THE LOUISIANA

COTTON-BOLL.

J. Y. GILMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

Office, Washington St., near W. Bendel's

VERMILIONVILLE FEB. 26, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

Of every description, including Cards, Bill Heads, Receipts, Funeral Notices, Posters, Lawyers' Briefs, etc., promptly and neatly printed, in either French or English, when orders are left at the office or given to our Agents. Terms reasonable.

Our Agents.

Mr. HARRISON ROGERS is our Traveling Agent, and he is duly authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions to both the COTTON-BOLL and the SUGAR-BOWL.

Agent in New Orleans—Mr. THOMAS McINTYRE, No. 12 Commercial Place.

The New Orleans and Texas Railroad.

The Convicts and How they do their Work—Statement of Col. James on the Subject.

To the Editor of the Picayune:

There having been a great deal said and writen of late, relative to my working on the Mobile and Texas Railroad, as well as the "Bayonet Legislature" having passed several resolutions to thoroughly investigate my institution, I, in response to request on the subject, state the facts in the case, so that the truth may be known to the public, as follws:

In the first place, I have between 500 and 1000 prisoners working on the road though these numbers vary somewhat owing to the fact of some constantly coming and others again being discharged, having served their sentence. Of these there have been several attempts at escape, but none have ever been successful, as the peculiar formations of the country—being cut up into numerous bayous and rivers, such as to make it almost impossible to escape. Besides, I have very strong guards, which have and can easily prevent any escape by their vigilance.

With my men I have graded the road beyond Grand River to a point two miles beyond Bayou Pigeon, or say thirteen miles from Lower Grand River or Bayou Sorrell. Besides this I have two camps more working between Big Tensas and Atchafalya, each of these camps containing from 150 to 200 working men

The country between my third camp and near Bayou Pigeon and the Big Tensas is subject to overflow only in case of crevasse, and I consider that continuing as heretofore working my men on that portion of the road that is lowest, and subject to overflow from ordinary high water in the Mississippi River, that I can, notwithstanding the heavy rise coming down, finish all the low places so as to place the company beyond the contingency of having to stop their work of laying track from high water.

The following questions asked by the gentlemen of a railroad party inquiring into the case, will more fully explain the present working:

Q. How much low ground have you to grade yet this side and beyond the Atchafalaya River to secure this end?

A. About two miles.

Q. We see several statements as to the amount of work done and the time that it will take to complete the remainder of the work to Vermilionville. You are a civil engineer. What is your opinion of the subject?

A. I am satisfied from evidences that I have seen that there are ten miles complete beyond Donaldsonville, and that with any degree of energy what ever the road could be complete and runnig to Vermilionville by the 1st of July next, but not the way the work

Q. What is the difficulty?

A. In the first place, the contractor seems to be hard up for money; the subcontractors are not paid promply, as called for by their contracts; they, therefore, have to put off their men, as well as every one that materials are purchased from. This not only dampens and produces a want of energy upon the part of the contractor, but prevents him from pushing his men; makes the timber men slack and tardy in delivering it as wanted; and where men work either as contractors or workmen in doubt of receiving their money promply no work will go on rapidly or successfully, besides this the materials such as iron, ties, etc., are not delivered to the track layer as fast as wanted.

Question—Is there not excuse for this in the fact of the bridge across Lafourche not being completed?

Answer—No, sir! the track runs within two thousand feet of the Mississippi River at White Castel, where it is now laid, and with three or four hours work a switch could be put in from the road to the river, and all materials delivered there, and the work pushed on to Grand River and completed by the time the the bridge is done across the Lafourche.

Q.—You say they do not pay promply, do you propose to continue work on those terms?

A.—No sir; I shall leave in a few days for my camp, in any event, money or no money. They are now seven days behind with me on the cash payment due for last month's work, and as I have neither the means, credit, nor disposition to work and support six hundred men without money, I propose in case money is not forthcoming at once to remove my men from their work.

So much for the road, now to the resolutions introduced in the Bayonet Legislature. The Penetentiary to-day under my management, I feel glad to say, is in better condition than it has ever been and these resolutions are, I presume, a plan to black mail me out of a few hundreds of dollars, but I consider my lease as a fixture and do not fear legislation. The United States courts would be the party to finally decide the question, and I feel secure in being able to make my case, and shall pay no hush money. I have nothing to hide and am ready for any attempt to annul or interfere with my contract or privileges. I in this pay the State a large revenue, and she does not even pay me a cent for the care of the institution.

