

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. DAILY (published every evening and Sunday morning) per annum \$10; and at same rate half-yearly and quarterly.

ADVERTISING RATES-DAILY.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square (ten lines of solid matter) first insertion; 50 cents on subsequent consecutive insertions.

Table with 12 columns (1 mo., 2 mo., 3 mo., 6 mo., 12 mo.) and 12 rows (One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve) showing advertising rates.

Monthly advertisements, having the run of the paper, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Editorial page monthly advertisements, each square, \$20 per month.

Rates for Advertising in the Weekly New Orleans Democrat.

Transient and general rates the same as for Daily.

Table with 12 columns (1 mo., 2 mo., 3 mo., 6 mo., 12 mo.) and 12 rows (One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve) showing advertising rates for the Weekly New Orleans Democrat.

NOTES.

Kansas anticipates a very large emigration in the spring from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

The Presbyterian Church at River Bend, Dakota, is almost entirely Indian. The pastor and elders are Indians, as are also 120 of the members.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, calculates that Australia, which now has 2,000,000 of population, will have, in 1850, 51,000,000 of English-speaking people.

The oldest church warden's accounts in England are in possession of the parish church of St. Michael's, at Bath. They cover the period from the year 1819 to the middle of Elizabeth's reign.

A solemn warning has been issued by the Women's Christian Association of Memphis to the mothers of that city, urging them not to allow their children to join the maskers on Mardi Gras day, either in the scenes upon the streets or in the ballrooms, claiming these indulgences to be sources of sin and shame.

The Grand Duke Nicholas threatened to shoot a number of Russian officers who asked either for the opening of the campaign or that they should be sent into proper winter quarters.

The Pope will confer the dignity of Cardinal at the next consistory on the Archbishops of Salzburg, Vienna, and Rheims, the Bishop of Poitiers, and some Italian bishops. The Archbishops of Saragossa and Santiago will also be created Cardinals.

When they cry "Wolf!" in the government of Saratoff, Russia, it means something. During the last two years the wolves there have devoured, according to the official returns, 21,000 horses, 10,000 horned cattle, 33,000 sheep, 8,000 swine, 1000 dogs and 18,000 fowls.

A woman named Marie Coe was sentenced to twenty years at hard labor for the murder of her sister Julia, in Paris. While the trial was going on she constantly wore a long black crepe veil. "Why do you wear this veil?" asked one of the officials. To which the sweet girl gently replied: "I am in mourning for my poor sister!"

A bill was recently introduced in the German Reichstag by Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg to protect useful birds from destruction. It proposes to impose a fine for either killing or entrapping them, and requests the Chancellor to seek co-operation from the other continental powers in protecting the birds.

The bill for repressing abuses by the clergy, now before the Italian Parliament, provides that any clergyman who preaches or writes against the laws or acts of the government, or who distributes papers to provoke disobedience, shall suffer two years' imprisonment and pay a fine of \$400.

English butchers have adopted an ingenious method of disgusting their customers with American meat. They are buying up all the old worn-out bulls and emaciated cows, and labeling them when dressed, "Real American beef, not frozen."

The name of Col. W. P. Hall was put in nomination by Mr. Washburne, of Morehouse, Senator Wheeler taking the occasion to address the Assembly in eulogistic terms of Col. Hall, whom he recommended as in every respect worthy of the votes of the Assembly for U. S. Senator. Mr. Texada withdrew the name of Judge Jeffries as a candidate for the position.

There being no choice, the Senate withdrew. The House now took up again Senate bill No. 54, on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the report of the conference committee was adopted.

A motion to lay on the table made by Mr. Jones, of Orleans, resulted in yeas 30, nays 35. The motion was lost. A message from the Senate had passed finally Senate bills No. 45; No. 81, substitute for Senate bills Nos. 60 and 64, and Senate bill No. 76. Also, that the Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate had signed Senate bill No. 28, and requesting the signature of the Speaker of the House to the same.

