St. Phillip street, Esplanade street, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: Corner of Hospital and Bourbon street.

SEVENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Esplanade street, Elysian Fields street, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: Corner of Dauphine and Union streets.

EIGHTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Elysian Fields street, Lafayette avenue, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: No. 456 Dauphine street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets.

NINTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Lafayette avenue, Fisherman's Canal, Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. Office: No. 746 Dauphine street, between Clouet and Louis streets.

TENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Felicite road, First street and Mississippi river. Office: No. 143 St. Andrew street, corner of Annunciation street.

ELEVENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by First street, Toledano street and the Mississippi river. Office: Corner of Washington and Magazine streets.

TWELFTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Toledano street, Napoleon avenue and the Mississippi river. Office: Magazine street, between Berlin and Milan streets.

THIRTEENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Napoleon avenue, Peters avenue, Mississippi river. Office: corner of Magazine and Napoleon avenue.

FOURTEENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

Bounded by Peters avenue, lower line of Carrollton, Mississippi river and rear of city. Office: Clay avenue, between Laurel and Market streets.

FIFTEENTH ELECTION PRECINCT.

All that portion of the parish of Orleans upon the right bank of the Mississippi river. Office: Courthouse, Algiers.

B. P. BLANCHARD,

State Registrar of Voters and Supervisor of Registration, parish of Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good Books for All.

"BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS."

Works that should be found in every Library—within the reach of all readers—works to entertain, instruct and improve. Copies will be sent by return post, on receipt of price.

NEW PHYSIOLOGY, or Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperament and External Form, and especially in the "Human Face Divine," with more than One Thousand Illustrations. By S. R. Wells. Price \$5.00.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A Ready Prescriber and Hygienic Adviser. With Reference to the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualties of every kind. With a Glossary and copious Index. By Joel Shaw, M.D. Illustrated with nearly 300 Engravings. One large volume intended for use in the Family. \$4.00.

HOW TO READ CHARACTER. A New Illustrated Hand-book of Phrenology and Physiognomy, for Students and Examiners, with a Chart for recording the sizes of the organs of the Brain, in the Delineation of Character, with upwards of 170 Engravings, latest and best. Muslin, \$1.25.

THE PARENTS' GUIDE; or Human Development through Inherited Tendencies. By Mrs. HESTER PENDELTON. Second edition revised and enlarged. One vol. 12mo. Price \$1.50.

CONSTITUTION OF MAN. Considered in relation to External Objects. By GEORGE COMBE. The only authorized American Edition. With Twenty Engravings, \$1.75.

THE HYGIENIC HAND-BOOK: a Practical Guide for the Sick-Room. Alphabetically arranged with Appendix. By R. T. TRALL. One vol. 12mo, 300 pp. Muslin. \$2.00.

"HOW TO WRITE," "HOW TO TALK," "HOW TO BEHAVE," and "HOW TO DO BUSINESS," a Hand-Book indispensable for Home Improvement, in one vol. \$2.25.

WEDLOCK; or, the Right Relation of the Sexes. Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, and showing who may and who may not marry. A guide for both sexes. \$1.50.

ORATORY—SACRED AND SECULAR; or, the Extensive Speaker. Including a Chairman's Guide for conducting Public Meetings according to Parliamentary forms. \$1.50.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANCY, Physiological and Moral Treatment. By Andrew Combe, M. D. \$1.50.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. A Manual for Students, showing the most scientific and rational application to all forms of Acute and Chronic Disease by the different combinations of Electricity, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, and Human Magnetism. \$2.00.

HISTORY OF SALEM WITCHCRAFT; "The Planchette Mystery," and "Modern Spiritualism," with Dr. Doddridge's Dream, in one vol. Price, \$1.00.

ZION'S FABLES. The People's Pictorial Edition. Beautifully illustrated with nearly Sixty Engravings. Cloth, gilt, beveled boards. Only \$1.00.

POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN. With Notes. Beautifully illustrated. Cloth, gilt, beveled boards. \$1.00.

THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE. A New Pocket Dictionary and Reference Book. Embracing Synonyms, Technical Terms, Abbreviations, Foreign Phrases, Writing for the Press, Punctuation, Proof-Reading, and other valuable information. 75 cents.

