

A WARRANT FOR A GHOST.

[Albany Argus.]

Mrs. Ricketts, who resides on Sherman street, presented herself before Justice Clute yesterday with the singular request that the magistrate issue her warrant for the arrest of a ghost. It appeared from her statements, however, that the mysterious visitant had been somewhat clearly identified in the person of one John Chisler, whose purpose in assuming the ghostly form is to annoy an inmate of the house who is known as Mrs. Chisler. This lady, it seems, has lived for six years with Chisler as his wife, and assumed his name. At the end of that time, having come into the possession of a legacy left by a relative in the old country, she abandoned John, and went to reside with Mrs. Ricketts and enjoy her fortune in peace. John, as may be supposed, was not pleased, and in the hope of inducing his former companion to return to him, he haunts the house in which she now resides. Sometimes he appears wrapped in garments of white, and tapping at the window, murmurs in sepulchral tones the name of his lost love. At other times he dresses in deepest black. The woman, used to his vagaries, gave her a sleep undisturbed. Mrs. Ricketts and others in the neighborhood have become nervous over the repeated nocturnal visits, and desire to have them discontinued. Justice Clute directed the complainant to bring her lodger to support her statement, and he would issue a warrant.

FULL OF GOLD.

A convict in the Gundagai jail, in Australia, undergoing a term of imprisonment for stealing a ring, used to gain a living by traveling from town to town giving performances in which he offered to swallow any article his audience might select. The ring for the stealing of which he had been convicted he had swallowed, and he asserted he could swallow a small iron ball. The prisoner is at present being treated by the visiting surgeon to the jail, with the view of making him disgorge a steel Albert chain and a large brass ring. The chain can be distinctly felt at the bottom of the stomach, and the patient says he swallowed it nine months ago, and that it is the only article he has had any difficulty about. He avers that he has had two pounds weight of jewelry in his stomach one time, and that he has harbored water rats in the stomach twenty-four hours. The jailer has a collection of Albert chains, pen knives, brass rings, etc., which he asserted he had succeeded in causing the prisoner to vomit by means of emetics.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

THE BURIAL OF A DOG.

[Boston Traveller.]

A few days ago a black-and-tan dog belonging to a lady South End resident died, and its mistress was inconsolable. The next day the team of one of our most noted undertakers drove up to the door, and subsequently an employe quickly carried a casket into the house, and soon thereafter the neighbors found a black-and-tan dog exhibited, neatly laid out in a fine rosewood casket. Upon this was laid a great profusion of flowers, surrounding a plate which bore the following: "Leo Gilman, aged 15 years 9 months and 1 day." The next morning the lady was to obtain a burial for her pet in Mount Auburn Cemetery; but the officers of the corporation would not allow a burial. The mourner would not be thwarted, and a physician was induced to make out a burial certificate that "Leo Gilman died of spinal meningitis." This document was taken to the officials of the Cambridge Cemetery, and the dog was buried.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

INSISTING UPON A SQUARE MEAL.

[N. Y. Herald.]

There is an old story of a traveler sitting at a Western Hotel table. He ordered breakfast, and his breakfast, and the waiter presently brought him a small piece on a large plate. The traveler turned it over, inspected it carefully, and then said to the waiter: "Yes, that's the kind; now go and get me some as soon as you can." That is what the country is saying to the President. It has been looking at the little dish of civil service reform he has brought, and it likes it. Now it wants enough for a square meal, and it would like the President to know that it has waited a good while and is hungry.

PEARL SOAPINA.

Ask for Soapina and you will get the best soap. Soapina containing no rosin is the best soap for washing woollen goods, can be found at 110 Gravier street.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

Dress goods, mourning, flannels, blankets, hosiery and ironing goods, in great variety, at M. L. Byrne & Co., 163 Canal street.

Best plated ware at Offner's, 174 Canal, opposite Varieties Theatre.

\$500 REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department.

Whereas information has been received at the Executive Department of this State that the sugar-houses of Messrs. E. SILLAN, THRO, FAYE and LOUIS GREVEMBER, in the parish of St. Mary, and that of Dr. BUSSEY, in the parish of Iberia, were, on the 26th ultimo, set on fire, and whereas this act of incendiary demands that the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof be brought to justice and dealt with according to law.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this proclamation, calling upon the good people of this State to give their aid and assistance in arresting and bringing to justice the perpetrator or perpetrators of said crime, in order that they may abide their trial before the courts of the country and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of this State, I hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest of the supposed incendiary or incendiaries, and the furnishing of such evidence as will secure the proof and conviction thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature and caused the seal of the State of Louisiana to be hereunto attached, at the city of New Orleans, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven and of the one hundred and second year of the independence of the United States of America.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, OSCAR ARROYO, Assistant Secretary of State.