I pay the State for a twenty one years' lease, $315,000; besides, at a low figure in greenbacks, it costs me to maintain the institution, $120,000 per annum, which for twenty-one years would be to the State, $2,520,000 making a total of $2,835,000 saved the State.

Even if she supported the institution as cheap as I do, you can be the judge of that, knowing how depreciated her paper is, and particularly, managed by a board of commissioners who would be bound to have their share.

And now, gentlemen, with these facts before the public, I feel satisfied. The more so as having been on public works for years, I feel that they have a right to ask me relative to matters of public interest, and it is my duty to explain.

S. L. JAMES.

☞ Kansas is blessed with a Representative named Tough and with a Senator named Moonlight.

☞ The flag of the new Spanish republic is to be tri-color—violet, white and red.

Attakapas as a Stock Country.

One of the advantages of Attakapas, of which too much cannot be said, is the adaptability of the country to stock-raising. From the earliest settlement of this region, stock raising has been the

CHIEF OCCUPATION

Of a large class of the inhabitants, and, as heretotore conducted, it required so little capital to begin, that many of the most humble and unpretending people in the course of time became wealthy from the natural increase of the stock.

THE MILD CLIMATE

Is so favorable for those who pursue this occupation, that no preparations had to be made for wintering their stock, which, in many localities, kept fat through the entire winter.

THE SEA GRASSES

Which grow in the marshes along our Gulf coast, furnish the best and most nutricious food for cattle, and in the fall they travel for miles and congregate in these low lands, where they spend the winters, without any trouble to the owners. Even

ON THE PRAIRIES,

Remote from the sea marsh, the mildness of the winters allows of the growth of sufficient vegetable matter to sustain cattle and stock of all kinds, without other food, although, in some winters, they suffer somewhat and sometimes die. However, with a little care, on the part of the owner, who should prepare some food and feed during the worst spells of weather, none need ever be lost. Without this precaution, so few have been lost by death, that fortunes have been made in the business as before stated.

BRANDING THE CALVES

Is about the only trouble the stock-raiser has with his herds. In the spring the cows are all driven into large pens, accompanied by their calves, when the initials of the owner, or other mark, is branded upon their hips with red-hot irons, and the scar made remains for life, enabling the owner to recognize his stock wherever seen. The operation is a cruel one, but it is very necessary, to avoid loss. Laws are in force, compelling all to have their stock branded, or they are liable to be taken up and sold.

SHIPPING STOCK TO MARKET

Has been greatly facilitated by the construction of the railroad from New Orleans to Brashear City. They are now driven from the prairies to New Iberia, and by steamers shipped to Brashear City and thence by rail to market, where they arrive the following day, almost as fresh and fat as when first taken from the prairies.

THE BEST MEAT,

And especially veal, with which the New Orleans market is supplied, comes from Attakapas. The demand is so great for calves, that nearly all the increase of the male species are shipped, and seldom any beeves.

THE HORSES

Raised here are nearly all of the native or creole breed, and are mostly kept in the country for domestic uses. Although small, they work well, attached to wagon or plow, and possess greater powers of endurance than any other breed. They were originally introduced into this country

FROM MEXICO,

And are said to be descended from the Arabian stock, although, of course much degenerated. Aside from being the most hardy horses to be found, they are admirably adapted to saddle use, where not too small. When mixed with the larger breeds, they make the best horses in the world.

THE MOST PROFITABLE SYSTEM OF STOCK-RAISING,

That of breeding only the best blooded animals, and properly caring for them, has never been practiced in this country. Even Kentucky, with her famed blue grass, is not equal to Attakapas for stock-raising. Our grasses are unsurpassed, the climate most favorable, being very mild in winter and cooler than Kettucky or the North in summer, owing to the sea breezes, and there is no disease that prevails among cattle of any kind, at any period of the year. If our people would keep none but the best breeds, giving them proper food and shelter during the winter, they would be worth ten times as much as those now found on the prairies, which have greatly degenerated from, and in breeding.