Senate bill No. 54 came up again. Mr. Jones explained his reasons for voting to lay on the table. The State, he said, could remit penalties on State taxes. It was his desire that all past penalties should be remitted. But the State could not wipe out the penalties imposed by municipal corporations. In many cases these penalties were pledged to their creditors, and the remission of

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at the usual hour, 12 m., Lieut. Gov. Wiltz presiding, and a quorum present.

Prayer by Rev. Thos. F. Markham. A message from the House announced concurrence in Senate bill No. 78, to authorize candidates for State offices to contest before the courts.

The Senate joined the House to ballot for United States Senator, and returning resumed their regular proceedings at 12:30.

Mr. Goode, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably, with an amendment, on House bill 61, relative to traverse of answers of garnishees, and unfavorably on House bill 35, to repeal section 83 of 1869, relative to the extension of criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace in St. Landry parish. The committee report that they question the constitutionality as well as the general propriety of the bill.

Dr. Perkins, chairman, reported for the Committee on Health and Quarantine, with an amendment to Senate bill 70, providing for a city small-pox hospital, and unfavorably on House bill No. 87, as it included the same subject as the Senate bill.

Mr. Texada, chairman, for Committee on Inland Navigation, reported a substitute for Senate bill No. 48, relative to branch pilots.

Mr. Mitchell gave notice of a bill to authorize the police jury of Claiborne parish to bond its public debt.

Mr. Kelly, without previous notice, introduced an act to incorporate Exempt Fire Company No. 6. Read and referred.

The resolution of Mr. Goode, to request the Committee on Railroads to confer with Mr. Charles Morgan and report whether he can be induced to extend his road west of Morgan City, was adopted.

A number of bills on first reading were read a second time and appropriately referred, viz: House bills Nos. 70, 74, 131, 63, 58, 64, 72, 86, 126, 127 and 117.

No. 70 refers to extending limits of Second Judicial District; 74 to filling vacancies in the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor; 86 to transfer of stocks; 127, to repealing the act to carry into effect article 133 of the constitution; and 117, to provide for the transfer of rights and franchises to purchasers of railroads under foreclosure of mortgage on the same, and to provide for the organization by such purchasers of new railroad companies, etc.

The special order of the day, Senate bill No. 18, relative to expenses in criminal proceedings, was postponed till 1 o'clock Saturday, on motion of Mr. Robertson.

The police bill, No. 71, reported unfavorably for the committee by Mr. Kelly, for the majority, and by Mr. Ogden, by substitute for himself as the minority, was, on motion of Mr. Ogden, together with the substitute, made the special order for 1 o'clock Monday, and the bill ordered to be printed.

The report of the committee on House bill No. 113, excluding certain limits of the city from drainage tax, was read and laid over.

Mr. Texada, as chairman of the committee, reported back Senate bill No. 37, as favorably covered by the previous bill. A message from the House asked concurrence in House bill 75, limiting corporations in the creation of debts, and House bill No. 95, defining liens, etc., under tax judgments; and that the House had concurred in Senate amendments to the bill fixing compensation of clerks, etc., in the Governor's and other State offices, and that the Speaker of the House had signed the bill providing for the promulgation of acts becoming laws by lapse of time allowed for return of same to the Legislature, and the bill relative to the reconstitution of judges, etc.

Senate bill No. 79—the education bill—was taken up from the unfinished business of the previous day's session and acted on by sections.

At 2 1/2 p.m., after the adoption of the first sections, with amendments, down to section 12, the Senate went into executive session, after which the education bill was resumed and further adopted, with amendments, down to section 16, of the 42 sections of the bill.

Pending the reading of section 17 the Senate adjourned till 12 m. Saturday.

THE HOUSE.

The House assembled at the usual hour. Speaker Bush in the chair and a quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palmer. Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Fitzpatrick of Orleans moved to reconsider the vote by which was passed Senate bill No. 54, remitting tax penalties in certain cases.