CITY COUNCIL--OFFICIAL.

REGULAR MEETING.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, October 9, 1877. The Council met this day at 12 o'clock m. in regular session. Present: Hon. Ed. Pilabury, Mayor, presiding, and Administrators Brown, Cavanaugh, Diamond, McCaffrey and Rengstorff.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved and their reading was dispensed with.

Communications from the Mayor and Administrators.

The following communications were received and ordered spread on the minutes:

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, Room No. 16, City Hall, New Orleans, October 9, 1877. To the Honorable the City Council:

Gentlemen--It becomes my duty to report that during the month of September much difficulty was experienced in the discharge of work to be done by the contractors, and in consequence was forced to withhold my approval from several of the bills on the list, until the parties would perform the work required.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of contractors to perform in a hasty manner as may be pointed out to them in detail, while the necessity for cleaning streets and gutters, repairing and grading, is manifest everywhere.

The only street road in the city that can be said to be in good order for winter is Canal street. When ordered to repair other roads the contractor simply fills the ruts with ballast, and in some cases with brickbats, and even with mud from the adjoining gutters, only using shells in some cases to cover the surface with a thin coating, which soon disappears under the slightest traffic.

The gutters and streets in the central portion of each district are kept reasonably clean, but the gutters are left almost entirely neglected. When ordered to clean or repair the gutters of a district the contractor sends his men from the front, and, in consequence, that portion is left neglected.

Some time ago I communicated through the Surveyor with all the street contractors, calling attention to their deficiencies, and urging the employment of a larger force in order to do the work necessary for the season, but my suggestions were unheeded. Now the fall is upon us, with our streets and gutters covered with decayed vegetable matter, and many of the paved streets out of order, the effect of noisome brats, while it is not in the power of this department to obtain a better state of affairs, owing to the ambiguity of the specifications.

It would be more to the interest of the city to annul all the contracts by the first of January, 1878, and in the meanwhile order specifications to be so prepared as to compel parties contracting to erect gutters during their contract, and then be sold by wards, and it is probable the work can be done to the satisfaction of the authorities and the people.

The late storms have caused much damage to our levees and bulkheads, which should be promptly repaired. I respectfully recommend that all the levees be raised at least two feet above their present grade and strengthened at various points. The bulkheads at intersections Marigny and Canal, Carondelet, Hagan Avenue and Canal, Canal Carondelet, Hagan Avenue and Orleans, tail-race, and Harrison Avenue and Orleans tail-race, need immediate repairs, as the timbers are much decayed, and their condition was the cause of great damage during their charter.

In the specifications adopted for the contract system no provision is made for repairs to gutter planks of the unpaved or ballast streets. The drainage is greatly impeded by the decayed gutter planks, and gutter systems throughout the whole city, and much of the stagnation often complained of is a result of this cause.

I respectfully ask permission to retain the services of Mr. Wm. Steinbach as chief carpenter, and to employ him during their charter, in order to carry out the repairs as above; besides, it is the duty of such an officer as indispensable to my department.

Respectfully, JNO. McCAFFEY, Administrator.

OFFICE CITY ATTORNEY, Room No. 16, City Hall, New Orleans, October 9, 1877.

To the Honorable Mayor and Administrators of the city of New Orleans: Gentlemen--I have examined the questions submitted to me under resolution No. 4119, A. S., of the 28th of September, 1877, in relation to the sugar shed question, and have the honor to reply--

1. I am of opinion that the Council has no right to declare, of its own motion, the forfeiture of the company charter, under ordinance No. 1038, now in force, as the forfeiture is a penalty for excessive and excessive rates of storage, even if the facts are undisputed.

The ordinance contains no provision for such forfeiture, and the company has violated its charter, a forfeiture can only be obtained by a suit brought for that purpose.

2. and 3. The answer to the first question recites in an answer to the second and third unnecessary.

