The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR ... $8.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—At noon. "Si j'étais Roi."

ACADEMY—"Child Stealer."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Lydia Thompson Troupe—"Black Eyed Susan" and "Richard 3d; or, Bad Dickey."

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—No. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

THE SANITARY AND FERTILIZING COMPANY'S SCHEME.

A DISGUSTING LAW.

The inhabitants of New Orleans will be surprised to learn that the Legislature of the State has undertaken to transfer to a private corporation, entitled the "New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company," all control over the sewers and outhouses upon the domestic premises of the people of this city. Those of them who know the character of Governor Warmoth will not be surprised to learn that he has suffered the bill granting this privilege to become a law without any opposition on his part, although he stands pledged not only by his oath of office to protect us against such infamous legislation, but by his late public denunciation of all such measures. Does this contradiction of the Governor's words by his failure to act in opposition to this measure not suggest a combination with certain prominent gentlemen of this city, looking to the election of a Senator in Congress and other future ambitious plans with which the Governor's head is so fertile? Is there no reason to believe that the Executive has pledged himself to the incorporators of this company not to veto the bill, in return for their support of his candidate, Gen. West, and for their future co-operation in executing the plans to which we allude?

The act which transfers this enormous power over the outhouse arrangements of the dwellings of the people of New Orleans was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and was retained by the Governor during the intervening time between the adjournment of the body last spring and its present session. We are informed that he expressed himself to more than one citizen as opposed to the law, and in the strongest language of reprobation. He is reported to have said that if American citizens had any right more inalienable than another, it was that of regulating their own dwelling-houses and the appurtenances thereof without any interference of others, while they complied with those laws of police and public health which have been established for the good of the people. But yet we find the Governor entirely silent while the authors of the bill were pressing its adoption by the General Assembly, and knowingly permitting it to become a law by lapse of time. He cannot plead ignorance nor inability to crush the scheme. If he can secure by an overwhelming majority of the two Houses the election of his Senatorial candidate and the defeat of almost every bill which he thinks proper to veto, as we have all seen he can, he could have had no difficulty in stigmatizing this Sanitary Company's attempt to regulate the private premises of the inhabitants of this city, in proper terms nor in employing such means as must have ensured an approval of his veto by the Legislature. We do not wonder that the Governor was unwilling to place his signature at the foot of this law, because he never, would have heard the last of it, and the inhabitants of New Orleans would have been perpetually reminded by the intrusive visits of the officers of the Fertilizing Company to their domestic premises, of their indebtedness to His Excellency, who has been shrewd enough not to associate his name with a law so offensive. Still he cannot escape his just responsibility as a consenting party, however secretly that consent has been given to so unmistakable a monopoly.

The following statement, which we copy from a cotemporary, gives a correct summary of the principal provisions of this odious statute:

It absolutely prohibits the digging or construction within the city of any sink or privy vault, and compels the filling up of those now existing under the supervision of the Board of Health. It enacts that any property holder who shall fail to have the sinks or vaults filled up within the time specified, shall be fined not less than $20 and not more than $100 for each and every offence, and provides for the payment of an army of spies, who shall further the unclean and miserable business.

The bill having abolished all privies, proceeds to endow that most odorous and obnoxious corporation with a deceptive title—the "New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company"—with the exclusive right and privilege, for the period of ten years, to remove any and all fecal matter, excrement, or fertilizing material which may be accumulated under the dry earth system within the city, and the exclusive privilege to sell deodorizing and disinfecting material and earth closets. For supplying the disinfectant and removing the product, the company is empowered to charge the modest sum of $1 per box.

We acknowledge receipt of polite invitations, through Mr. W. E. Fitzgerald, to attend the third annual grand mask and fancy dress ball to be given by Ætna Conclave No. 15, S. W. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 24th; also invitation, through Mr. J. V. Da Costa, chairman, and Ferd. Forcheimer, secretary Committee of Arrangements of the first military and dress ball to be given by Ætna and Crescent Rifles Companies D and K of the Louisiana Legion, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 31st.