RAISING SHEEP

Is another branch of stock culture sadly neglected here. Few herds of these useful animals can be found, but wherever raised in Louisiana, they are very healthy and prolific in increase. The sheep raiser cannot find any country better suited to his business than the rolling prairies of Attakapas, and eventually this must become an important branch of stock-raising. The extreme mildness of the climate is such that they could be *sheared twice a year*, and yet never suffer from colds and coughs, like they do in more northern latitudes. We believe it is a fallacy to think that sheep require a cold climate. Certainly those raised here have fewer diseases and thrive better than any we ever saw in a cold climate.

OUR STOCK MARKET.

The great Southern metropolis, New Orleans, is so near our country, that it is an easy matter for the stock-raiser to dispose of all that he raises, and at small expense. Prices in New Orleans are higher than in any other city, and that place annually imports thousands of milch cows from the Northwest which could better and more cheaply be raised here, and then not be subject to diseases which all imported cattle are. If our stock men would make a specialty of raising milch cows for the New Orleans market, we are sure they would make fortunes by it.

MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE

Would then be so plentiful in this section, that Attakapas, alone could supply the entire New Orleans market. Being within a few hours run of that city by rail, here is indeed a field for dairymen unsurpassed by any in the world, and we are sure it will ere long be fully appreciated. How much sweeter to the palates of our city friends will be the fresh Attakapas butter, than that which has to be killed with salt to bear transportation from the North.

THESE NUMEROUS ADVANTAGES

Will all ere long be fully appreciated, thousands of immigrants will rush into our country along the lines of railroad now being built, and in a few years this country will surpass, in prosperity, even our most sanguine dreams. Come on friends; there is room enough for all; thousands of acres of idle lands can be bought cheaply, some Government land can yet be found, and there is no excuse for a man not having a home, when such opportunities are begging them to come to Attakapas.

The Louisiana Case.

The failure to issue our paper on the regular day enables us to give the latest dispatches in regard to our political troubles. From the *Picayune* we take the following:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—No policy in respect to Louisiana has yet been determined on, but there is a prospect of early action by Congress or the President. If Congress fails to legislate, the President will send a special messenger to Louisiana to-day or to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The President's message to day on Louisiana, contradicts recent expressions and assurances made by his Attorney General.

The general opinion is that there will be no legislation by Congress for want of time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The President sent the following message to Congress to day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

* * * * * * *

After narrating events, the President concludes: "I have no special recommendation to make upon the subject; but if there is any practical way of removing these difficulties by legislation, then I earnestly request that such action may be taken at the present session of Congress. It seems advisable that I should state now what course I shall feel bound to pursue in reference to the matter in question. In the event of no action being taken by Congress at this time, subject to any satisfactory arrangement that may be made by parties to the controversy, which of all things is the most desirable, it will be my duty, so far as it may be necessary for me to act, to adhere to that government heretofore recognized by me. To judge of the election and qualification of its members, is the exclusive province of the Senate, as it is also the exclusive province of the House to judge of the election and qualification of its members; but as to the State offices filled and held under State laws, the decisions of the State judicial tribunal ought, it seems to me, to be respected. I am extremely anxious to avoid any appearance of interference in State affairs, and if Congress differs from me as to what ought to be done, I respectfully urge its immediate decision to that effect; otherwise, I shall feel obliged, as far as I can by the exercise of legitimate authority, to put an end to the unhappy controversy which disturbs peace, and prostrates the business of Louisiana, by the recognition and support of that Government which is recognized and upheld by the courts of the State."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Louisiana question is up. Mr. Trumbull is making a terribly denunciatory speech. The question comes up in a peculiar manner, not involving the points at issue, but under the agricultural college bill, the question being that no money should be given to Louisiana to be held by a usurping government.

On the fourth of March twenty-four United States Senators vacate their seats; sixteen retire to private life, Wilson becomes Vice President, and the others have been re-elected for a fresh term. Since the death of some of our latter Presidents, while in office, it becomes a serious question who fills the vice Presidency, and although the South has certainly no reason to pray for Grant's continuance in office, yet the alternative of such a character as Wilson is enough to make one pray that the present incumbent may live out his official days. Trumbull will be missed, but taken as a whole, the country will probably benefit by the changes.