4. In answer to the fourth question I would say that the charter expressly prescribes the rates to be charged by the Sugar Shed Company, and it would be useless to pass another ordinance to force the company to adhere to those rates. If the company violates its charter, a decree of forfeiture can doubtless be obtained from the courts, and the company can be dissolved.

5. In the event of a determination of the Council to forfeit the charter, judicial proceedings will be necessary, and in order to procure a decree of forfeiture it must be proven that the company has violated its charter, and that the proof should show a palpable and willful violation thereof.

6. In case such a decree of forfeiture was obtained the court would doubtless inquire into the improvement, should it be decided to keep them. I have read the charges made in the petition, and I have no objection to the company, and do not think that it established they would enable the city to obtain a decree of forfeiture.

I have also read the report of the special committee of the City Council appointed to examine into its affairs, and while that report charges some irregularities upon the company and claims that the company is indebted to the city, yet there is nothing in the charges (I proven) which in my opinion would authorize a judgment of forfeiture of charter against the company.

Indeed the report does not recommend a forfeiture, but simply an amendment of ordinance No. 1038 in relation to charges.

I think it due to myself to say a word in answer to the remarks of the honorable Administrator of Improvements which I find reported in the proceedings of the Council as follows: "Mr. McCaffrey stated that the City Attorney (Mr. Brown) had carefully read the committee's report before it was submitted to the Council, and that the ordinance offered by the committee had been written by the City Attorney himself."

Mr. McCaffrey read his report to me and I told him that it was in proper form. I had no concern with the matters involved, which had not been referred to me.

I rote the ordinance for him, from memoranda dictated to me by him, to be put in proper form. The charter of the city makes it the duty of the City Attorney to draft ordinances when called upon by the Administrators, or so to do.

I was informed by Mr. McCaffrey that the proposed ordinance would be acceptable to all parties in interest, and would form the basis of settlement.

Individually, I had no opinion or information on the subject. Respectfully, B. F. JONAS, City Attorney.

changed to this figure from \$483 80 by amendments. Mr. McCaffrey raised the point that the motion to adopt proposed to appropriate money to pay a number of men claiming to be bridge keepers under the department of Commerce, while, he claimed, no such appointments existed or could be recognized. He continued:

"The Council by ordinance No. 4092 declared who should be recognized as bridge keepers, notwithstanding my protest at the time. These parties have never presented themselves with authority as official character to assume the powers and duties conferred by the said ordinance. The draw-bridges being under the control of the Department of Improvements at the time of the passage of this ordinance, it was incumbent upon me as the head of that department to continue to discharge the duties until properly relieved by some other branch of the city government, which not having been done, it is not competent to appropriate money to pay men who have rendered no service.

Therefore call upon the chair to decide whether such action would not be a violation of law."

The Mayor declined to make any decision for the reason that the question was now before the courts. If the suit instituted by the Administrator of Improvements was withdrawn, he would decide the question very soon by requiring that all should obey the ordinance of the Council.

He moved that the ordinance be amended by leaving out the item referred to and the question submitted to the City Attorney.

Mr. Cavanaugh replied that the appointees of the Council had performed their duties. He opposed referring the item to the City Attorney because that officer had already given his opinion on a question involving the same issue.

Upon a call of the yeas and nays Mr. McCaffrey's motion to refer to the City Attorney was lost by the following vote: Nays--Brown, Cavanaugh, Diamond and Rengstorff.

The amendments to the ordinance as proposed by Mr. Brown were adopted by a vote of four to one, Mr. McCaffrey voting in the negative.

The ordinance, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote: Yeas--Brown, Cavanaugh, Diamond and Rengstorff. Nay--McCaffrey.

Mr. McCaffrey gave the following reasons for voting in the negative: "I vote no, because the ordinance in question proposes an appropriation to compensate men for services which have never been rendered to the city, and because the parties named in ordinance No. 1038, as bridge keepers, have never assumed the duties required of them by commission or authority from any city official that could relieve my department from the care and responsibility of same."

8. An ordinance appropriating \$25,894 43 in favor of the Crescent City Police for September, 1877, the amount having been changed to this figure from \$20,000 by an amendment which was first adopted, Mr. McCaffrey voting no. The ordinance, as amended, was passed by a vote of four to one, Mr. McCaffrey voting no.

4. An ordinance providing for the payment of the several pay rolls therein named for September, 1877, beginning "Pay roll of Recordors' Courts," and amounting to \$7951 66. Adopted by a vote of four yeas to one, Mr. McCaffrey voting nay.

