

THE BEST DRILLED COMPANY.—Two or three of the Military Companies of the Crescent City, will be up on Monday to contend for the premium to be awarded to the best drilled company, and the display will be a grand and interesting one. The Amphitheatre, formed by the Barracks buildings will afford room for ten thousand spectators from the galleries.

The Fort Smith Times, announces the death of Major A. W. Gaines. A short time since, he was thrown from his buggy, and received injuries, which are supposed to have been the immediate cause of his death.

INTERESTING TO CLERKS AND SHERIFFS.—Heretofore, in all the legislation that has been had on the subject of Criminal Expenses, the State has allowed the country Clerks and Sheriffs a small annual compensation for ex-officio services—Sheriffs \$100 per annum, and Clerks \$50. When the Legislature of '59 abolished the act of '57 requiring the State to pay all the expenses incident to the prosecution of criminals, no mention is made of the act of '55, under which the compensation for ex-officio services is allowed, but the Auditor takes the position that the act of '55 is also abolished. The amounts allowed Clerks and Sheriffs heretofore is not at all adequate compensation for the services rendered and they may now very reasonably refuse to perform such services before the Grand Jury, as are necessary to the administration of the law. The act of 1855 should either be abolished, or re-enacted.

AN INLAND SEA.—The Alta states that an immense *laguna*, or inland sea, has lately been discovered in Lower California. It is situated on the Pacific side of the Peninsula, and is nearly one hundred miles long and twenty to fifty wide. The entrance to it is a little north of the 27th degree of north latitude; the channel crooked, narrow and shallow. The entrance is between low sand deposits not more than 1,000 yards apart, and the water at full tide is three fathoms deep, while at low tide it is not more than two. The sea abounds in seal and whale, and has, since its discovery, become the resort of whaling vessels. It also contains several islands, on which are found valuable deposits of Guano. The land surrounding this sea is sterile and dreary, destitute of fresh water, and has no inhabitants, being utterly unfit for human habitation. The discovery of this *laguna* is an addition to geographical knowledge, since it is not marked down on any map of Lower California.

WHAT IS LIFE.—The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat, drink, and sleep—to be exposed to the darkness and the light—to pace round in the mill of habit, and turn through into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart—the tears that freshen the dry waters within—the music that brings childhood back—the prayers that call the future near—the doubt which makes us meditate—the death that startles us with mystery—the hardship which forces us to struggle—the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.

NEWNESS OF OUR SENSATIONS AND EMOTIONS.—The sun was created with me, with you; and by-and-by, when we had got over the morning of infancy, we sat on a wall, in a field, on a hill, at our own little bedroom window, and our childish eyes being by that time opened, we saw the sun go down for the first time. Nor are these pleasures confined to the external world, to the sensations it inspires, or the influence it exerts upon us. No human passion, no emotion, the fiercest or the tenderest, comes to us at second-hand. The experience and observation of a thousand years, all the metaphysical and poetical, and dramatic books that ever were written, cannot add a jot to the duration or intensity of any emotion of ours. They may exercise it, but they cannot form it, nor instruct it; nor, were they fifty times as many and as profound, could they dwarf it. It lies in our hearts in original creation, complete, alone; like my life and yours.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

MUSIC.

An interesting exhibition of the progress and proficiency of the young ladies of Mrs. Read's Seminary took place at the M. E. Church, on Tuesday night. There was a full audience, in which we noticed many strangers as well as the parents and friends of the young ladies. The latter cannot fail to notice a marked improvement in the musical department of the school, for they have attended former exhibitions in times gone by. Not only is the style of the pupils much improved, but the selections are better. We do not despair, but have encouragement to look forward for the time when mere noise will not pass for music; because fashion endorses it; when it will be considered no very great accomplishment to sing a song in Greek or Trojan, and hammer out a thunder and lightning accompaniment on that terribly abused string instrument, the piano, where the audience is as ignorant of the sentiment (if it have any), as the singer. Give us songs in the vernacular in a soft, sweet voice, with sentiment suited to the cadence; give us national airs and native music; not that music is not Catholic in its nature like the Divine gift of poetry; but because as a nation of people, music goes to make up the sum of a distinct nationality, which is necessary to the existence of any nation. A national style once established would interfere materially with the mock, shallow and silly imitations of a true and useful aristocracy; the importation of far-fetched things, suited to the taste of people who claim to have better nerves, a more delicate organization than ordinary people, would cease. There is not—cannot be exclusiveness about music—and it is absurd to claim for this or that style; that it is addressed to a more cultivated understanding.

There is in souls a sympathy with sounds, And as the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased With melting airs or martial, brisk, or grave. Some chord in union with what we hear Is touch'd within us, and the heart replies." It was so in the trio, "I'd be a Star," in the soft, sweet voice of the little Miss who sang "Would I were with Thee," and with that song from the Divine Poet, "I know a bank where the wild thyme grows;" but the crowning song was "Ever of Thee," by Miss G. KLEINFELDER. This, by consent of the audience—manifested in profound silence during the singing and with rapturous applause, and an *encore*—gave evidence that the very soul of the house was enchanted with the melody of her voice. The easy unaffected manner of Miss K., reminds us of the singing of Adeline Patti, and is the near approach to her faultless style.

THE KORAN DISGRACED.—Some time ago, a number of handkerchiefs were brought, or rather smuggled, into Mogadore, having printed upon them passages from the Koran. One of them got into the hands of the Emperor, who, thinking the Christians were ridiculing the Sacred Book, ordered instantly all the cities of the coast to be searched to discover the offender who introduced them. Happily for the merchant he was not found out. His Highness commanded that all the handkerchiefs which were collected should be destroyed. When Dr. Davidson was at Morocco, he prescribed some sedlitz water for the use of the Sultan, and placed on the side of two bottles, containing the beverage, Arabic verses from the Koran. The Sultan was exceedingly exasperated at this compliment to his religion, and had it privately intimated to Mr. Davidson not to desecrate the Holy Book in that abominable manner. [Richardson's Morocco.]

BLUNDER IN VISION.—One individual in every fifty is decidedly color blind, and in every twenty may be more or less affected. Some years ago a party of gentlemen were discussing the question of blindness over their wine in the mansion of an English noble. It was stated by one of the company that persons had been known to lose the power of vision, so far as one eye was concerned, long before they had any consciousness of the defect. Polite doubts were expressed on the point. Every one would admit that a man might labor under a mental or moral cataract without being particularly alive to the infirmity, but physical opacity was too conspicuous an evil to be long concealed. More in jest than with any suspicion of the result, the loudest of the skeptics was requested to ascertain whether his own organs were "all right." Closing one eye, he exclaimed with a sort of horror, "Why, bless me, I can scarcely see at all!" He himself, was in the very predicament he had refused to accredit.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.—J. C. Trowbridge, Coroner of Madison parish; W. S. Campbell, Sheriff of Natchitoches parish; D. Henry Dyer, Notary Public, Claiborne parish; J. C. Joffrin, Notary Public, Avoyelles parish; J. B. Kirk, Notary Public, Parish Surveyor, St. Helena parish.—*Advocate.*

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TUESDAY, March 6th, 1866.

SENATE.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Hon. H. M. Hyams in the chair. 27 Senators present.

After the reading of the journal came up the special order of the day: An act to incorporate the Mechanics' and Agricultural Association of Louisiana; passed.

Mr. Leefe presented a memorial of the Mechanics' Society of New Orleans praying for relief; referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Leefe, without previous notice, introduced an act to secure the proper examination and measurement of coal arriving in barges and flatboats in the city of New Orleans and parish of Jefferson; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Goode asked to have re-committed to Judiciary Committee a bill relative to auctioneers.

Mr. Phillips called up a bill relative to State bonds, an act prohibiting the issuing of State bonds unless by special act of the Legislature.

Mr. Solomon offered a substitute to the first section of the bill, which substitute was accepted.

Mr. Moore opposed the bill and substitute; said it was a violation of contract.

Mr. Delany said he agreed with the Senator from St. Martin. He could not vote for the bill nor the substitute.

Mr. Smart offered an amendment which created a good deal of discussion, whereupon action on the subject was postponed to tomorrow.

An act granting compensation to Secretary of the Board of Currency, for services rendered as clerk of the Committee on Banks and Banking; referred to Finance Committee.

The Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—The House met to-day, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Among the Acts reported by Mr. Phillips was an Act relative to the revenue of the State, and the manner of collecting the same.

The bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Brethaupt, from a special committee, made a report, accompanied by an Act providing for the relief of settlers on land in the parish of Catahoula. He urged the immediate passage of this Act, but after discussion, it was referred to the Judiciary, with instructions to report tomorrow.

Mr. Wilkinson introduced an Act to incorporate a company for the improvement of Pass-a-Loutre and other passes.

He urged the suspension of the rules with a view to put the Act on its passage. Objections were made. The author of the bill (Mr. Wilkinson) at some length, urged the necessity of its immediate passage.

This Act had been introduced as a substitute to bills, on the same subject matter, already before the House. Those previous bills, he argued, would result in the creation of a monopoly. He introduced this bill to avoid this result. He further set forth the necessity of deepening the Mississippi, in order to retain and secure to New Orleans the internal trade, which must eventually go towards other points in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic.

Mr. Jaquess moved to refer it to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Marks, to the city delegation.

And Mr. Miller, to the Committee on Commerce.

This last motion finally prevailed.

Mr. Tarleton made a report from the special committee on the Land Office.

We have been unable to take a copy of this most important Act, but its main features are in accordance with the concluding portions of the report of the committee, which is as follows:

They therefore, submit the accompanying bill, in which they recommend, That the Register be required to give notice in the official paper of the State, that all persons whose applications are on file to enter lands, shall, within sixty days, deposit with the Treasurer the money to pay for the lands applied for; that said applicants shall be required to pay for all the lands included in each application or the whole of said application shall be rejected; that if the applicant fail to deposit the money aforesaid within sixty days, his application shall be disregarded; that the Land Office continue closed until all its books and records shall be brought up, provided it shall not be for a period exceeding four months, and that this labor be required to be performed immediately by the office; that, thereafter, the applications on file, the money for which shall have been deposited with the State Treasurer, shall be satisfied in their regular succession; and that when these regular applications shall have been completed, the Land Office shall again be opened for the transaction of its general business, but that the Register shall be required to give notice of the re-opening of his office in the official paper of the State for twenty days in advance thereof; that when the Land Office be again re-opened, all the applications shall be made in writing or printed forms for the lands desired, but that no entry shall be permitted by the Register until the applicant shall have produced a certificate that he has deposited with the Treasurer the money therefor; that when simultaneous applications are made for the same land, the Register shall, at a time to be by him fixed, not exceeding thirty or forty days, sell the land to the highest bidder; that the Register shall keep a regular tract book, exhibiting, in tabular form, all the lands of the State, when, to whom, and for what price sold, and when approved or patented; that none but the Register and his sworn clerks shall perform any duty whatever in the office, or have any access to its records; that until the work of the office be brought up, the Register shall be authorized to employ two additional clerks, and thereafter may retain one, in addition to the clerk now authorized by law to be employed; that the Register be required to ascertain what amount of lands located for internal improvement purposes, under the Act of Congress of 4th September, 1841, remain unsold by the State of Louisiana; also, that he ascertain what issue of Internal Improvement Script may have been made, and if any over-issue has occurred, that he shall apply to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, to ascertain if the General Government will permit the relinquishment of a sufficient quantity of Internal Improvement Land to make good the over-issue of script.