PHRENOLOGICAL BUST. Showing the latest classification, and exact location of all the Organs of the Brain. It is divided so as to show each Organ on one side; and all the groups on the other. Sent by express. Price, \$2.00.

Inclose amount in a Registered Letter, or in a P. O. Order for one or for all the above, and address S. R. WELLS, publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents Wanted.

Who Abolished Slavery.

From the Philadelphia North American.

At last came the proposition to abolish slavery forever by constitutional amendment. Here was an opportunity for the Democracy to show their love for justice and humanity. The amendment was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 38 to 6—of the 38 voting yeas two were Democrats. The nays were, it is unnecessary to say, all Democrats. Six Senators dodged the test, all of them Democrats. So much for the Senate. In the House the amendment failed at first by substantially a party vote—95 yeas to 66 nays. But on the 31st day of January, 1865, the House concurred in the action of the Senate by a vote of 119 to 56. Of the 119 yeas 15 were Democrats, while 56 voting "no" were all Democrats. Eight Democrats dodged. Of the eight Pennsylvania Democrats who voted not to abolish slavery, such are now living are for Mr. Greeley. Mr. Randall is managing the campaign in this State for the Democracy in Mr. Greeley's interest.

WELCOME HOME.

MON. J. MILTON TURNER.

The distinguished Missourian named above, is the accredited Resident Minister and Consul General from the Republic of the United States near the Republic of Liberia. He has spent not quite two years in his honorable position, but returns to his native home, bringing with him the entire approval of the government upon his official conduct. Mr. Turner is a Missourian by birth, having been born and bred in St. Louis. He has won his own fame, and is universally esteemed for his intelligence and ability. He is a man of fine attainments and ranks among the ablest public speakers in the State. His return home a few days ago, was the proper signal for a public demonstration by his admirers. A public reception was therefore tendered him by the Attuck's Blues, who received him at East St. Louis, at 12 o'clock, M., amid the wildest demonstrations by the immense throng that gathered there to welcome him home. He was seated in a magnificent barouche drawn by four beautiful horses. This outfit was superb, and was driven with great care and dignity. Mr. Turner occupied the left side of the vehicle, his companion on the right. Escorted by an attachment from the Attuck's Blues, who were out in full uniform making an excellent appearance. They crossed the Mississippi on the Belleville, leaving which they passed down Fourth street amid the waving of flags, banners, handkerchiefs, &c. Passing the Democrat office, Mr. Turner stood with head uncovered in acknowledgment of the demonstration, and his compliment was duly acknowledged by the proprietors. Cheers greeted the procession as it passed under the Grant & Wilson flag suspended from the Headquarters of the State Central Committee at Fourth and Pine streets, and all along the route to his quarters, the presence of the distinguished arrival was greeted with the liveliest demonstration. Reaching the Missouri Boarding House of Mr. Henry Turner, at 819 N. 11th street, he alighted from the vehicle and was conducted to the balcony, accompanied with many of our prominent citizens, led off by Mr. C. H. Tandy. Being introduced he acknowledged his gratitude and pleasure in a very neat, concise and touching address, equal to any we have ever heard delivered on a like occasion. His acknowledgments to the Attuck's Blues, and citizens generally, and his allusion to the changes which had taken place in his absence was greeted with deafening cheers. At the conclusion of his remarks the crowd dispersed, and Mr. Turner visited the Attuck's Blues at their armory, where he was warmly greeted and made a few remarks. A few hours later he was tendered a collation at Mr. Turner's, and in company with several gentlemen enjoyed himself till a late hour in the afternoon. At night he attended a public meeting at the Temple by the Miasouri Club, and in response to repeated calls, made a few remarks. On Wednesday night by special request he spoke to a crowded house, at the Temple on the issues of the day. Those who know him will readily measure the character of the occasion. He was perhaps never more completely himself, or ever more eloquent than on this occasion. Round after round of applause greeted his eloquent and well-rounded periods. His blows fell with telling effect upon the Democracy. His health is good—but that of his inestimable companion is seriously impaired. Those who knew her before she left would readily detect in her system the presence of that insidious poison, which a residence in that country engraves in the system of those unused to that climate.