The motion was ruled out of order, Mr. Fitzpatrick having voted in the negative on the adoption of the report of the conference committee, by which the House receded from its amendments.

Mr. Young, of East Baton Rouge, however, renewed the motion. Pending consideration of the bill, the Senate entered the hall of the House and the General Assembly met in joint session and proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator with the following result:

Table showing Senate and House votes for United States Senator: Jones (Senate 29, House 68, Total 97), Gibson (Senate 1, House 10, Total 11), Wickliffe (Senate 1, House 10, Total 11), Egan (Senate 2, House 12, Total 14), Hall (Senate 12, House 22, Total 34).

The name of Col. W. P. Hall was put in nomination by Mr. Washburne, of Morehouse, Senator Wheeler taking the occasion to address the Assembly in eulogistic terms of Col. Hall, whom he recommended as in every respect worthy of the votes of the Assembly for U. S. Senator. Mr. Texada withdrew the name of Judge Jeffries as a candidate for the position.

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Senate bill No. 54 came up again. Mr. Jones explained his reasons for voting to lay on the table. The State, he said, could remit penalties on State taxes. It was his desire that all past penalties should be remitted. But the State could not wipe out the penalties imposed by municipal corporations. In many cases these penalties were pledged to their creditors, and the remission of

such penalties by the State was an utter waste of paper.

Gen. Young, of Claiborne, said he had voted not to lay the motion on the table, because he wished to hear what would be said in favor of remitting municipal penalties. He opposed this matter of the State interfering with municipal affairs. This system, we had had enough experience to judge, was a wrong one.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Orleans, could not see in what manner the interest and penalties on back taxes were pledged to the creditors of parishes and cities. He thought that to exclude municipal corporations amounted to special legislation.

Mr. Voorhies, of Orleans, spoke in favor of the reconsideration, and said that it was questionable, on constitutional grounds, whether municipal corporations had the right to pledge the interest and penalties on back taxes to their creditors. Neither could he see the justice of remitting penalties on parish taxes and not on municipal taxes.

Mr. Bridger, of Caldwell, explained that this remission of penalties did not apply to parish taxes. They were imposed in the parish only on State taxes. He objected to the insertion of the word municipal on similar grounds to those expressed by Gen. Young.

Mr. Hill, of Orleans, spoke at length in favor of inserting a clause that would relieve the taxpayers of New Orleans of the onerous burdens imposed on them by this system of penalties.

Mr. Huntington, of Orleans, took issue with Mr. Jones, on his proposition that these penalties were a pledge to the creditors of the city. Mr. Huntington further said that he knew of no constitutional provision that made even the taxes of the city a common pledge to its creditors. He was, therefore, in favor of relieving the taxpayers of the city as well as those of the country.

Mr. Lyons, of East Feliciana, opposed the reconsideration, on the ground that to send the bill back to the conference committee, when there were only five days of the session remaining, might be fatal, and the relief sought to be given to taxpayers would fail.

Mr. Jones, in reply to Mr. Hill, explained the law on which he based his objections.

Gen. Young again wished to call attention to the fact that no penalties were inflicted for the non-payment of parish taxes.

Mr. Newsum interrupted the speaker to say that in his parish, Tangipahoa, penalties were inflicted for delinquencies in the matter of parish taxes.

Mr. Hill, in answer to Mr. Jones, said that there never was any supposition made in framing the city budget that the ten per cent penalty on tax bills was pledged for the payment of the floating debt. In fact, when the budget is made, the expenditures are computed on the amount of taxes to be received during the year, without regard to any ten per cent penalty.

Mr. Lee, of St. Helena, also expressed views concurrent with those of Mr. Jones.