Also, through Mr. H. R. Yenni, of the Committee of Arrangements, cards of invitation to attend the second grand annual ball of the New Orleans Rifle Club to be given at Odd Fellows Hall, on Thursday evening, January 19.

The first number of "Our Home Journal," a new agricultural weekly paper published in this city by James H. Hummel, has been laid upon our table, and judging from its neat appearance and interesting columns and the energy of its publisher, we have no doubt of its success. Mr. Hummel thoroughly comprehends what is needed to make such a journal, devoted as it will be to the industrial pursuits of the South, push its way to public favor.

The stockholders of the Union Bank, of this city, are notified, through our columns to-day, by Mr. Geo. A. Freret, Cashier of the institution, that a dividend of [illegible] per cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 14th instant.

By another notice it will be seen that an election of directors of this bank will be held to-morrow, Monday, 16th January, at the instance of those stockholders who are opposed to transforming the institution into a national bank.

A great battle near Le Mans, about 80 miles northwest of Tours, was fought between Gen. Chanzy's army and the German forces of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg, on the 10th inst., when the slaughter on both sides is said to have been terrible. The result was in favor of the Germans.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.—Mrs. Witcomb's Syrup for children is sold by druggists, for 25 cents a bottle and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

For Coughs, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. [illegible]

An intelligent gentleman of [illegible], writing under date of January [illegible]: "You may rely upon the election of Gen. F. P. Blair to the United States Senate from Missouri." [illegible]

THE WATER-WORKS SCHEME.

Senator Campbell has the distinction of having on Thursday last introduced in the body of which he is a member, one of the most nefarious bills ever presented for legislative action. It is a scheme which contemplates the sale of the Water-Works of the city of New Orleans to a private corporation yet to be established, upon whom the inhabitants of the city are to be dependent for their supply of water. We have not seen the bill nor are we acquainted with its details, but are satisfied that it covers a gigantic speculation. The title of the act, as recorded in the proceedings of the Senate, is as follows:

"An act authorizing the city of New Orleans to levy water rates upon all property on the lines of water pipes laid or to be laid, and contiguous thereto; the collection of said rates and the power to sell and dispose of the present water-works and to contract with any incorporated company for the supplying of the inhabitants of the city with pure and limpid water," etc.

The "incorporated company" referred to in the title as above quoted, is not yet in existence and probably will never exist, unless the scheme which includes the sale of the city water-works shall meet with the favor of the Legislature and the bill become a law.

On the same day Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, a member of the lower House, introduced in that body "an act to incorporate the Crescent City Water-Works Company," and we presume there is some connection between the two acts.

We have heard that the price has been named—two millions of dollars—and that the public spirited gentlemen who propose to offer that sum for the water-works, and the friends of the scheme in the Legislature, advocate the measure on the ground that the money will relieve the city from her present financial embarrassments, which will render unnecessary the adoption of any other measure having the same object. They also pretend that the city cannot manage the water-works by her own officers as successfully as a private corporation, and therefore it is for the advantage of the people of the city that they should be sold to a benevolent and enterprising company of citizens. Of course this company have no other motive than to benefit the inhabitants of New Orleans, but on the part of the taxpayers we enter a protest against our being placed in their merciful hands.

If the officers of the city are unable to make the Water-Works, under the present system, meet the wants and necessities of the inhabitants, or if they cannot operate them as advantageously as a private corporation might be able to do, then let them return to a system which was successful when applied to the administration of the wharves—that is to say, offer them for lease, which will meet the objection of divesting the city of her title to the property, and will enable her to resume control of the works if at any time it should become desirable.

As to the incorporation of private companies for the purpose of supplying water in competition with the city, would there not be a difficulty in permitting such companies to lay down their pipes in the public streets, which should always be under the control of public officers? The distribution of water to the inhabitants, it seems to us, is a part of the municipal government of a city, which permits of no competition or interference on the part of individual members of the community. And once begin to transfer functions, which are governmental in their nature, where would you stop?