We finally recommend the Branch Land Office at Winnsboro be abolished, and that the Register and Receiver of the said Branch Office be permitted thirty days to make a complete and final report of the transaction of their office, and file it with the Auditor of the State, and deliver all the public records, books, and maps of their office, to the Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the bill reported from the committee, was ordered to be printed, and fixed as the order of the day for Friday next.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Louis Hebert, late Engineer, relative to the preservation of

the navigation of Red River, through Old River.

Mr. Phillips moved that this report be printed so that immediate action may be had upon it, which motion prevailed.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House took into consideration the first order of the day, being an act relative to free Banking Corporations.

The reading of the bill was proceeded with, pending which Mr. Allen, as a test question, moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Lane, seconded by Mr. Bartlett, and asked, as a favor of the House, that the bill be postponed and fixed for Saturday.

This last motion prevailed.

The House then took under consideration the second order of the day, to wit: An act for the construction of a Railroad from Baton Rouge to the road of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

Mr. Ranney, the author of this bill, advocated its passage at some length. He urged the necessities and advantages of its construction. He argued that it was strictly conditional to construct this road in the manner proposed. The road was not to be built by any joint stock company, but was to be a State work and to belong to the State. He considered that the State had a right to make such a work. He argued that it would be a paying road.

Mr. Miller opposed the passage of the bill. He instanced the Article of the Constitution providing for granting one-fifth of the amount of their capital to railroads as State aid. The present measure was not strictly a violation of the Constitution. It was going round the Constitution instead of going through it.

Mr. Herron advocated the passage of the bill at some length, and with great force of argument.

He asked could not the State dig a canal, or excavate any work of such a character. He considered if the State could do this, it could build the road in question, which was to be a State work entirely. There was now a continued communication by the Jackson road with all parts of the Union. Their connection might be, as had heretofore happened, destroyed by crevasses below this point on the Mississippi.

In such a case, if this road were built, travel and trade from all parts of the Union would be enabled to reach Baton Rouge, a point very convenient to New Orleans. The reason the bill was offered in its present form was not that Baton Rouge would not subscribe towards the building of this road. Baton Rouge had already taxed itself \$100,000 for this purpose. In addition to this, large private subscriptions had been offered from the parish of East Baton Rouge. The reason the enterprise could not be carried out, was that this road was proposed to be run through a sparsely settled region of country.

Mr. Haynes opposed the measure. He was willing to go as far as any gentleman in this matter, but considered he could not go beyond the one-fifth of State aid prescribed in the Constitution.

Mr. Bartlett read the 10th article of the Constitution, and argued that the Constitution spoke only of enterprises for the benefit of corporations or joint stock companies. This road was a State work, not for the benefit of any corporation or company.

Mr. Lane, of Orleans, quoted the 11th article of the Constitution as a contextual interpretation of the article previously discussed. The article 108 allowed the State to invest to the amount of \$3,000,000 in public works of such a character. If now the State could go to this extent, it was evidently not intended by the Constitution that the State should not be restricted merely to granting aid to corporations or joint stock companies.

Mr. Dupuy was opposed to the road on the ground that it would run through a section of country which would not admit of any very profitable development.

Mr. Coleman advocated the passage of the bill in argument of length and ability. He argued the constitutionality of the bill, and in detailed statement urged that the building of the road would not cause any outlay on the part of the State. In the end the road would be built and paid for without cost to the State.

He urged that this work was but a carrying out of the general scheme of railroads, in the State of Louisiana, projected in previous years. Baton Rouge was the capital of the State. He felt in regard to this place the same pride that every man of good feeling felt in adorning his domain and rendering it comfortable and convenient for the use of its occupants.

This was the centre of the intelligence of the State, and should be easy of access from all parts.

