



OFFICE—CORNER OF SECOND & JACKSON STS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN

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ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY, - - NOV. 28, 1877.

THE CEMETERY FAIR AND SUPPER.—The ladies and gentlemen having charge of the Fair, to be given for the benefit of the Cemetery Association, on the nights of December 5th and 6th, have been energetically at work and have, as we are informed, completed all their arrangements to make it a great success. They propose to have a supper the first night, and solicit subscriptions for that purpose from all who will send them. All contributions of fancy articles and indeed, anything that has a money value, will be gratefully received. They have every right to expect a generous assistance from the public and we have no doubt but that everybody will give something. It has been some time since there was a Fair here, and we hope that our community will now sustain its past reputation for liberality, and when, as in this case, the appeal is made on behalf of the dead, it would add to the reproach, if the Fair should fail of its full measure of success. We have no misgivings, however, in that regard. Elsewhere will be found the names of the Committee of Ladies to whom contributions may be made, and from whom all information may be had as to the arrangements.

—At the present moment our Parish Jail contains no less than nineteen inmates, all charged with and indicted for various crimes and offenses, and may be mostly considered friendless. They are there incarcerated simply because they are unable to give bail, and will all be tried at the approaching term of our District Court. Of the number mentioned no less than six are charged and convicted for murder, two with attempt to kill, and the balance with the epidemic crime of the day, larceny. Among the number confined is Ed. Reid, found guilty of murder at the May term of the Court, and who was sentenced to be hung. The poor fellow is awaiting the leisure of the law to be executed, his sentence commuted or pardoned.

—Two alarms of fire last week, at both of which the two companies were readily on hand. One occurred in the Fourth Ward, where only a chimney was on fire. The other was in the Second Ward, at the residence of Captain Jas. Graham, which had a good start from the chimney, the roof inside and overhead were just kindling into a blaze, when a few of the firemen and citizens soon checked the flames, reaching there some three minutes ahead of the Engine. This fire had a serious start, and happily occurring in the day, was soon managed by our vigilant and active Fire Department.

—JACOB GUNTER and his son David were tried last week in Vernon, for the killing of young Bass, and both were found guilty of manslaughter. Judge Blackman sentenced the father for six years, and the son for three, in the Penitentiary, and ordered the Sheriff of Vernon to convey them to our Parish Jail for safe keeping, till their cases had been decided by the Supreme Court, to which an appeal had been taken. All this, however, has turned out useless, both father and son have escaped from the Vernon Jail and are now fugitives.

—THE outraged law, in our Town, seems all of a sudden aroused and hard to appease. The two young men who we mention elsewhere as having been punished by the Corporation for their late raid, were arrested on Monday, on a State warrant charging them with "malicious mischief." We have reason to believe they will find bail for their appearance before the District Court.

—OUR Packet, the bully and punctual Bart. Able, came to town by 8 o'clock Monday morning, and thus gave us an early perusal of Saturday New Orleans papers. Capt. George C. Hamilton is in command this trip, important business having kept Captain Sinnott ashore for this trip.

—WE are obliged to Joe Dodd, of the new Lotus, for two packages of papers.

—PRECISELY at noon to day, the Bart. Able goes down.

SOME MEASURES OF REFORM.