There are, however, some contested cases. Patterson, of South Carolina, who takes the place of Sawyer, is a relative of Cameron, and is charged with buying his place in the most flagrant manner. John P. Jones, who succeeds Nye, from Nevada, will also probably be investigated, and it is hoped that the election of Spencer, from Alabama, will be declared illegal. Ingalls, who takes Pomeroy's place, comes in by one of those popular revulsions at rascality that sometimes lift commonplace men into notoriety, because they are honest, but his friends assert that he will be found equal to the position.

☞ General Canby has gone to meet the peace commissioners in the Modoc country.

☞ The Opelousas *Courier* is again a welcome visitor, after a suspension of several weeks.

☞ An embalmed mermaid is attracting crowds of spectators, who likely never heard of Barnum, at Los Angles.

☞ An Indianapolis man has telegraphed to Scotland and received an answer in one hour and twenty minutes.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Bridge.—The bridge across bayou Vermilion is reported to be in a bad condition. The police jury should examine this bridge, and have it repaired immediately.

New Orleans and Texas R. R.—We direct the especial attention of our readers to the very able letter of Col. S. L. James, which we copy from the New Orleans *Picayune*, and publish in the first column of this page. Read it

New Subscribers.—We feel highly flattered by the large number of subscribers our traveling agent sends up from Vermilion parish. He is still at work among the people of that section, and writes us that he receives a hearty welcome at every house.

Again Delayed.—We regret that our paper is again delayed this week, but feel that we are talking to a humane community when we say "please pardon us." The delay is not, we hope, caused from any negligence on our part. When our chief returns from the city different arrangements will be made and thence forth our paper will appear regularly, every Wednesday. We hope our readers will bear with us until we can remove some of the obstacles that are always thrown in the way of new enterprises.

Fine Garden.—By invitation, we last Sunday evening visited Mr. Wm. B Bailey's residence, and together with other gentleman, we strolled through his extensive gardens and grounds, and examined the many nice things which grow there. His fruit orchard is in full bloom, and everything looks as though busy hands had been at work. The trees are trimmed up in a manner that is creditable and all the rubbish removed from the ground. The vegetable garden is small, although large enough to supply his family with all that they can use, if properly cultivated. We will say no more, but when all these things come to maturity we will "call again."

Personal.—We had the pleasure of a call one day last week, from Rev. Mr. Jessup, Episcopal minister at New Iberia, who was making a flying visit to Opelousas, but missing connection, was forced to remain in our town one day. While here he inspected the town, improvements and adjoining country throughly, and expressed himself well pleased with everything.

Mr. Sam Joyner, of the New Orleans *Republican*, also showed the original of his photograph, and said so many quaint and funny things as to cause us to forget for a moment the vexatious cares of a printer's life. Mr. Joyner has been in bad health for some time, and the hope of recuperating caused him to visit our delightful section.

Dr. Madd, our fellow townsman, returned from New Orleans last Sunday.

Mr. M. E. Girard, Will Clegg, Esq., Mr. Joseph Wise and a host of others from our town, have been sojourning in New Orleans for the past week. They are expected home soon.

Fire Engine.—A few weeks ago we spoke at length on the necessity of an organized fire company in our town, and the great amount of property which might be destroyed on account of our negligence in this matter. Since that time one of our citizens kindly furnished us with a few verbal facts: Some time since, we know not how long, a number of our citizens obligated themselves to pay a certain amount when called upon, for the purpose of procuring a fire engine. The amount of the subscription, if we understand correctly, was near $500, but no money was collected. We hope that the question will be revived now, and that a fire company will be organized immediately; so that in case our town should be visited by this destructive element, it may meet with experienced firemen, who will subdue it in the outset. Delays *are* dangerous!

Vermilion Parish Items.—Cultivators of the soil are taking advantag of the fine weather, and are preparing to plant. They are fully up with their work and fine crops are expected—so says our correspondent.

Oysters are plenty in Abbeville—large and luscious—at one dollar per hundred. They are brought there by schooners.

Messrs. Taylor & Key have established a broom factory at Abbeville, and will be prepared to supply adjoining parishes with a superior quality of this useful article, cheaper than they can be bought in New Orleans. Being personally acquainted with Mr. Taylor's work, we do not hesitate in recommending it to the citizens of our town, and all others among whom our paper circulates.

The citizens of Abbeville are determined that their children shall have the benefits of an education, as there are five schools in that thriving little town—two public and three private.

From the 15th of January to the 20th of February, the Clerk of Vermilion parish issued twenty-five marriage licenses.

Eight strong and substantial bridges have been built in Vermilion parish recently, and there remains two more to be built—one across Long Point coulee and one across the Bayou Vermilion, at Abbeville. The bridge across the bayou is very necessary, as a boat is now used, and very often persons who live west of the bayou experience trouble in crossing.

A Division of Sons of Temperance has been organized in Abbeville, and is now in a flourishing condition. New members are initiated at every meeting. Mr. R. P. O'Bryan occupies the position of "W. P." and Mr. Joseph B. Mills is Secretary.

There is no steamer in Vermilion Bayou now, the Flora having abandoned that trade. This makes it very inconvenient for merchants and planters, as well as for stock-raisers, mechanics and others who now have to receive their supplies by the way of New Iberia.

☞ An unfortunate man in New York is haunted by what he terms "soul shadows." They used to come upon him only at long intervals, but since the tax on whiskey has been reduced he has them two or three times a week.

Beckwith Sewing Machine.—This machine is so well and favorably known among our readers that saying too much about its good qualities is an impossibility. One of these machines can be bought for the extraordinary low price of twelve dollars, including hemmer, guide, four needles, bottle of oil and oil can. It is undoubtedly the best machine, considering the price, that is made. It is very simple, and any child with ordinary ingenuity can work it with ease. Capable of making upward of eight hundred stitches per minute, and doing the work as well as a $75 machine. It is compact, and takes up but little room. Being nickle plated it resembles an ornament more than an article of industry.—Full directions for running the machine sent on application. Every machine fully warranted or two years. Address Edward Thompson, 184 Peter street, New Orleans.

Babcock Fire Extinguisher.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, which may be found on this page. Being perfectly familiar with the working of this extinguisher, and knowing its good qualities, we do not hesitate in recommending it to our readers. Unlike other fire extinguishers, instead of throwing water, it throws carbonic acid gas, and fire cannot live where this gas exists. The numerous railroads, steamboats and cities which have adopted the use of this extinguisher is a sufficient recommendation for its good qualities; and all that we migh say in its behalf would amount to nothing when all the valuable property it has been the means of saving is taken into consideration.

Slocomb, Baldwin & Co.—Few business houses in New Orleans, or elsewhere, can boast of so many years standing as the well known hardware establishment of Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., of 74 Canal and and 91, 93 and 95 Common streets, New Orleans. For forty-nine years this house has stood the storm; and to-day is among the most substantial in our Southern metropolis. Their stock is a large one, and planters and merchants can send their orders by mail and feel sure that they will be filled with as much judgment and care as though they personally visited the city. Their stock consists of all kinds of hardware, including cutlery, guns, iron, steel, castings, farming implements, tin-ware, paints oils, metals, etc; also blacksmiths' and carpenters' tools.

Renshaw, Cammack & Co.—We call the especial attention of our readers to the business card of Renshaw, Cammack & Co., which may be found on this page. These gentlemen are cotton factors and commission merchants, and their place of business is 32 Perdido street. Parties having produce to ship should bear in mind that this house is of many years standing, and that produce shipped to their care will receive prompt attention. Orders for the purchase of all kinds of produce attended to promptly.

Hardware.—Among the many hardware establishments of New Orleans, that of Messrs. Folger & Co., 37 and 39 Magazine street, is far from being hindmost. Their stock consists, in part, of a well selected stock of agricultural implements, together with iron, steel and hardware of every description. The attention of our planters, merchants and mechanics is called to the business card of this enterprising and liberal firm, which may be found in our advertising columns.

Cotton Seed.—Those of our planters who contemplate planting cotton this year, and who have not already engaged their seed, might save money and time by referring to the advertisement of Mr R. M. Smith, which may be found in another column. Mr. Smith is experienced in this business, and parties ordering from him can rest assured that their seed is fresh and of the best quality

Arrivals at Dora Hotel.