The question was put to vote. Yeas 33, nays 49. The motion to reconsider was lost.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

By Mr. Voorhies, of Orleans—A petition from the Colored Sisters of the Holy Family, asking for relief. Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

By Mr. Wilde, of Orleans, by consent—A bill to regulate and preserve the purity of elections. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill provides for the appointment in the city of New Orleans, and for each parish throughout the State, of a registrar of voters, who shall keep his office open all the year round for the purpose of registering voters, giving every one an opportunity, when he arrives at the age of twenty-one, of registering free of cost and without the jostling and crowding incident to registration under the present law, while the crowds everything into the space of a few weeks before the election.

Every person who shall have died or moved away, will have that fact discovered by the party canvassers during a campaign, and all persons who shall have removed from one parish, or in the city from one ward to the other, can, on presentation of their old certificate, have their new and latest place of residence noted on their certificate. Ten days before any election the registrar shall in conjunction with the sheriff and judge of the parish court, if in the country, and with the sheriff and mayor in the city of New Orleans, appoint three commissioners of election for each polling place throughout the parish or ward; the election to be held by and under the direction of said commissioners, who shall, after the election, send a compiled copy of returns to the parish registrar, who shall compile them and forward to the Secretary of State, who shall compile and promulgate the returns thus sent. A second copy from each polling place shall be filed with the clerk of the parish court, and a third with the sheriff.

The poll sheets upon which the election is held will be also furnished by the parish registrar to the commissioners of election, he being compelled to furnish, five days before an election, copies and names of every registered voter in their several election precincts or wards, to the commissioners, or through some mistake, or any cause whatever, the commissioners of election may not have been appointed, or may be absent, after waiting two hours, the citizens at the poll shall elect the three commissioners, who shall proceed to hold the election. If one commissioner is absent, the two present shall elect a third; if two are absent, the one present shall appoint another and the two elect a third, in order that there may be an election.

This section prevents any attempt at depriving any precinct or polling place from having full opportunity to vote.

The law also provides that the registrar shall register and issue a registration certificate pretty much the same as under the present law, to any citizen over 21 years of age, or any naturalized person who shall have obtained his majority. In case, however, if for any reason the registrar shall refuse to issue such certificate, the person refused can obtain a mandamus on sufficient proof compelling the registrar to issue such certificate, such writ to be issued free of cost. The registrar shall keep a book in which the names of all the registered voters of the parish shall be kept, and it is from this book the copies of lists of voters in each ward shall be made. The registrar shall at the time of any election establish in each parish or ward as many polling places or precincts as he may see fit; provided, that a sufficient number be provided so as to allow a full and easy vote.

The registrar is appointed by the Governor and holds office for a term of four years, his term being so arranged that he shall hold office for a year after any election, so as not to be affected

thereby. The system under the new law is much more effective in preventing fraud and dishonesty, and will be done at one-third what it now costs with all the cumbersome machinery of numerous clerks, supervisors, returning boards, etc.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. Jones of Orleans, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on Senate bills Nos. 75 and 59, and on House bill No. 133. Unfavorably on House bills Nos. 66 and 130.

House bills Nos. 129 and 135 were referred back without action, with the recommendation that they be referred to the Committee on Immigration, Agriculture and Commerce.

By substitute on House bills Nos. 136 and 137. The committee also submitted special report on sections 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59 of House bill No. 54. The report was received.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

House bill No. 54 was taken up. Mr. Smart, of Vernon, moved to take the first thirty-nine sections of the bill, to make a separate bill. Lost.

The bill was now taken up by sections, and acted upon for two hours. Senate bill to change the terms of courts in the parishes of Sabine and Red River was taken up and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 65—To authorize the consolidation of connecting and intersecting railroad companies, etc. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. Senate bill No. 76—To repeal an act to pay the militia and police called out to suppress insurrection, etc.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Senate bill No. 81—To repeal sections 3451, 3452, 3453 and 3454 of the Revised Statutes, etc.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill providing for obtaining and publishing reports of banks, trust companies, etc. Referred.