Mr. Austin asked the passage of this bill, as sheer justice to the city of New Orleans. This was the only State in which the centre of government was not connected with its commercial centre. Make this road and Baton Rouge would be to New Orleans what Albany was to the great city of New York. Gentlemen could leave New Orleans and come out along this road. Residences would spring up all along it. He was surprised at the opposition of the gentleman from East Feliciana. This road would build up that section of the country. It would render prosperous all the villages and their environs in this section of the country.

Mr. Phillips said that one side of the question had been presented, but the side of the tax-payers, who were to bear the burden of this measure, had not been heard. He went into an historical statement of the action of the State on this subject. Previous to 1845, the Constitution permitted an investment of State funds to any extent, in these public works. The consequence was, that the bonds of the State had been issued to the amount of \$23,000,000. He asked where had the State received any real benefits from this policy. He adverted to several works in which the State had invested, to prove his position.

By the Constitution of 1845, the State was prohibited from investment in such corporation works. In 1852, the former system was returned to, so far as to allow the State to invest in corporations and joint stock companies to the amount of one-fifth of their capitals.

He argued against the plausibility of arguments used to induce the adoption of a policy which would create an unlimited amount of debt and taxation. As far as concerned the connection of the Jackson road with this measure, he pointed to the embarrassed condition of that company. He did not consider a dependence in this Jackson Railroad Company as any certain security against loss by the State.

Mr. O'Quinn asked who was to pay the amount eventually due under this bill. It might be suggested that the Jackson road was security to the State, but was not the State responsible for the Jackson road? He alluded to the large debt already due by the State. It might be said that the State was secured, but year after year this policy would go on until, in the days, perhaps, of our grandchildren, the State would be compelled to repudiate her liabilities. He should be ashamed of the State if she were compelled to repudiate her honest debts. It was her policy, as an

honest State, to look ahead and see whether it was able to meet all these debts, which it was proposed to contract.

Mr. Gray quoted the 11th article of the Constitution, requiring the Legislature, in making appropriations, to find adequate means to meet them. This, he contended, was not done in this bill. He continued at some length to argue the absurdity of saying that these companies were securities to the State against loss, when, in fact, in this case, the debtor was security for himself. He also alluded to the hard conditions imposed upon the Jackson road by the State of Mississippi. He was unwilling to burden this road with any further responsibilities.

Mr. Allen urged that this road would certainly be of great convenience to members of the Legislature, to officers of the Senate residing at the capital, to persons coming on business from New Orleans, and to seafarers whose object was merely a pleasure excursion. He alluded to the great danger of travel by steamboat, and particularly to the calamity which had been so directly brought home to this House one year ago. He instanced the case of an insurrection, and asked if we would not look to New Orleans for volunteer military companies. Speedy communication was then the great object. What would have occurred if Harper's Ferry had not been connected by railroad, with the capital of Virginia? Another bill was before the Legislature, providing for a connection with the Red River Valley. This road would be a still further link in a general chain of communication throughout the State. He did not hesitate to put the measure on another ground. It would settle the question of the removal of the capital from this place. This done, capitalists would feel safe in investing their means to provide for the comfort and convenience of members of the Legislature.

Mr. Marks advocated the measure on the ground of strict economy as it would stop expense of time and money in agitating the question of the removal of the seat of government.

Mr. Ranney briefly replied.

Mr. Martin asked, where did gentlemen of the Democratic party stand on this question in 1852? Was not this very Article of the Constitution one of the strongest arguments used by them against their political opponents? What was the reason of the removal of the seat of government to this place? It was to remove the Legislature from baneful influence brought to bear in the great commercial metropolis of the State, and inducing the adoption of just such an extravagant course as was now proposed. Gentlemen talked about being tied up in a fog on the Mississippi, but he would rather be tied up in a fog that the finances of the State should be tied up.

Mr. Miller wanted this road to stand just where it was placed by a previous act of incorporation, and on an equality with other roads. Baton Rouge had offered to subscribe previous to this time; why did she refuse now?