During the week ending Feb. 25, 1873:

P J Parker Marshal Tex; W J Smith La; L Lacassagne, A J Porda, Jerry Herritage New Orleans; M Ryan Lake Charles; T J Shaffer, C F Tucker St Mary Parish; H Hiett Montgomery Ala; D Quinn, E World St Landry Parish; Rev L Y Jessup New Iberia; Lao Smith Sabine Pass; E Ferrant, Edmon Guidry Vermilionville; Jules Bogey Sulphur Mines; L States Lafayette Parisq.

Arrivals at Salles' Hotel.

During the week ending Feb. 25, 1873:

Dr F S Peacock N., M. & T. R. R; Severine Duhon, A Guilbeau Lafayette parish; M Shiffigan, B King Lake Charles; A M Dubroca St Mary Parish; A Mealy Lafayette parish; E C McFadden Arkansas; I S Brown ——; T Vallot and Friend Lafayette Parish; G Weimer N. O., M. & T. R. R.

Arrivals at Attakapas Hotel,

During the week ending Feb. 25, 1873:

Martin Bergerand, Joseph Bergerand, Jean Bergerand, Andre Martin, Eraste Constantine, Joseph Patin, Alcee Bernard Lafayette Parish; L D Depaty, Jean Peronger, Etiune Canlean New Oleans; M Guilbeau Arnaudville; Augustin Guidry Carenero; Veyon Chacrier, Breaux & Trahan Opelousas.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

8 re reliances at the instant needed. Throws stream of Carbonic Acid Gas 30 Feet. Annihilates flame Contents Equivalent to 200 Gallons of Water.

Not exceeding seventy-five pounds in weight. A. M. GRANGER, General Ac't, 19 Canal St., NEW ORL'S. Address P. O. Box 753. 126 72 1y

RENSHAW, CAMMACK & Co.

COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND Gen'l Commission Merchants, 32 Perdido street, New Orleans.

N. B.—Orders for the purchase of all descriptions of produce will receive our particular attention. 126 73 1y

SCHOOL! SCHOOL!

The undersigned has opened a school in the Methodist Church for the instruction of pupils of both sexes.

Tuition Per Month:

Primary branches, including Arithmetic, English Grammar, etc.....$3 00
Advanced Classes..... 5 00
School permanent and instruction thorough. f19 1m J. M. BROWN.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25, 1873

Cotton—		
Low ordinary	14½ a	15¼
Ordinary	15 a	16¼
Good Ordinary	17½	18¼
Low Middling	18½ a	19
Middling	19 a	19½
Strict Middling	20 a	20½
Good Middling	20 a	21
Sugar		
Louisiana Fair	10 a	10¼
Prime	9½ a	9¾
Choice	10 a	10¼
Yellow Clarified	10 a	11
Molasses—		
Louisiana Fair, ℙ gal	50 a	—
Prime	65 a	—
Choice	75 a	—
Golden strup	80 a	100
Coffee—		
Rio, Fair, ℙ ℔	21½ a	—
Prime	22 a	—
Choice	23 a	—
Havana	a	—
Mexican	25 a	—
Tea—		
Imperial ℙ ℔	45 a	110
Gunpowder	75 a	150
Hyson	75 a	125
Oolong	45 a	110
Flour—		
Double Extra	725 a	—
Feeble Extra	850 a	875
Choice Family	1125 a	—
Corn—		
White ℙ bushel	65 a	—
Yellow	65 a	—
Mixed	68 a	—
Rice—		
Louisiana Choice	8¾ a	9
Carolina Good	8¼ a	9
Oranges—		
Louisiana, ℙ bbl	600 a	1000
Oats—		
Per bushel	50 a	52
Bran—		
Per 100 lbs	130 a	140
Lard—		
Choice, in tierces	8 a	8¼
Choice, in kegs	9 a	9¼
Butter—		
Western, ℙ ℔	28 a	30
Goshen	38 a	40
Poultry—		
Chickens, grown, ℙ doz	600 a	—
Chickens, young, ℙ doz	400 a	450
Ducks ℙ doz	500 a	—
Geese, ℙ doz	800 a	900
Turkeys, ℙ doz	1600 a	1800
Eggs—		
Attakapas	33 a	36
Creole	35 a	37
Western	33 a	36
Vegetables—		
Potatoes, Northern, ℙ bbl	450 a	500
Potatoes, Western, ℙ bbl	350 a	375
Onions, new, ℙ bbl	— a	600
Garlic, Creole	100 a	150
Hides—		
Steer, over 85 lbs	— a	10½
Steer, 70 to 84 lbs	— a	11
Steer, under 70 lbs	— a	10½
Cow, as they run	— a	10
Kips, 20 to 24 lb	— a	12½
Kips, 25 to 30 lbs	— a	10
Country Flint, 25 to 30 lbs	19 a	20
Moss—		
Country Gray	3 a	34
Mixed	4 a	5
Black	5 a	7
Cattle Mrket—		
Texas Beeves, corn fed		
1st quality, ℙ ℔	— a	—
2d quality, ℙ head	— a	—
3d quality, ℙ head	15 00 a	18 00
Texas Beeves, choice ℙ head	— a	50 00
1st quality, ℙ head	35 00 a	45 00
2d quality, ℙ head	20 00 a	28 00
3d quality, ℙ head	12 00 a	15 00
Western Beeves, ℙ ℔ net	— a	—
Hogs, ℙ ℔ gross	5 a	7
Sheep—		
1st quality, ℙ head	5 00 a	6 00
2d quality, ℙ head	3 00 a	4 00
3d quality, ℙ head	2 00 a	—
Calves, ℙ head	7 00 a	10 00
Yearlings, ℙ head	— a	12 00
Beef, ℙ ℔		9
Pork, ℙ ℔		9
Veal, ℙ ℔		10
Mutton, ℙ ℔		10