5. An ordinance providing for the payment of the accounts therein named, beginning "Peter Marky," and amounting to \$1162 50. Adopted by a vote of four yeas to one--Mr. McCaffrey voting nay.

Reports of Committees. By Mr. Rengstorff and adopted-- Unfavorably on the petition of G. C. Kehf for reduction of his assessment.

By Mr. McCaffrey. DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, Room No. 16, City Hall, New Orleans, Oct. 9, 1877.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Administrators of the city of New Orleans: Gentlemen--Upon the petition of residents on Palmyra street for repairs to plank sidewalks, I respectfully report favorable.

The people in the neighborhood referred to had their sidewalks repaired at their own expense. The late and former overflows of the section back of Galvez street have displaced these walks, and in many places carried them away altogether. With the old planks now being taken up, it is respectfully requested that the sidewalks be repaired at a small expense to the city, and I recommend that the work be done.

Upon the petition of residents in the vicinity of St. Bernard Market, for a foot bridge over Chalabone canal, I respectfully report favorable, and recommend that the work be done early during the coming year, at which time the city will have funds.

Upon the petition of M. J. Connera, contractor of the third drainage district, for extra compensation for work done during the late storm, I beg leave to report unfavorable.

The second section of specifications for drainage distinctly says: "The contractor shall be bound to keep at all times their entire respective drainage section free of all rain, sewerage and lake waters," etc. While the specifications are thus so explicit, I cannot recommend extra compensation for doing a plain duty, and I respectfully request a judgment on the occasion referred to the late water filed our canal to an unusual extent.

Respectfully, JOHN McCAFFEY, Administrator.

Ordinances and Resolutions Offered.

By Mr. Diamond-- An ordinance amending ordinance No. 1038 Administration Series. Adopted.

By Mr. Cavanaugh-- An ordinance relative to ballast. Adopted.

By Mr. McCaffrey-- 1. Be it ordained, That the Administrator of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to draw a warrant for the payment of the employees' salaries, due and to become due since the 1st of September, 1877, on the day of the promulgation of the ordinance providing for the payment of the same; and the Administrator of Finance is hereby directed and authorized to pay said warrant in cash, out of any money in the city treasury or in bank to the credit of the city, and he is hereby prohibited from paying any other warrant until the same is paid, and he shall then pay such other warrants according to the number of the ordinances.

Be it further ordered, That in order to facilitate the prompt payment of employees the heads of the several departments shall furnish the Administrator of Public Accounts with a certified pay roll, with duplicate, of their employees, and he shall offer the necessary ordinances at the last meeting of the Council in the month to pay the same; and said ordinances shall come up on final passage on the first Tuesday of the following month, and if passed the Mayor shall draw give his assent on them, and if found correct promulgate them immediately, giving them their first number.

Be it further ordered, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same is hereby repealed.

Referred to the City Attorney for his opinion. 2. Be it ordained, etc., That the Administrator of Improvements is and is hereby authorized to employ Wm. Steinbach as chief carpenter in his department, at a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, the same to take effect from and after October 1, 1877.

Mr. McCaffrey moved the adoption of the ordinance, and stated that this gentleman was not an addition to his department, he having been in the employment of the city for the past three years. He would refer to the City Surveyor or any other person as to the work already performed by him.

The Mayor said that from what he could learn he was a very efficient officer and of valuable assistance to the department.

Mr. Brown said he had no doubt of that, but he could not vote for the adoption of the ordinance, as he thought there were enough employees already in the department to perform the work.

efficient officer, but for the same reasons given by Mr. Brown could not vote for the resolution. The yeas and nays were called on the motion to adopt the ordinance.

Yeas--McCaffrey, Rengstorff--2. Nays--Brown, Cavanaugh, Diamond--3. The chair declared the motion to adopt the ordinance lost.

By Mr. McCaffrey for Mr. Edwards-- Resolution authorizing the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings to advertise for sealed proposals to fill up square No. 306. Adopted.

By Mr. Brown-- 1. Resolution authorizing the Mayor, Administrator of Finance and Administrator of Public Accounts to make arrangements in certain cases for the realization of claims due the city.