The public property should be held inviolate as a security for the city's creditors and the advantage of the people. The power to tax the inhabitants should not be, and cannot be delegated to any private corporation, as the bill in question evidently authorizes. Nor should the inhabitants be compelled, as the bill provides, to pay for water which they do not use. Are not the City Water-Works already pledged as security for the payment of the city's obligations, and would it not be an act of bad faith to dispose of the property while it is in that condition? We think the Legislature should not interfere to any greater extent than is absolutely necessary with the municipal affairs of New Orleans, or any other city in the State. The City Council, it may be presumed, is entirely competent to administer the affairs which are under their charge, and no one, except these generous incorporators who are before the Legislature, seeking to relieve the Council from their appropriate duty in the matter of furnishing water to the people of the city, has asked the Legislature for any action in this regard, nor has any good reason been assigned for the measure upon which we comment.

We call upon Gov. Warmoth to exert his authority towards defeating a scheme so reprehensible.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Grand Fancy Dress and Mask Ball.—We have the pleasure of returning our thanks to Mr. W. M. Sherbevine, Secretary of Jackson Fire Engine Company No. 18, for invitations to attend their grand fancy dress and mask ball, on Saturday evening, the 28th instant, at Odd Fellows Hall.

The Telegraph.—The storm on Friday night destroyed the telegraph lines leading to the North and West, and in consequence, the evening papers were unable to furnish their subscribers the usual war news.

A New Vessel.—Captain McCann, of the Harbor Police, yesterday received his new boat. She is a small screw steamer, admirably fitted for police purposes. A number of gentlemen steamed down the river in her, yesterday, visiting the iron-clads, and returning to the city.

A Little More Light.—The Custom-house, which has heretofore been a dark mass of gloom, is about to present a more cheering appearance to the people who have occasion to pass its doors during the night. Workmen are busily engaged in laying extra pipes around the building, to supply eight gaslights on Canal street and six each on Decatur, Customhouse and Peters streets, making a total of twenty-six additional lamp-posts on the square.

The Whisky Duty.—One of our large liquor dealers has just lost about $20,000 on a heavy invoice of Irish and Scotch whiskies by a recent decision of Secretary Boutwell. The law of 1870 fixes the duty on brandies and other articles distilled from fruit or grain, and the duty on which is not otherwise provided for, at two dollars a proof gallon. The merchants have been selling their liquor on the basis of a two dollar tax, and now find to their dismay that another law exists which provides for whisky, rum and gin, making the duty on these articles two dollars and fifty cents, and thus causing a loss of fifty cents a gallon to the importers, who withdrew their whisky and sold it under the impression that the tax was only two dollars.

Deputy Sheriffs vs. Thieves.—We are informed that the paragraph which appeared in this column in our edition of yesterday, under the heading of "Deputy Sheriffs vs. Thieves," was entirely wrong so far as it concerns the Parish Prison and Deputy Sheriffs, no such attempt of prisoners to escape having been made there. The attempt of the two men referred to to escape from custody was made at the First District lock-up, and the parties have since been released on bond by Judge Abell.

Fourth District Court—Another Event Connected with the Arrest at the St. Charles Hotel.—A petition has been filed in this court by Wells, Fargo & Co., the Managers of the Overland Express Company, against one Lewis Van Easton, which is as follows: Wells, Fargo & Co., incorporated under the laws of Colorado, represent that Lewis Van Easton, alias John E. Livingston, alias John Phillips, a resident of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of $6000. [illegible]

Sixth District Court—Judge Cooley Vindicates the Majesty of the Law.—[illegible]

Abandoned.—On Friday night a child about a year old was left on the steps of Mr. Holmes, 493 St. Charles street.

Sixth District Court.—The noted Magazine Street Railroad cases, which have occupied the attention of this court for two days past, have been continued until Monday next.

New Orleans School of Medicine vs. New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.—This important case is before the Eighth District Court, and there is connected with it a bit of social history which leaves room for the question whether the suit is the result of a desire for gain, or an exhibition of a feeling of pride—the story of which we give:

Doctors Choppin, Beard, Brickell and Fenner are the managers and proprietors of an infirmary on Canal street, and have been such for some time.