FOLGER & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE, IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC., 37 and 39 Magazine Street, Opposite St. James Hotel, New Orleans. 126 73 1y

R. M. SMITH.

11.....Peter Street.....11

Between Common and Gravier,

DEPOT FOR

COTTON SEED for Planting; David Dickson's, Sutton's, Boyd's Prolific, Petit Gulf, Bolivar County, Sea Island and other choice SEEDS, in quantities to suit, at reduced prices. feb19 1m

J. A. BLAFFER. N. P. PEPIN.

J. A. BLAFFER & CO.,

26, 28 and 30 Beinville and 53 Gravier Streets, New Orleans, La., Lock Box 379.

BOTTLERS OF

Ale, Porter, Cider, Wines and Liquors.

Whol sale Dealers in CORKS, HOPS, MALT, BREWRIES' AND BOTTLERS STPPLIES

Of every description. All of which we offer to the trade at lowest market figures. Price list and Catalogue of our goods furnished on application.

Bottling warehouse 26 28 and 30 Beinville street. Wholesale Depot 53 Gravier street. feb12 73 1y

PROCTOR & CAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP.

Is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary soap, buy it, you will use no other. Grocers have it

New Orleans Jobbers wholesale Ag'ts.....jn12 6m

L. CLAUDON,

Watch Maker,

Will open a Jewelry Store in the house of Mr. F. Bourget on the first of March. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Reference—Mr. C. Debaillon and Ed Cain, Esq. feb12 2w

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12 Harness, Saddle and Unbroke Horses, and one A No. 1, half-American Carriage Horse. Apply to jan29 2m AMBROISE MOUTON.

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A Private School for boys is now being established in Mr. Neven's house, next the Catholic Church. Terms to suit the circumstances of parents.

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L. P. SERRETT,

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GUS. JAQUET. M. ESCORAL

G. JAQUET & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORY NO. 1, First District, Louisiana.

MANUFACTURERS of Smoking Tobacco, Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco and Snuff. Dealers in Plug Chewing Tobacco of all grades and styles, and Domestic Cigars. Importers of Havanna Cigars and Cigarrettes. Meerchaum and Briar Pipes, and all Smokers articles. 44 St. Peter Street, between Chartres and Royal Streets, New Orleans. jan8 3m

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District Attorney—W. C. Crow.
District Attorney pro tem.—C. Debaillon.
Parish Judge—A. J. Moss.
Recorder—William Brandt.
Clerk of the Court—A. Monnier.
Sheriff—H. Easton.
Coroner—H. M. Bailey.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

3d Ward—J. J. CAFFREY, H. M. BAILEY.
1st Ward—P. O. RICHARD.
4th Ward—ALCIDE TRAHAN.
5th Ward—ALEX. MEAUX.
7th Ward—E. DRAGOUNE.
* Undecided.

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