This road was a luxury; there was a bill before them for a connection with the valley of Red River. This was a necessity. But were they asked for all that was necessary to establish this connection? Not at all. Why then did Baton Rouge demand that they should build this road.

He referred to the present condition of the Internal Improvement Department in showing the result of our State policy in connecting itself with public works. The other day the House refused to provide for the payment of the debt of this Department, amounting to \$50,000, and now they proposed to launch out in an expenditure of \$70,000 in this work.

It had been said that the State built houses, built a Penitentiary and leased it; the argument did not require an answer. Did any suppose that the State ever built in order that she might lease? It was supposed the receipts of the Great Western Road for the coming year would be \$2,000,000. If this road was to be so profitable let the Northern road take a part of this money and build it. It was a communication to New Orleans was necessary. We were already close enough to it. The question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill and lost by yeas 34, nays thirty-eight.

The House, at about 5 1/4 o'clock, then adjourned till 5 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

CITY OF BATON ROUGE, March 7, 1866.

To the Citizens of Baton Rouge:

Having given assurances to the people already, that accommodations would be provided for them during the Industrial Fair Exhibition in this city, I adopt this mode of urging upon all persons friendly to the success of this enterprise to throw open their houses for the reception and entertainment of visitors. Heads of families and other persons prepared or willing to comply with the request will have the kindness to inform me in person or in writing, during this week, of the number of persons they can accommodate.

Respectfully,

J. E. ELAM, Mayor.

TO-DAY

WE WILL OPEN A PART OF OUR NEW SPRING GOODS.

GENTS and Boys Clothing, also House Furnishings, &c. &c. respectfully invite the attention of the citizens thereto, if any that all our goods have been bought cheap and that we offer them CHEAP FOR CASH.

FRENCH MUSLINS.

A splendid lot of which have this day been opened and bought at a sacrifice, which will be sold accordingly at the People's Store.

PLATILLAS.

Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheet, also a variety of French Linen and Linen Cambrics and Linen Lawns at the

PEOPLE'S STORE.

LOST.

A GOLD Masonic Key Stone Watch Key, with a Masonic emblem and the name of the undersigned. The finder will leave it at the Drug Store of R. D. Day, on Laurel street, where he will be suitably rewarded.

LOOKING GLASSES.

BY LATE arrivals we are in receipt of a fine stock of Looking Glasses, also 3000 feet of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings and are now prepared to frame pictures, engravings, &c.

GASS LIGHTERS and Wax Tapers at

CIGAR LIGHTERS, Root Jacks, Jointed Skimmers, Pic Nic Knives, Wilson Slips and Table Mats—just received.

MORE FURNITURE.

Extension Tables, Hall Stands, Bureaus, Snap Tables, Book Cases Arm-chairs, &c., at

PIPER & BRADFORD'S.

ATLANTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE SIXTH course of Lectures in this Institution will open on the first Monday in May next and continue until the last of the following August.

FACULTY.

ALEXANDER LEANS, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
H. W. BROWN, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.
JOHN W. JONES, M. D., Prof. of Principles and Practice of Medicine and general Pathology.
W. T. WESTMORELAND, M. D., Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

T. S. POWELL, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics.
J. P. LOGAN, M. D., Prof. of Physiology and Diseases of women and children.
R. G. WESTMORELAND, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

Practical Anatomy conducted by the Professor of Anatomy.
Clinical Instruction, as heretofore, regularly through the College.
The Dissection Room, furnished with plenty of good subjects, will be open by the 15th of April for those who wish to dissect before the lectures commence.

FEES.

Matriculation (taken once only) \$ 5 00
Course of Lectures 100 00
Dissection ticket (required only once) 10 00
Diploma 25 00
Board (board can be had at \$3 to \$4 per week. For further information address

J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean,
marS d4w1m Atlanta, Ga.

Sale of Jewelry and Furniture.

WILL be sold at auction on the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Honors Longueau, on North Boulevard, corner of Lafayette street, a quantity of Watches and Clocks.