It is alleged that not long since the association of medical men of this city, (the precise name of which we cannot call to mind) of which the above were members, ascertained that Dr. Choppin and his confreres had violated one of the rules of the association, by advertising each his business, and for which said association demanded an explanation and apology. Upon the refusal to make an apology, Dr. Choppin, etc., then retired from the association, and it is intimated that from that circumstance sprang the present suit in question.

Heavy Suit for Damages—Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Dollars Claimed.—A petition was filed in the Eighth District Court yesterday, by John H. McKee, against S. P. Griffin, which involves over a quarter of a million.

Petitioner alleges that in June, 1865, a copartnership was formed between himself, S. P. Griffin, Robert Bloomer and A. G. Graham, at Shreveport, Louisiana, under the firm of S. P. Griffin & Co., for the purpose of buying and selling cotton, and a general commission business.

It is furthermore alleged that during the continuance of said partnership said Griffin purchased with the partnership funds real estate and improvements thereon, in the city of Shreveport, to the value of $75,000, and did convert the same to his own use.

Furthermore, there was a large amount of cotton purchased with the partnership funds, all of which defendant, in a like manner, converted to his own use. The profits of said partnership, up to the spring of 1866, amounting to the sum of $180,000, said Griffin has also appropriated.

Previous to the dissolution of said firm, petitioner bought the interest of A. C. Graham in the business, and since such dissolution petitioner and Robt. Bloomer have been adjudged bankrupts, and have received their final discharges.

Petitioner claims that he has purchased from C. C. Norton, of the firm of C. A. Weed & Co., all of his individual claims, and his interest in the claims of C. A. Weed & Co. against S. P. Griffin & Co., and has also purchased the interest of Robt. Bloomer to like claims, which said Bloomer had acquired by purchase. It is alleged that said S. P. Griffin has transferred to Charles E. Edy, of the city of New York, the property and improvements above referred to situated in the city of Jefferson, without any consideration whatever, and such transfer he claims to be illegal.

Petitioner applies for an injunction to restrain said Edy from such property, and requests that a receiver be appointed until this suit be decided.

Judge Dibble has issued a rule appointing Jacob Hawkins, Esq., counselor-at-law, curator ad hoc, to represent Charles E. Edy, and demands defendants to show cause why injunction should not be issued.

The habeas corpus cases of Sam Wilson, John Riley, John Rogers and Richard Littleton were before this court to-day for final disposition. His Honor Judge Dibble expressed a like opinion to that rendered by Judge Collens in the case of James Tierney as to the constitutionality of the vagrant act. Counsel for prisoners claimed that the Justice who committed them had held his court beyond the jurisdiction permitted him by law, but failed to enter the same on the original petition.

Judge Dibble decided that if the fact stated could be proven, he would immediately discharge prisoners. Accordingly they were remanded to the Work-House until three o'clock, when a new petition will be entered and a decision rendered.

First District Court—Sentences.—P. Young, convicted of having entered burglariously the house of Mrs. Condraw, 240 Rampart street, on the 5th of December, was sentenced to two years Penitentiary.

W. Thompson, who plead guilty of having stolen, on the 2d of December, some money and a gold watch from George Barber, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

F. W. Henricks, convicted of assault and battery on Mike Seim, on the 8th of December, was fined $50 and ten days Parish Prison, or in default, one month Parish Prison additional.

Corporal Wm. Hardin, convicted of the false imprisonment of one Mary Brigman, colored, of Toulouse street, was fined $10 or ten days Parish Prison.

Officer C. Planchard, convicted of the same offence—costs and ten days Parish Prison.

The Rev. Mr. Carter, colored, appeared in a military overcoat to receive the sentence of the law, having been convicted of an assault on his mistress, a lamb of his flock. His flock, however, speaking well of him, he was let off with paying the costs or fifteen days Parish Prison.

In the case of Fred. Hoffman, convicted of embezzling $10 from the Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Company, a new trial was granted. The driver, under our laws, would have to be sentenced to at least one year in the Penitentiary.

Honorably Acquitted.—Cristopher C. Cain, the driver, and Frederic Miller, the steersman of Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, were brought before Recorder Staes yesterday, on the charge of manslaughter. It was alleged against them that on the morning of Saturday, December 24, 1870, they were guilty of manslaughter in running the truck over a boy named Theodore Daniel, injuring him so severely that death ensued. The accused had no difficulty in proving that the boy himself was to blame, and that it was impossible for them to prevent the accident. They were honorably acquitted.

Lightning.—At eleven o'clock Friday night the house of Capt. Hamilton, on Melpomene street, between Dryades and Rampart, was struck by lightning and had its chimney knocked down and its roof badly damaged.

Hung Himself.—Coroner Jackson held an inquest yesterday on the body of Manuel Baus, an Italian, fifty-five years old, who committed suicide on Friday night by hanging himself at his residence, 416 Bourbon street.

Property Recovered.—We reported on Friday morning the robbery of Mr. Norton, No. 224 Baronne street, by a burglar, on which occasion the same burglar carried off a gold watch, a vest and shirt and $37 in money. The thief not satisfied with his spoils visited the house of Mr. James Bell, 239 Delord street, on the same night. He was detected by Mr. Bell who pursued him so hotly that on reaching the street he threw into the swill barrel the shirt, vest, watch and money he had just stolen from Mr. Norton. Mr. Bell gave up the pursuit and examining the abandoned property found in one of the pockets of the vest a masonic letter of introduction. A mason himself he called on Mr. Norton and after a paternal introduction returned his property. The thief is said to have been a thick set white man.

An Accident.—At 7 P. M. last night, while Mr. Carroll, housekeeper of No. 15, was riding on Magazine street in a buggy he was thrown out of the vehicle and severely injured. Mr. Carroll was taken care of by his friends.

Fire.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a kitchen attached to a frame cottage, corner of Willow and Calliope streets, caught fire. No alarm was given, and the fire was put out by the police after four feet of the roof was burned. The house was occupied by Mrs. Murphy.

An Important Arrest.—Corporal Sullivan yesterday arrested Charles Marshall and Philip Oster, whom he found at 8 o'clock in the morning on Julia street, with a large amount of silverware, in their possession, supposed to be stolen.

Supposed Pickpocket.—A man calling himself Holmes was arrested yesterday at the Academy of Music, during the matinee, on the charge of being a pickpocket. Mr. Bidwell charges him with being a dangerous and suspicious character and a vagrant. The accused had thirty dollars in money and some letters on his person. The letters were examined by the detectives, who announced as their opinion that the man was no pickpocket, as he would not have had such letters about him when working if he were a pickpocket.

Dismissed.—Frank Caro, whose name has been most unpleasantly mixed up with numerous robberies in the city was released from arrest by Recorder Staes. Caro's last involvement is too recent to be forgotten by our readers. Immediately after his arrest he was again taken in charge by Sergeant Malone, Chief of the detectives.

Re-Arrested.—George English and John Stevens, both well known to the police, after being discharged by Judge Dibble were re-arrested by Capt. Schreiber as vagrants.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK—REPUBLICAN LEADERS DESPONDENT.—[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Great Battle Near Le Mans.

Terrible Slaughter on Both Sides.

Result in Favor of the Germans.

General Chanzy Reported Sick.

Austria Will Propose Peace Terms in the Congress.

Paris Reported Burning in Several Places.

HOME NEWS.

Salaries of Supreme Court Judges.

Condition of the Indians.

Strange Actions of a Detective.

The Editorial Excursionists.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[Herald's Special.]

London, Jan. 13.—A Vienna dispatch of the 12th says Austria will initiate a peace movement, and that peace proposals in the congress of powers will be welcomed by Bernstoff. The preliminaries which Austria will propose are that France shall surrender one fort, twenty war ships, and one thousand million of thalers and a strip of land four miles broad on the left bank of the Rhine, and Prussia is to guarantee two million of rations to Paris daily.