Whereas, in the search for, pursuit and realization of the rights, property, claims, taxes and dues of the city of New Orleans, or in which she may have an interest, it is advantageous and necessary that the financial officers of the municipal government be empowered to make special arrangements and engagements; therefore, be it resolved, By the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That the Mayor, Administrator of Finance and Administrator of Public Accounts be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make in special cases such arrangements and engagements, as in their judgment may be advantageous to the city, in the pursuit and realization of said rights, property, claims, taxes and dues.

Adopted. 2. An ordinance appropriating \$47 50 in favor of Townsend & Lyman, and E. J. Forstall's Sons. Adopted.

3. Resolution appropriating \$18 in favor of N. O. Republican. Adopted. 4. An ordinance providing for the payment of the accounts therein named, beginning "Towboat Reliance" and others, and amounting to \$272 10. Adopted.

5. An ordinance making appropriations for charitable institutions for September, 1877, amounting to \$4142 66. Read twice. 6. An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named for September, 1877, beginning "Firemen's Charitable Association," etc., amounting to \$14,883 33. Read twice.

7. An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named for September, 1877, beginning "New Orleans Gaslight Company, amounting to \$14,435 86. Read twice. 8. An ordinance providing for the payment of accounts therein named for September, 1877, beginning "J. D. Houston," and amounting to \$6281 85. Read twice.

9. An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named for September, 1877, beginning "T. Fitzwilliam & Co.," and amounting to \$6504 04. Read twice.

Petitions. From (1) estate of Edw. Barnett; (2) Ed. Chapman, for reduction of assessments. Referred to the Administrator of Assessments.

From (1) J. Henry, to erect a steam engine on No. 133 Gravier street; (2) Wm. Kern, to erect a steam engine on No. 111 Peters street, and (3) D. Lopez, to remove a steam engine to No. 178 Canal street. Referred to the Administrator of Commerce.

From G. King, for cancellation of a tax bill. Referred to the Administrator of Finance.

From (1) residents on Second street, from St. Denis to Howard streets, for construction of sidewalks, and (2) taxpayers and others, protesting against the erection of a water tank on Elysian Fields street, opposite Washington Square. Referred to the Administrator of Improvements.

From (1) Thos. O'Connor, chief engineer, complaining of the condition of the belly of the Work House, and (2) butchers in Washington Avenue market, for the removal of the tank over said market. Referred to the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings.

From (1) a committee of Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, asking action on a memorial for specific relief presented some months ago. Referred to the City Attorney.

The following communication was read and referred to the City Attorney: NEW ORLEANS, October 9, 1877. Hon. Edward Pilabury, Mayor of New Orleans:

Sir--I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of this city to make demand on the Board of Administrators of the city of New Orleans for payment of the amount set apart in the city budget of 1877 for school purposes.

Act No. 129, approved April 30, 1877, directs the Board of Administrators of the city to include in the budget an amount sufficient to sustain the city schools, not to exceed \$275,000.

In compliance with that law the sum of \$225,000 was estimated in the budget of this year as necessary for school purposes.

Actual experience has demonstrated that it will be impossible to carry on the schools for a less amount.

The school board, therefore, demands of the Board of Administrators of the city of New Orleans the payment of \$225,000 for the maintenance of the city schools for the year 1877, less the sums heretofore paid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. J. SERRA, President of the Board of Public Schools of the city of New Orleans.

The Council then adjourned. THOS. G. RAPIER, Secretary.

LUMBER! CABINS! LUMBER!

The undersigned are still offering their stock in trade at lowest rates. The prices of their celebrated

CABRE PLANTATION CABINS have been so reduced as to be within reach of all. Send for price lists.

W. W. CARRE & CO., 350 Delord street, New Basin, New Orleans.

CANCELLATION OF BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department. Whereas, THOMAS P. FARRAR, of the parish of Tensas, in this State, has applied to me for the cancellation of the following official bonds, to wit:

1. One bond, dated April 27, 1876, drawn by Francis Barnes as principal and said Thos. P. Farrar as security; and 2. One bond, dated April 25, 1873, drawn by Stephen M. Routh as principal and said Thos. P. Farrar as security. Both bonds conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of said Francis Barnes and Stephen M. Routh, respectively, as public administrators of said parish of Tensas.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this proclamation, in order to give notice to all persons here concerned to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of New Orleans, within ninety days from and after the last publication of this notice, why said bonds should not be cancelled and annulled and the security thereon discharged from any liabilities thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, this eighteenth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Governor: OSCAR ARROYO, Assistant Secretary of State.