The Session of our Legislature, which is to commence on the first Monday of January, will have many important duties to perform, and will have an opportunity to make for itself a creditable and enduring record for efficiency and zeal in the cause of reform. An overburdened and tax-ridden people look to it for relief from many of the wrongs they have suffered under eight years of radical misrule, and they will be content with nothing short of genuine, substantial reform. There is a majority of the people's representatives in both branches of the Legislature, and any division of sentiment that may stand in the way of reform, if any such should occur, will be visited heavily upon the heads of those who may refuse or neglect to hearken to the people's demand for relief. The time will at best be short in which to do the work expected and, as both houses are already organized, it is a matter of necessity that the two houses should get to work at once and work with a will the whole of the sixty days' session. First and foremost of all questions, the interests of the people demand an overhauling of the whole subject of taxation, which seems to be unnecessarily heavy. The remission of all penalties except eight per cent. was a relief, but fourteen and one half mills appears to be more than is requisite for the proper administration of the State government, and the commissions and expenses of collecting it are too much. The fees and salaries of officers are too large, and should be regulated so as to give the officers a fair living, but at the same time to put the processes of Court within the reach of poor litigants who are now practically denied the benefits of the law, by reason of the expense attending a resort to the Courts. The present jury law, which seeks to cheapen the criminal expenses, by cutting down the officers' fees one half, and by refusing pay to witnesses and jurors, should be repealed, and a fair and intelligent system substituted for the present unjust one. It was unfortunate that such a law should have been passed and put into operation just at this time, when we had regained possession of the Courts, and it was so necessary to rigidly enforce the criminal law. They will find themselves hampered by hostility to the present jury law, which is unjust to jurors and witnesses.

It was the uniform policy of the radicals in this State to increase the number of offices and they have made many useless and some expensive ones. The abolition of the office of Public Administrator by the last Legislature was a step in the right direction, and should be followed up until every office not absolutely necessary has been done away with. A new and just fee bill for Sheriffs, Clerks, Recorders and Notaries should be passed. The expenses of criminal prosecutions has been a heavy burden upon the Parishes, but with proper judges upon the Bench that matter would regulate itself.

The huge and unjust monopolies created by the radicals, such as the Lottery Company, the Sugar Shed Company, the Slaughter House Company, the Private Market Bill and others, should be repealed at once, no matter if Generals Early and Beauregard are associated with the Lottery Company. The fair name of our State demands that these disgraceful measures should be removed from the Statute books.

It is left to the Legislature by the Constitution to regulate the Judicial Districts and they should be reorganized at once. Four or five of them may be done away with entirely, and all of them enlarged, so as to keep the Judges and District Attorneys at work at least ten months out of the year. It would materially help in this re-arrangement of the Districts to abolish some of the Parishes made by the radicals to reward their friends and restore the old lines.

These are measures of reform within the control of the Legislature and many more such properly come before that body. Let them address themselves to them with vigor and zeal and then there will be nothing left for a Constitutional Convention to do. We reiterate that it is in the power of the Legislature to give us the relief we are all seeking and that a Constitutional Convention is unnecessary if the Legislature will do its duty. We have great faith in it and believe that it will give us genuine reform at its next session.

—WE are in receipt of the first edition of the "Illustrated Railway Gazette," specially designed and published for the benefit of the New Orleans Pacific Railway, in the City of New Orleans, by E. D. Elliott. The object of this magnificent publication, which amounts to ten thousand copies for free distribution, is to demonstrate by plans and diagrams the importance to New Orleans, and to the State of Louisiana, of the N. O. Pacific Railway.

NOT RIGHT.

The State Auditor, Hon. Allen J. Mel, has settled, or more properly, compromised with Ed. Fulton, the late Tax Collector of one of the New Orleans big collection Districts.—From the books and data in possession of the Auditor, Fulton stood charged with about \$76,000, and the settlement just had with him, he paid into the State Treasury \$20,000 in cash and \$39,000 in State Warrants, and then he received his quietus.

Now we ask our people here, our taxpayers, and more particularly the fifty selected jurymen for the first week of our District Court, to note, and to note well, that we consider this settlement a good one for the State, a fair and just one for all interested parties concerned, and we cordially commend the Auditor for his good sense and sound discretion in perfecting this settlement, and thus placing into the State Treasury the sum of \$59,000!

But we must admit our great regrets that the Auditorial Department of our State, which we consider in good and safe hands, were not always permitted to make such settlements or compromises, and that they were forced by bad official advice and extraneous circumstances to reject and completely ignore and spurn a far better one, really a full and complete one from H. T. