Ouachita Telegraph.

G. W. McCRANIE, Editor.

Official Journal of the Parish of Ouachita.

Official Journal of the City of Monroe.

MONROE, LA., DECEMBER 13, 1878.

THE U. S. SENATOR.

Our previous articles on the claims of North Louisiana to the United States Senatorship have met with a favor from the press of that section of which we own we are very proud. The acquiescence of such an influential journal as the Advocate, of Baton Rouge, we did not expect, but, having obtained it, we are still more confirmed in the soundness of our views and the justness of our demands.

With other journals, for which we have great respect, we have not fared so well. The Evening Post, of New Orleans, opened fire on our position on the 23rd ultimo, and has kept it up almost without intermission. It censures us for drawing sectional lines, and ignoring great capacity because it comes from New Orleans. We are not aware of any such intendment, and cannot admit so much latitude in interpretation. Disputants not unfrequently draw upon their imagination, in desperate efforts to bolster up a cause without merit, or an argument without point.

"We know," says the Post, "that there are to be found in the country parishes excellent and talented gentlemen who would fill acceptably the position of U. S. Senator." This is well said, and it meets our hearty concurrence. What more could be required? "But," continues the Post, "it should be upon such claims as *integrity, intelligence and experience* that they should be put forward for election, and not upon the only point that they come from the country, and hence are entitled to election." Why we should be raised up to be cut down so ruthlessly, we have not the astuteness to analyze. But a countryman will be at some loss to understand how an excellent and talented gentleman can be without integrity and intelligence.

As to experience it comes to all alike—the story of *Pallas* is a monstrous fable. Modern times have been denied the precocity of the example, and New Orleans is not an exception. *Ab initio* statesmen sounds too much like fiction to obtain credulity without something more than a paper declaration.

The same journal claims that the city has had no representation in the Senate since 1861. The inference is, that our country parishes are to be saddled with Kellogg and West. If there be either honor, or dishonor to the section furnishing these Senators, New Orleans is entitled to it all, since both of them claimed that city as their home, and West as his birth-place.

And experience does not seem to be so weighty a matter after all. Mr. Eustis has served two years, and acceptably to this people, but notwithstanding this advantage, Mr. Duncan F. Kenner is advanced at home and abroad and pledged to be the peer of any Senator from the beginning, and why? Because he could so ably represent the sugar interests of the State. That is purely a sectional qualification. But we do not find fault with it, because it is a natural division of the State.

The gist of the argument on representation in the Senate in the Constitutional Convention was that two Senators from each State would secure diversity of talent and interest. The great agricultural products of our State are cotton and sugar, and divide the State almost on the line of controversy. Any State could select both its Senators from any city or town in it, without infringing upon the Constitution, we admit, but if any States do, except Louisiana, our memory is greatly at fault.

But a short time ago Gov. Hampton was urged as Patterson's successor. Objection was made, not that he would come from the same city, but from the same District of the State in which Senator Butler lives. We have yet to learn that anybody in South Carolina has taunted the originator of the suggestion with the opprobium of drawing sectional lines. If two Senators were to be chosen by the people, can it be doubted for an instant that the cotton interest and the sugar interest would not claim their rights?

The position we have taken is fair, and the only way diversity of talent and interest can be secured; it is common sense; it is the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution, and it is bound to have its weight with men who are above the foolish rivalry of this or that city, town, or section.

The country parishes can furnish the man for the place; he can be found; he is entitled to it, geographically, intellectually and morally, and we call upon the delegates throughout the State to give him their hearty and united support. Who he is, or may be, we have not undertaken to say, or even indicate. That matter we have studiously avoided, in order that our course on the main point should not be subjected to even the suspicion of a bias or prejudice based upon personal considerations, and our arguments to that extent weakened.

MONROE LAND OFFICE.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9, 1878.

Friend McCranie:

I read all your editorials with pleasure, and when I have time even spell throughout your well-edited and good-doing journal.

Your article about the removal of the Land Office, or rather its discontinuance, is correct. As you may know, I re-organized the land department in Louisiana as Register of the Land Office in New Orleans after the war, under the appointment of Andrew Johnson, and am able to speak on such matters.

The Homestead law was enacted for the benefit of those who desired to till the soil; to settle on the public domain and by the "sweat of their brow" gain their daily bread. It never was intended by the framers of that law that a poor man—and only poor men need homesteads—should either be compelled to travel hundreds of miles away from his piece of land and expend more in traveling expenses than ten times the fees required by the act for entry, or else to pay to an attorney nearly the same amount to make up his papers to be forwarded to the distant land office.

A land office should be established in each district, where the *bona fide* homestead settler can go and pay his fees, prove his actual settlement and cultivation, and prove up the same without costs additional to those mentioned in the Homestead law.

Now that we have a legally elected delegation to Congress from this State we can call upon them to prevent the wrong to your good, chivalrous and law-abiding people as is proposed by the notice that this man Williamson has published. There is something under this, because I see that a new Receiver has been appointed.

This note is hurriedly written, but as your commentary on this matter is not only judicious but well-timed, I feel that it is my duty to express my approval of your views.

Very truly yours, J. S. TULLY.

THE RADICAL HOWL.

Senator Blaine has introduced a resolution in the Senate of the United States, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether at the recent elections the constitutional rights of American citizens were violated in any of the States of the Union; whether the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States, or of any class of such citizens, was denied or abridged by the action of election officers of any State in refusing to receive their votes, in failing to count them, or in receiving or counting fraudulent ballots in pursuance of a conspiracy to make the lawful votes of such citizens of no effect, and whether such citizens were prevented from exercising the elective franchise, or forced to use it against their wishes by violence or threats, or hostile demonstrations of armed men or other organizations, or by any other unlawful means or practice.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be further instructed to inquire and report whether it is within the competency of Congress to provide, by additional legislation, for a more perfect security of the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States in all the States of the Union.

Resolved, That in prosecuting these inquiries the Judiciary Committee shall have the right to send for persons and papers.

LEPROSY.

There is a question that frequently comes up for discussion among citizens of Lafourche, that is assuming such proportions that it cannot be ignored much longer with safety. That question is the incurable and horrible one of leprosy. Some twenty years ago, as our information runs, a person attacked with this disease settled on the lower portion of Bayou Lafourche, which has spread among the people until now there are thought to be very nearly if not fifty lepers in Lafourche.

This horrible disease has been one of the pests that have afflicted mankind from time immemorial, but which has never been prevalent enough in any one portion of the United States to excite any serious apprehensions. But at this moment it is beginning to become a serious matter to the residents in this part of the State.

Our Representatives to the Legislature should bring this question up before that body at its next session in order to have an investigation, and if found necessary for future safety, to inaugurate proper steps to eradicate that disease entirely from the parish and the State. There was said to be one case in this town, but the yellow fever has effectually banished that from our presence.—*Thibodeaux Sentinel.*

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[OFFICIAL.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MONROE, December 2, 1878.

The Board met pursuant to call of the Mayor.

Present—F. Endom, Mayor; Renwick, Conner, Harvey, Cook, Sanders. Absent—Hoffman, Vogh.

The reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

Petitions from Julius Ennemoser and M. L. Dedman, for reductions of licenses, were introduced and on motion received, and after discussion were laid on the table.

The Board adjourned till next regular meeting.

FR. ENDOM, Mayor.
O. D. STILLMAN, Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MONROE, December 5, 1878.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—F. Endom, Mayor; T. N. Conner, W. P. Renwick, F. Cook, A. Harvey. Absent—J. Hoffman, V. F. Vogh, J. G. Sanders.

Reading of the minutes of two last meetings was dispensed with.

The finance committee reported favorably on the following claims, which were allowed by Ordinance No. 377.

ORDINANCE NO. 377.

Relative to claims.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Monroe, That the following several claims be and they are hereby allowed:

1. J. E. Peters, for coffin for pauper, $5 00.
2. J. G. Sanders, for provisions and clothing for paupers, and material for bridges, &c., from April 11, 1878, to November 16, 1878, $99 80.
3. J. W. Locke, for jury on inquest of body of Dan Hill, $2 00.
4. J. L. Graves, for juror on inquest on bodies of four men hung on 29th July, 1878, $2 00.
5. John E. Hanna, for services rendered in examining accounts of T. S. Richmond, $25 00.
6. John B. Garretson, for making assessment rolls for 1878, $75 00.
7. Calderwood & Aby, for medical services on paupers, from February 5th to July 29, 1878, $72 50.
8. T. J. Larkin, for furnishing provisions to prisoners, from November 1st to November 30, 1878, $74 00.
9. T. Y. Aby, for expenses for Board of Health, to December 1, 1878, $7 50.