Mr. Young, of East Baton Rouge, called up House bill defining qualifications for justices of the peace and constables in the country parishes, etc. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bowden, of Franklin, by consent, introduced a bill to amend and re-enact section 683 of the Revised Statutes, relative to corporations.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee. By Mr. Newsum, of Tangipahoa—A petition from citizens of Amite City. Also, House bill No. 114, in connection therewith, to exempt persons owning property within the limits of Amite City from paying parish taxes and parish licenses, etc. Referred.

Mr. Lyons of East Feliciana, chairman of the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on a bill to incorporate Jackson Fire Company No. 18. Unfavorably on House bill No. 114, relating to Hoyville.

Favorably with amendments, on House bill No. 114, relative to the Terre-aux-Bœufs Railroad Company.

Mr. Leeds, of Orleans, chairman of the Special Committee on City Affairs, reported that it was unnecessary to report on a bill regarding the Hayes Hospital, the matter having been provided for already by legislation; unfavorably on a change of the city charter at present; by substitute for a bill relating to the fees of the Criminal Sheriff; favorably on House bill No. 123, creating the New Orleans Waterworks Company.

Mr. McClellan, of West Baton Rouge, moved a reconsideration of the vote postponing House bill No. 109. Adopted. The House adjourned.

CRUOKED JOE.

Bradley the Eighth as a Swearer and Political Gambler. (Courier-Journal.)

New York, Feb. 16.—It is two weeks since I have put pen to paper to let you know that New York still survives, even under the absence of William M. Everts, the legal apostle of Republicanism. During this time I have been, through the aid of the telegraph, watching the movements of Mr. Justice Bradley, old Joe Bradley, the only man in America considered competent to decide the vexed question of the presidential election. The first decision of the hybrid Commission was significant. I could not help uttering a triumphant croak over this proof of the justness of my prediction, coupled with an anathema upon old Joe. In one respect the Republican leaders are smarter than the Democrats. They know how to pick out a man or a tool. They helped to boost Judge Davis into the Senate, so they could have Joe. This pleasing specimen of a partisan judge was for some time the counsel of the Camden and Amboy railroad, a corporation that owned the State of New Jersey in fee simple, including the inhabitants—men, women, children, preachers and base-ball players. It was here that Joseph gathered vast experience in the ways that are dark. It was in this official capacity that he learned to swear. As a "cussor" no man need hope to rival him. I heard an anecdote related by a New Jersey politician illustrative of Joe's powers, a few evenings since, which ought to be spread. Joe was arguing a case before the Supreme Court at Washington, when in the midst of it he found he had left some important papers at home. He swore, and the court laughed and took a drink. It decided to wait until the lawyer could go for the documents. Joe took the train for Newark, and on arriving at his office, in a state of worry, anxiety and fury of mind that would have checked the onslaught of a mad dog, started to open his safe, and found that he had forgotten the combination. The more he thought, the more he forgot it. At last, he drew a chair squarely before the impenetrable case, sat down, and swore at that safe for thirty minutes consecutively. After he had cleared his mind of the perilous stuff, and filled all Newark with his sulphurous odor, the secret came into his swept and garnished chamber. A lady present at the party where this anecdote was told clasped her hands in anguish, and, with eyes swimming in tears, exclaimed: "Oh! why wasn't he inside of that safe when he forgot that combination?" The lady's husband is a strong Democrat. I think it is hardly necessary to assert that they are a harmonious couple. Joseph is certainly a wonderful man and it must be admitted, even by his enemies, a few inches taller than the pyramids of Egypt. The first Napoleon, who indulged in oriental figures of speech, exclaimed: "Soldiers, from the summits of yonder pyramids forty centuries look down upon you;" but what is that compared with the forty million of people who are looking up to Joe? At a picture sale, a few evenings since, I saw an excited crowd competing for the possession of sixteen square inches of canvass, which fell to one inspired and energetic idiot for the sum of two thousand dollars. Put Joe up for sale and no mortal could compute the sum he would bring. He is one of those "Old Masters" that nations compete for.