Friday night he accepted a complimentary banquet in St. Paul's

Chapel by the ladies' of St. Louis, where he was accompanied by many of the prominent leading men of St. Louis. A further notice of this entertainment may appear in our next. We understand that Mr. Turner proposes to give the public the benefit of his observations while abroad, in a lecture. Should he do so, the people at the places where he proposes to speak may expect a rare treat.—National Review.

The Escorial.

The dispatches by cable from Spain last week, relative to the burning of this noted building, were read with sadness, particularly by such as have had the good fortune to visit the Escorial in its splendor. The last telegram of the week, Saturday morning, noting the extinguishment of the conflagration with an estimated damage of only \$150,000, and the salvation of the many valuable objects to which it had been thought would perish, afforded much relief. A portion of the library of this palace was destroyed in 1671, 200 years ago, and again in 1761. Those who have seen this immense granite-looking pile could with difficulty believe it possible to burn, particularly marble mausoleum beneath it, in which were stored the porphyry coffins containing the remains of all the sovereigns of Spain since Charles V., which the first dispatch, mentioning the lightning stroke, said there was little prospect of saving. Yesterday morning a dispatch reduces the estimate of damage to \$125,000.

This palace and mausoleum of the kings of Spain is a very curious one, and since the destruction of the great banquet hall of Tamar or Tara (celebrated in poetry by Moore) which was 900 feet square, and which feasted 1000 guests daily and was the great seat of the Irish kings to the time of Niall, it is probably the largest in the world. It is situated in a barren region in the Gaudarama mountains of New Castile, twenty-four miles northwest from Madrid, built in fulfillment of a vow made by Philip II, that he would build the most magnificent monastery in the world if St. Lawrence would give him victory over the French in the battle of St. Quentin, 1557. St. Lawrence suffered martyrdom by being broiled on a gridiron, and the King ordered his architects to build the ground plain in form of a gridiron.

Twenty-one years' labor and \$15,000,000 were expended in completing the work. It is 69 feet high, 740 feet long and 580 wide. It contains a royal palace, chapel, monastery of 230 cells, two colleges, three chapter houses, three libraries, five great halls covered with the finest silk tapestry, with pictures from the masters, six dormitories, three hospitals, twenty-seven other halls, nine refectories, five infirmaries, a countless number of apartments for attendants, eighty staircases, 1110 windows looking outward and 1578 inward, or, including outhouses, 4000 windows in all, besides fourteen gates and eighty-six fountains. The whole edifice is built of white stone, spotted with gray, resembling granite. The church part of the building is in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, and has forty chapels, all the floor paved with marble, with a dome 330 feet above it, painted to represent heaven, and the artist's likeness sits on a white throne therein. The mausoleum, under the high altar, already mentioned, is of the finest marble, and was added by Philip IV., designed from the Roman Pantheon. It is octagonal thirty-six feet high, with jasper and black marble walls. It was from this great library that Prescott, Irving, Motley and Ticknor drew their greatest stores of Spanish history. So that, even if the Escorial be destroyed, we can, Jared Sparks says, "read the history of the Spanish empire, not in the ancient Spanish authors, not in black letter chronicles, but in the volumes of Prescott," and the other authors named above.—Republican.

The Black Man of the South and the Rebels; or, The Characteristics of the Former and the Recent Outrages of the Latter.

The publication of the book with the above title is certainly a timely one. It makes its appearance just at the moment when it can serve as a powerful and effective campaign document in the interests of the National Republican party. The testimony which it bears is not to be gainsaid; for its every page is stamped with that Christian earnestness and sincerity which prompted its author in giving his evidence, to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. How appalling that truth is and how clearly it indicates to every voter the course to be pursued by him in the pending Presidential canvass in order to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities as are therein depicted, will be readily appreciated by all who peruse the volume. The story of the book is briefly as follows.