Approved. FR. ENDOM, Mayor.

A petition from J. Benoit, relative to erecting a house at the foot of Pine street, was on motion received and laid on the table.

The following ordinances were introduced, and on motion received and unanimously adopted:

ORDINANCE NO. 378.

An ordinance to prohibit gambling, keeping of banking games, roulette and keno, wheels of fortune, Tombola, lotteries, gift enterprises and other gambling games, described in the sections, and providing penalties for the violations of sections of this ordinance, and prescribing duties of the police officers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Mayor and City Council of Monroe, That whoever shall keep a banking game or banking house within the corporate limits of the city of Monroe, at which money or anything representing money, or any article of value, shall be hazarded, or shall aid or assist in keeping one, shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than $100 nor more than $250, and in default of paying fine and costs shall be sentenced to work on the streets of the city of Monroe not less than 30 days.

Sec. 2. Whoever shall exhibit for the purpose of using the same, or whoever shall put up for the purpose of using the same, or whoever shall use the same, within the corporate limits of the city of Monroe, any wheel of fortune, or any device by which betting is solicited by marks, numbers or figures, shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than $50 nor more than $100, and in default of paying fine and costs shall be sentenced to work on the streets of the city of Monroe for a period not more than 20 days.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall exhibit or keep any gift enterprise, lottery, "Tombola" or any other game by which persons are solicited to hazard any money or any article of value, shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than $50 nor more than $100, and in default of paying fine and costs shall be sentenced to work on the public streets not more than 20 days.

Sec. 4. All persons engaged in keeping roulette tables or games, keno tables or games, or engaged in any kind of games where money is actually used and hazarded, or where pieces of bone, ivory, or any other material or substance is used in lieu of money, shall be deemed and taken to be within the prohibitions of Sec. 1, and all persons convicted of violating said Sec. 1 and this section shall be liable to the penalties provided in Sec. 1.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for any public officer of the city of Monroe, without a warrant previously obtained for said purpose, to arrest and take into his custody any person violating any of the sections of this ordinance, together with all the tables, money, representatives of money, implements and other paraphernalia which may be used in said games, and take them before the Recorder of the City of Monroe to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall take effect from 1st January, 1879.

Approved. FR. ENDOM, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 379.

An ordinance to amend and re-enact Section 18, Ordinance No. 146.

Be it enacted by the Mayor and City Council of Monroe, That Section 18 of Ordinance 146 be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: That on the first day of January of each year, two per cent per month on the amount of taxes due shall be added to the taxes remaining unpaid as a penalty for the non-payment thereof at the time required by this ordinance; and for each month as long as any of the said taxes remain unpaid thereafter a penalty of two per cent per month on the amount of taxes unpaid shall be added to said taxes. All penalties shall be collected in the same manner as the original taxes to which they are added. The same penalties shall be added on the 1st January, 1879, and every month thereafter be added to all back taxes then unpaid.

This ordinance shall take effect from 1st January, 1879.

Approved. FR. ENDOM, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 380.

An ordinance to amend and re-enact Paragraph 38, Section 1, Ordinance 137.

Be it enacted by the Mayor and City Council of Monroe, That Paragraph 38, Section 1, Ordinance 137, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: From each keeper of a private or public boarding house for the entertainment of persons by the week, month or year, $25; provided, that a house accommodating less than ten persons shall not be deemed a public boarding house. Houses entertaining by the day shall be classed as country inns or hotels.

This ordinance shall take effect from 1st January, 1879.

Approved. FR. ENDOM, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 381.

An ordinance to amend Paragraph 37, Sec. 1, Ordinance 137.

Be it enacted by the Mayor and City Council of Monroe, That paragraph 37, Sec. 1, Ordinance 137, be amended and re-enacted to read as follows: From every person keeping a hotel for the entertainment of transient persons, from every keeper of a country inn, fifty dollars.

This ordinance shall take effect from the 1st January, 1879.

Approved. FR. ENDOM, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 382.

An Ordinance in relation to duties of City Collector of Licenses and Taxes.

Be it enacted by the Mayor and City Council of Monroe, That the collector of city taxes and licenses is prohibited from granting indulgence to any person or parsons in the payment of city licenses due and payable on the 1st of January of each year. That said collector aforesaid is hereby required to collect all licenses as required by Ordinance No. 137, and he shall forthwith commence proceedings against all persons who persue any occupation for which a license is required, without having procured a license as required by law.

This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved. FR. ENDOM, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 383.

An Ordinance providing a salary for the Mayor of the City of Monroe.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Monroe, That the Mayor be and he is hereby allowed a salary of four hundred dollars per annum, payable at the end of each month; and that said salary shall commence from the fourth day of May of the year 1878.

Approved. FR. ENDOM, Mayor.

The Board then adjourned till next regular meeting.

FR. ENDOM, Mayor.
O. D. STILLMAN, Secretary.

Deputy United States Marshal Wurzberger arrived in Shreveport last week from New Orleans, and issued subpœnas for the following named persons to appear as witnesses before the Grand Jury at New Orleans, on the 10th day of December: Lem, Gustine, Henry Adams, J. B. Pickett, Sardine Whitehurst, J. M. Warnock, B. C. White, P. J. Trezevant, Thomas P. Irvine, George Houston, A. Boarman, Dr. Wilcox, Bill Nash, J. H. Alston, Martin Tally, Chas. Dewing, D. McFarland, R. T. Cole, Joseph Spencer, Alfred Lane, Chas. White, Casper Peyton.

THE MARKETS.

MONROE, December 12, 1878.

Sugar	9@11½
Coffee	10@18½
Molasses	40@60
Rice	6½@10
Irish Potatoes	2 50
Hay, ton	24 00
Corn	60
Oats, 50c; Rust Proof	55
Bran	1 50@1 75
Flour	5 50@7 00
Corn Meal	3 25
Rye, bushel	1 25
Pork, bbl	10 00
Pork, d. s.	5¾
Bacon, c. s.	6¾
Hams	11½@12½
Teas	75@1 00
Tobacco	50@85
Soap	5@7
Starch	5@7
Candles	18@20
Lime	3 00
Cement	4 50
Nails	3 50@3 75
Bagging	13½@15
Ties	2 50
Powder, 25lb kegs, 7 00; 6¼lb kegs	2 00
Shot, sack	2 40@2 65

COTTON.

Ordinary	6¾
Good ordinary	7
Low middling	7¼
Middling	7½@8
Good middling	8½

NEW ORLEANS, December 11, 1878.

Ordinary	7
Good ordinary	7⅞
Low middling	8¼
Middling	8¾
Good middling	9¼

EDUCATIONAL.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

BATON ROUGE, LA.,

Is now in successful operation, with good prospect of a large patronage.

Session begins, by law, October 5 and ends July 4.

Facilities for Instruction—Very good: an experienced Faculty, now of four Professors—the number expected soon to be increased; much philosophical and chemical apparatus; good appliances for instruction in Engineering; large museums of Natural History; a library of fourteen thousand volumes, and a good equipment of small arms and artillery for military exercises. Efforts are also making to get in readiness Workshops and an Experimental Farm, for which 126 acres of good land have been secured.

Course of Study embraces a wide field of literature and science; and parents will select the studies which they may wish their sons to pursue. The military exercises are ranked as studies, only obligatory on the cadets who are quartered in the University building and optional with other students, who board in Baton Rouge. To become "student" or "cadet," is optional with the parent.

Admission granted to young men and youths not under fourteen years of age, who are proficient in the branches of a common English education. They can enter at any time during the session, and be charged only from date of entrance. Students may be residents of other States.

☞ State (or beneficiary) cadets cannot be received until the Legislature makes an appropriation to pay their expenses.

Expenses.—Tuition and the use of library and apparatus are absolutely free. Students can find good boarding in Baton Rouge for about $15 a month; and those who form "messes" can maintain themselves for $6 to $8 a month.