London, Jan. 13.—The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs from Montford, Department of Sarthe, on the 12th, that after a severe engagement at St. Corneille, he reached the river Sarigna L'Ereque, seven miles northeast from Le Mans with a small loss. We have taken 1000 prisoners.

London, Jan. 13.—Pixley's circular just issued expresses the opinion that the continental demand for specie must last until the end of the present month.

London, Jan. 13.—Extraordinary efforts are being made to place the entire British navy in a seaworthy condition. Vessels repairing and approaching completion hurried by order of the Admiralty.

London, Jan. 13—4 P. M.—Le Mans is occupied by the 3d and 10th Prussian corps. A great quantity of stores were captured at Le Mans and St. Corneil.

London, Jan. 13—3:30 P. M.—A telegram just received from Versailles brings the important news that the mines and counterminings around Fort Mont Valerien are in such close proximity that an explosion is momentarily expected.

Athens, Jan. 13.—The Greek Government has given assurances to England that the surviving Marathon assassins shall be brought to punishment.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Jan. 14.—The steamer Hornet appeared off Punta Guinchos, two miles from Puerto Delgado on Sunday. The gunboat Gumari sighted the Hornet and fired several shots at her. The Hornet immediately went to sea chased by the Gumari.

The reported execution of Zena is untrue.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Dr. S. T. G. Howe, Superintendent of Perkins' Blind Institute, has accepted the third place on the Dominican commission. The expedition is now complete.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The House has passed a bill fixing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at $8500, and Associate Justices at $8000 per annum.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Dispatches announce that Logan has been nominated for the Senate from Illinois, vice Yates.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Jan. 14.—A special to the Telegram, dated Le Mans 10th, midnight, says: The army of the Loire, the last hope of France, has been defeated in a bloody battle within seven miles of this city. The report of cannon was heard all day. The entire population of Le Mans crowded housetops in the suburbs of the city and all thoroughfares watching the progress of the fight anxiously. [illegible]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWELFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, January 14, 1871.

Senate.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1871.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1871.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

GREAT SUNDAY NIGHT BILL. The world-renowned LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE in the drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN. Will, Miss Arnot, and the burlesque of RICHARD 3d, or BAD DICKEY. [illegible]

Burns' Birth-Day Festival.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

For the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New Orleans St. Andrew Society, In the Minerva Hall, No. 129 Clio street, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1871, at half past 7 o'clock.

ALEXANDER HAY, President New Orleans St. Andrew Society, in the Chair.

DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Croupier.

Grand Lottery

For the Benefit of the Relief of the Sufferers by the War in France.

TO BE DRAWN POSITIVELY AT THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, ON MONDAY, JANUARY [illegible]

Office of New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

Notice.

HAVING finished my repairs since the fire, my Club Rooms will reopen on MONDAY, January 16th, 1871, with the usual Lunch. JOHN HAWKINS.

Grocery Store and Coffee-House for Sale, ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

Many Stockholders,

Notice.

C. Mehle & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

C. F. Holle & Co., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS.

Partagas.

Pike, Brother & Co., BANKERS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

City Licenses.

Swift Mills.

Notice of Copartnership.

Copartnership.

Notice.

For Sale.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Washington College, Virginia.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

Field & Bell,

P. & R. De Vergès, ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL.

M. ELIE, ROYAL STREET

Louisiana Savings Bank AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

G. L. FEVRE, 148 ROYAL STREET 148. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Leather and Shoe Findings,

V. BIRL, WILLOWWARE.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

The Great Soothing Remedy.

The Imperishable Perfume!

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sugars and Molasses.

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

FOR SALE, ALSO, Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whisky.

$1000 REWARD

STEAMSHIPS. For New York.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!! The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern — AND — Mississippi Central Rail Roads

New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Pontchartrain Railway.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

DR. GODFREY, DENTIST,

Dental Consultations. J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

Preserve Your Teeth! J. A. CASADAVANT D. D. S. SURGEON DENTIST,

Dr. C. Stanoke,

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

J. Montamps, DYER AND SCOURER.