The author, an old anti-slavery man, whose faith had been tested and whose zeal had been increased by an active participation in all the trials and dangers of the Kansas struggle, felt impelled by duty, at the close of the rebellion, to remove to Georgia and labor for the spiritual and material well-being of the freedmen. Having this end in view, he purchased a plantation which he cultivated by the aid of hired negro help, and with the intention of ultimately dividing it up and selling it in small portions to the laborers, for whose mental improvement he cared by establishing, first, a Sunday school, and afterwards a week-day school. In all of these efforts he was zealously seconded by a few friends, among whom were his wife, sister, and mother, the last mentioned having considerably overpassed the three-score years and ten allotted to man by the Psalmist. How this enterprise sped, amid sickness and straitened finances, and in aid, too, of objects rendered intractable by previous servitude, is fully set forth in these interesting pages; how, at first, it experienced sullen tolerance at the hands of the projector's rebel neighbor; how it had to encounter their fierce opposition, after Andy Johnson's attempted reconstruction policy had revived their hopes; and how that opposition ripened at length into acts of personal violence, and the most shameful exhibitions of Ku-klux barbarism and atrocity. It is not to be wondered at that so trying an ordeal, coupled with a release from its perils through the action of a Republican Congress and the energetic measures of the present administration, should have rendered the writer of this book an earnest Grant man, not to be shaken by any allegations of military despotism, or by any suggestions of nepotism and gift-taking. In a letter recently written to one of his friends, he thus gives expression to his feelings and purposes: "You remember my conversation with Grant in 1863, and that he then said to me, 'You shall be protected.' Nobly he kept that promise, when we consider the absence of power on his part; but when the Ku-klux bill was passed and he commenced enforcing it, a gladsome shout of deliverance arose from every negro cabin and every Union man's house. Oh! you cannot imagine the change that was then wrought. I put up my rifle in its sheath, laid away my revolver, and for the first time, almost, walked abroad on my farm, fearless of rebel bullets. I 'rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory,' and if General Grant had put into office all his sons and his sons' sons unto the hundredth remove, and cousins innumerable, and had accepted a house in every city in the country, I should go for him, on account of his enforcement of that bill."

The book, a handsome volume of 562 pages illustrated by nine engravings of scenes described in the text, can be procured from the booksellers at the retail price of \$2.—Circular No. 20.

FIJI ISLANDS.

The New Kingdom of Fiji—Cakobau Rex.

We have received copies of the "Fiji Government Gazette," the official organ of "Cakobau Rex," of Cakobau, King of the Cannibal Islands. The contents of these papers are all official in their character, consisting of royal proclamations and notices of the passage of acts of Parliament, of the meetings of courts and of the awarding of contracts.

The official language is, we presume, Polynesian, but the organ is printed in English, and the signature of "F. W. Hennings, Acting Chief Secretary," seems to signify that English is to be dominant soon if it is not already. The "magistrates" are natives; the wardens, postmaster, judges, ministers and official secretaries, so far as we can learn from their names, are all British or American. The government offices were closed on Easter, and the King has adopted the idea of a national thanksgiving, having fixed on the 11th April, which month, in the Southern Hemisphere, corresponds to our November. The reason for thankfulness on this occasion is declared to be that "it pleased Almighty God to deliver Fiji from the perils and disasters attendant upon the visitations of hurricanes and tempestuous weather at the present season," and the day is set apart as a holiday. We have no doubt that many of the older natives would take much pleasure in the day if they could enjoy a feast of "long pig," the significant name by which they familiarly designate the human roast.

We have no details in regard to the constitution of the new kingdom, but there is a Cabinet, a Parliament and a supreme court, and with the large influence of Britons and Americans, we may feel confident that the government will never be despotic. As steamers and sailing vessels frequently touch at the Islands, their importance is rapidly increasing especially since the mail line between California and New Zealand may halt at Levuka, the chief town of the group. The population is 150,000, or about twice as large as that of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The change in the social condition of the people within the last twenty years has been great. In 1850 the Fijians were among the most miserable savages. Cannibalism was a common practice. It was reported that one chief had eaten or helped to eat 300 persons. The old people, when unable to take care of themselves, were strangled; at the death of a chief his wives and slaves were slain; and children could be slain by their parents, slaves by their masters, and common people by their chiefs, without any danger from law or public opinion. Murder was honorable, war frequent, and universal distrust prevailed. Not half the people died by natural death. A superstitious religion added to the misery of the population, and the despotic power of the chiefs. The Fijians of our time will not be blamed for the past which they inherited from their fathers, if they will but adhere to the principles civilization.—American News.

Greeley on Masonry.