Also, a small quantity of Household Furniture, Crockery, &c.

Terms Cash. J. R. DUFROCQ,
march7-4ts. Auctioneer.

PIANO FORTES.

PERSONS desirous to purchase a first class Piano Forte, will do well to call at the store of the undersigned and examine those made by Light & Bradbury. Wherever these instruments are known, they have a commanding reputation for their elegant finish, their combined power, sweetness and flexibility of tone. Their superiority is sufficiently guaranteed by the highest order of testimonials in the musical profession, such as Thalberg, Dr. Mason, Strakosch, Timen, Gottschalk, and numerous others.

THEODORE GOLDMANN,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
march7. Lafayette street.

No Need Waiting for the Wagon.

CORN—400 Bags Choice White and Yellow;
OATS—1000 Bags White and Black;
BRAN—140 Bags Fresh Salted Lard;
HAY—40 Bales Choice Timothy;
POTATOES—40 Barrels Eastern Mechanic;
POPPERS—30 do do Pink Eyes;
FLOUR—50 Barrels Premium Eagle;
FLOUR—50 Half Barrels Novelty Family;
LIME—100 Barrels Richland's Lard.

The above articles just received and offered for sale at current market rates.

COTTON SEED.

In Store and for Sale—Boyd Profile, Little Brown, Mexican and Path Gull.
march7. BARBER & BENJAMIN.

FRESH BUTTER.

For sale very low, to close consignments.
march7. BARBER & BENJAMIN.

CORN.

BAGS in store and for sale low, to close consignments.
march7. BARBER & BENJAMIN.

LADIES' FAIR.

THE Ladies of the Catholic Church will hold their annual Fair, on
MONDAY THE 13TH INST.,
and continue for three days, at the Hospital, in the Ovarion Grounds. A dinner will be served each day.
Admission to the Fair 25 cents.
march6-14

HOUSE TO RENT.

A COMMODIOUS dwelling house to rent—has six rooms up stairs and dining room, kitchen and store room below, with a good well and cistern. For terms call on
march6. O. HACKET.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY to loan on Real Estate, Plantations, Farms, Negroes, etc., in sums to suit for any period not exceeding seven years, to be repaid by installments or otherwise. For particulars apply to Messrs. A. J. & Co., Private Bankers, 77 Gravier street, New Orleans, La., Post Office address Box Blank 10.
No agent need apply.
march6-2nd

LATE ARRIVALS.

We have just received a fine assortment of Table Cutlery, &c.
Table Mats,
Crumb Brushes,
Lunch Boxes,
Spring Sandalsticks,
Eardrum Crackers,
Not Crackers,
Sailed Spoons,
French Roll Pans,
Corn Bread Pans,
Stew and Soup Pans,
Revolving Dice Boxes, &c.
march6-2w. PIPER & BRADFORD.

SUNDRIES.

Cedar and painted Tubs,
Japanese Chamber Setts,
Corn Cake Pans,
Wood and Iron Spoons,
Gesso Dippers,
Cedar and painted Buckets,
French Roll Pans,
Revolving Wafters,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Egg Beaters, &c.
march6-2w. PIPER & BRADFORD.

CHINA AND GLASS.

ANOTHER INVOICE of plain and decorated China Dinner Sets, Cut and Preserved Glass Ware, at
march7-2w. PIPER & BRADFORD'S.

\$100 REWARD.

TOLSON FROM ANGLE PLANTATIONS, on the 9th of February, a FERRY FLAT, about thirty feet long—gunwales about twenty-three inches in depth—with iron row locks and a pin and ring in ends—marked J. Minor on each side—bottom and sides painted a lead color. I will pay twenty-five dollars for the boat, and seventy-five for the conviction of the thief.
march6-3rd. JOHN MINOR.

LINEN NETTINGS.

A SUPPLY of White and Brown Mosquito Nettings, has been received; also a lot of Bobinet Netting to arrive in a few days, at the
march