TATHAM'S SHOT,

ORIENTAL POWDER,

PERCUSSION CAPS,

ELEY E B, AMERICAN E B's, MUSKET CAPS, Etc.

BAGGING AND TIES,

COTTON AND SISAL PLOW LINES,

Manilla and Tarrd Rope, Cotton Duck, Sail Twines, Etc.

D. L. RANLETT & CO.,

Corner Peters and Gravier.

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY'S

Furniture Emporium,

ARMORY HALL, 87 CAMP STREET.

The Largest and Most Centrally Located Furniture Establishment in the City.

Constantly on hand, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, the largest and best selected assortment of

PARLOR GOODS

To be found in the South, consisting of

Suits Upholstered in Brocatel, Cotonline, Repps, Terry and Hair Cloth, and Finished in Gilt.

MARBLE TOP INLAID CARD and FANCY TABLES; French PLATE MIRRORS and Patent Fancy CHAIRS; fine BEDROOM SUITS, with French Plate Dresser, Dressing Cases and Armchairs; magnificent French PLATE HALL STANDS, with HALL CHAIRS to match; DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY SUITS of every grade.

A complete assortment of MEDIUM and COMMON FURNITURE, of every grade suitable for country and plantation use.

A large stock of boxed and knock down Furniture and Chairs.

SPRING, HAIR and MOSS MATTRESSES, HAIR and FEATHER PILLOWS and BOLSTERS, and LOUNGES, made to order.

ALL OF OUR GOODS ARE FROM THE BEST FACTORIES, BOTH EAST AND WEST, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

All Goods packed and shipped free of charge. Thanking our friends and the public for their past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY,

Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp Street, New Orleans.

A. Baldwin & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO SLOCUM, BALDWIN & CO.)

74 Canal, and 91, 93 and 95 Common Streets,

(ADJOINING CITY HOTEL),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardware, Agricultural Implements,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, Tinware, Paints, Oils,

Metals, Cutlery, Guns, Etc.

Railroad Supplies, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools

METALLIC CARTRIDGES,

THEY HAVE IN STORE THE FOLLOWING

PLOWS:

B. F. Avery & Sons' Cast and Steel PLOWS, Louisville, Ky. Hall's Cotton and Sugar PLOWS, the Brinley PLOW, Louisville, Ky. The Genuine Calhoun PLOW, Maysville. Garret & Cottman PLOWS.

ALLEN'S APPROVED COTTON PLANTER.

—AGENTS FOR—

UNITED STATES METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY. B. F. AVERY & SONS, Louisville, Ky. E. & G. BROOKER'S ANCHOR BRAND CUT NAILS and SPIRES. BUCKEYE OIL WORKS, Cincinnati, Ohio. INLAND OIL WORKS, St. Louis, Mo.

CENTENNIAL ICE MACHINE.

PATENTED BY A. JAS.

LEEDS & COMPANY,

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets, New Orleans

CONSTRUCTORS.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE.

The Only Intermittent Ice Machine in the World.

IT CAN BE OPERATED EITHER INTERMITTINGLY OR CONTINUOUSLY.

This Machine produces in six hours, one-fourth of its capacity, in Full and Solid Blocks

of Ice, and the operation may be renewed four times during the twenty-four

hours or stopped at leisure, without any loss to the Manufacturer.

EVERY ESTABLISHMENT USING STEAM OR ANY OTHER POWER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

The simplest, cheapest and best Ice Machine ever invented, and yielding immense profits. Messrs. Leeds & Co., having built for their country two of these machines, and having given them a thorough test and obtained the most satisfactory results, the proprietors have made arrangements with this house for the construction of these Ice Machines of from 500 to 25,000 pounds daily capacity, and are now prepared to furnish them for the coming season, with the fullest guarantee of their successful operation. One of the machines permanently attached to the above named establishment will be put in operation at the request of purchasers. Full information furnished on application to

EDW. FIXARY, P. O. Box 350, New Orleans.