Expenses for a Military Cadet.—Fixed expenses per month—Board, lodging and servant attendance, $12; washing and mending, $2 50; fuel and lights, 50 cents; medical attendance, $1; total, $16; or for the session of nine months $144; or at that rate for part of session. Payable monthly in advance. Contingent expenses per session—estimated—uniform clothing, $47; text-books and stationery, $15; medicines, $5; breakages and contingencies, $5; total, $72. Payable $48 on entrance, balance $24 January 1. In case of withdrawal from the Institution, cadets will be charged only for the time of attendance, except that there will be no remission of fees for the last two months of the session.

Location healthy, and desirable for delicate youths who may not be able to stand a colder climate.

For further information, address

D. F. BOYD, President.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS D. ALLEN, Jr.,

BANKERS'

AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

DESIARD ST., MONROE, LA.

T. PURCELL, Notary Public.

Exchange on St. Louis, New York and New Orleans, in sums to suit, and collections promptly attended to in Monroe, Trenton, Farmerville, Bastrop, Ouachita City, Columbia, &c.

Interest allowed on deposits at the following rates: On sums from $1 upwards, remaining in bank for three months, 4 per cent per annum; six months, 6 per cent per annum.

Orders solicited for merchandise of any description, to be filled at manufacturer's prices.

August 17, 1877. 6m

MRS. H. HOLLAND,

DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

Has just received a stock of millinery goods, consisting of Hats, Feathers, Velvets, Ribons and Fancy goods generally. Also,

FINE GOLD WATCHES,
JEWELRY, CLOCKS,
SILVERWARE,
AND GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

All of which will be sold at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Call, before purchasing elsewhere, on

MRS. H. HOLLAND.

Grand street, Monroe, La.

November 21, 1878. tf

RETAIL FAMILY GROCERY STORE

ALL GOODS FRESH, AND DIRECT FROM ST. LOUIS.

I have opened, at the store formerly occupied by Chas. Saunders, a retail family grocery, and offer to the public a choice selection of Family Groceries, at lower prices, for the cash, than any house in Monroe. I solicit a share of the trade, and guarantee satisfaction.

Mr. JAMES T. LEWIS will be in charge of the business and attend to the demands of customers.

G. W. PIERCE.

Monroe, Oct. 26, 1877.

REDUCED PRICES.

Look out for the

LITTLE BARBER SHOP

Around the corner, next to D. A. Breard.

B. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

Hair-cutting, 35c; Shaving, 15c; Shampooing, 35c. Oct. 12, 1877.

NEW MARKET HOUSE.

The undersigned has opened has opened this new market house, and will be pleased to supply the best of meats at all hours of the day. His old patrons are respectfully invited to come and see him.

☞ Whole hogs, neatly butchered, sold at 8c per pound. J. L. NELSON.

Dec. 19 1873.—14:tf.

WOOD! WOOD!

I will deliver cord wood, cut to any length desired, at any point within the corporate limits, at $4 per cord. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. BUFFINGTON.

Monroe, March 1, 1878.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

Twenty-five Two and Four-Horse Iron-Axle Wagons, made by the celebrated Studbaker Manufacturing Co., just received and for sale at the lowest market rates by FRED ENDOM.

October 3, 1873.—3:tf

WATER! WATER!

Having the contract to sprinkle the streets, I have arrangements made to supply families with water by the barrel throughout the summer at customary prices. All orders left with Mr. O'Kelly, or at my wood-yard, will be promptly filled.

W. C. BUFFINGTON.

Monroe, April 12, 1878.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

The Sun will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: to present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The Sun has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

The Sun is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is The Sun's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The Sun has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The Sun will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, The Sun does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and woman of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide word is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of The Sun's work for 1879.

We have the means of making The Sun, as a political, a literary and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the Weely Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free. Address

I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

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251 Pages.

Its Topography and Valuable Resources.

BY DANIEL DENNETT.

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The Editors of New Orleans have given this book a strong endorsement.

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It is a book which has been long wanted and often called for. I am selling copies daily that are mailed to all parts of the world.

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Opposite the Post Office.

Mr. Dennett's *Louisiana As It Is* is precisely the book that has been called for. It gives general satisfaction to my patrons in city and country.

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19 Commercial Place.

The book just issued by Mr. Dennett, *Louisiana As It Is*, supplies a want long felt by residents and strangers. The demand for the book is active, and is steadily increasing.

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92 Camp and 119 Canal Street.