GRAND OPENING

AT THE OLD RELIABLE STORE.

E. OFFNER, 174 Canal Street, 174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

The ladies and all others interested in the new and beautiful are respectfully invited to call and see the

NEW SHAPES AND TYLES, made expressly for me, which cannot be found in any other store in the South.

When you wish to purchase CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, COAL HOODS, FIRESETS, ETC., ETC.,

Make No Mistake in the Place, as I have no connection with ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. I mention this, as many of my friends have made their purchases elsewhere, thinking that they were dealing with me.

Facts Are Facts.

Come and see for yourselves that

I CAN AND DO

Sell Goods Lower than Any Other House,

and the reasons why are:

- 1. I REFLECT MY GOODS IN PERSON. 2. I BUY MY GOODS FOR CASH. 3. MY RENT IS MUCH LOWER than it would be in a more central location. 4. MY GOODS ARE ALL PURCHASED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS. 5. I BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES. 6. I ADVERTISE AND PUSH MY BUSINESS.

Remember that there is ONLY ONE

E. OFFNER,

And that his store is at

174 Canal Street, 174

opposite the Varieties Theatre.

RETAIL PRICE LIST OF TEXT BOOKS

AS ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR USE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF LOUISIANA.

As accepted by contract with lowest bidders:

FOR USE IN ALL UNGRADED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: McCaffrey's Eclectic Speller, 15; McCaffrey's First Eclectic Grammar, 15; McCaffrey's Second Reader, 30; McCaffrey's Third Reader, 45; McCaffrey's Fourth Reader, 55; McCaffrey's First Eclectic Geography, 15; McCaffrey's Second Eclectic Geography, 15; McCaffrey's Third Eclectic Geography, 15; McCaffrey's Fourth Eclectic Geography, 15; McCaffrey's Fifth Eclectic Geography, 15; McCaffrey's Sixth Eclectic Geography, 15; McCaffrey's Seventh Eclectic Geography, 15; McCaffrey's Eighth Eclectic Geography, 15; McCaffrey's Ninth Eclectic Geography, 15; McCaffrey's Tenth Eclectic Geography, 15.

FOR USE IN WELL-GRADED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: Independent Spelling Book, 20; Independent First Reader, 20; Independent Second Reader, 40; Independent Third Reader, 40; Independent Fourth Reader, 70; Independent Fifth Reader, 80; Independent Sixth Reader, 120.

Wilson's Larger Speller, 30; Worcester's Primary Dictionary, 60; Butler's Practical Grammar, 60; Swinton's Composition and Rhetoric, 40; Clark's Easy Lessons in Language, 15; Maitry's Physical Geography, 15; Maitry's World We Live In, 15; Mitchell's First Eclectic Geography, 15; Mitchell's New Primary Geography, 15; Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography, 15; Mitchell's Physical Geography, 15; Mitchell's History and Geography of Louisiana, 75; Swinton's Primary History, 60; Johnson's United States History, 15; Robinson's Table Book, 15; Robinson's Progressive Primary Arithmetic, 20; Robinson's Progressive Intellectual Arithmetic, 35; Robinson's Progressive Rudiments Arithmetic, 35; Robinson's Progressive Practical Arithmetic, 75; Robinson's Progressive Higher Arithmetic, 110; Robinson's New Eclectic Algebra, 20; Venable's Elements of Geometry, 15; Spencerian System of Penmanship, 65; Martindale's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 65; Martindale's Second Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 65; Martindale's Third Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 65; Martindale's Fourth Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 65; Martindale's Fifth Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 65; Martindale's Sixth Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 65; Martindale's Seventh Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 65; Martindale's Eighth Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 65; Martindale's Ninth Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 65; Martindale's Tenth Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 65.

FOR USE IN HIGH SCHOOLS: Carter's First Book in Anatomy, 40; Carter's Elements of General History, 120; Wilson's Fifth Reader, 105; Cathartes's History and Geography, 130; Sargent & May's Eclectic Geography, 135; Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary, 175; Whitner's Essentials of English Grammar, 95; Johnson & Brown's English Literature, 120; Sandford's High or Arithmetic, 125; Webb's Model Etymology, 55; Johnson's Historical Reader, 150; Peckham's Elementary Grammar, 60; Duff's Book-keeping, 100; Bartholomew's Drawing Books, 10 numbers 1 80.

FOR SALE AT ANNEXED PRICES BY THE FOLLOWING DEALERS