Perhaps it would be well for some of our Masonic brethren, before casting their vote for the renowned sage of Chappaqua, to know of his persecution and onslaught upon Masonry. Horace Greeley has always been, as is to-day, the inveterate enemy to Masonry. In the days of Morgan his articles steeped in the bitterness of gall, issued with deadly hatred from his pen and ever since whenever an opportunity offered he has taken occasion to vent out his spleen in a manner that was shocking to decency. If any one has any doubts as to this, they have but to turn to Parton's Life of Horace Greeley, and they will find the truth, which shows that he was the principal crusader against the order that was reverence and adored. With these glaring facts before you, brethren, will you vote for a life-long enemy and defamer of your beloved institution. A. J. 1872.

Published every Saturday.
114 CARondelet Street,
New Orleans La.

G. BROWN, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
Six Months \$2 50
Twelve Months 5 00
Single Copies 7 5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Days	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1st	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20							
2nd	7	9	12	20	35							
3rd	9	12	20	35	50							
4th	15	25	35	50	70							
5th	20	35	45	60	85							
6th	24	42	50	70	105							
7th	45	80	120	175	250							

Transient advertisements, \$1 50 per line for first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements exchanged twenty cents per line each week.

Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Engraving Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

General Notices printed on shortest notice with quickest dispatch.

Circulars, Programmes, General Cards, Posters, etc., etc., guaranteed to give general satisfaction to all who wish to secure our services.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

State of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF STATE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS,
New Orleans, September 2, 1872.

Assistant Supervisors of Registration and Clerks for the several election precincts of the parish of Orleans:

Asst. Sup. Clerk. Clerk.

A. A. Ward. T. D. Dimitry.

M. Van Hooten. J. P. Childress.

D. Houston. George Koefoer.

Hos. Duffy. C. Cavanaugh.

E. C. Barry. F. Mooney.

E. W. Nikoll. F. Lamschi.

Thos. Fernon. R. Dueros.

Wm. Swan. Geo. Delamore.

A. C. Kinella. A. H. Bourges.

A. C. Weaver. Ed. Gannon.

J. R. A. Gauthreaux.

James Oggs. Felix Sauva.

E. R. Chevally. C. C. Piper.

L. B. Morel. Frank G. Lockwood.

Bel. Kelly. E. B. Guion.

Assistant Supervisors and Clerks who have not received their appointments, as well as early as possible at the office of the State Registrar of Voters, No. 224 Canal street, corner of Dryades, and

B. P. BLANCHARD,

Registrar of Voters, and Supervisor of Registration, Parish of Orleans.

CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD—Thomas Isabelle, President; Secretary, St. Charles street, between Esplanade and Polyanthia streets; meets every Monday evening at 7.

SECOND WARD—C. F. Glandin, President; Secretary, Guided; meets between Barronne and Carondelet streets every Tuesday evening at 7.

THIRD WARD—E. P. Chase, President; Secretary, Sec'y; meets Monday evening at 7.

FOURTH WARD—R. C. Howard, President; Secretary, Tremé; meets Monday evening at 7.

FIFTH WARD—Joseph Pollin, President; Secretary, Toulouse; meets between Barronne and Carondelet streets every Monday evening at 7.

SIXTH WARD—F. P. Benedict, President; Secretary, Ursulines near Tremé; meets Monday evening at 7.

SEVENTH WARD—J. B. Jourdain, President; Secretary, Union; meets Monday evening at 7.

EIGHTH WARD—E. V. Leclerc, Secretary; meets Monday evening at 7.

NINTH WARD—Samuel Carter, President; Secretary, Wz; meets Monday evening at 7.

TENTH WARD—E. P. Duchalange, Secretary; F. K. Hyde, Secretary; meets between Camp and Jackson streets, Tuesday evening at 7.

ELEVENTH WARD—S. M. Simms, Secretary; Louis Carter, Secretary; corner of Dryades streets; meets Monday evening at 7.

TWELFTH WARD—D. C. Woodruff, Secretary; J. B. Winters, Secretary; meets Monday evening, 7, at City Hall, Jefferson street.

THIRTEENTH WARD—J. B. Gandet, Secretary; Wm. Banduit, Secretary; corner of Magazine and Cadiz; meets Monday evening at 7.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Madison Powell, Secretary; meets between Chestnut and Magazine streets Tuesday evening at 7.

FIFTEENTH WARD—B. Buchanan, Secretary; H. W. Farrow, Secretary; corner of Magazine and Jackson; meets Monday evening at 7.

J. E. Wallace
Attorney at Law,
60 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.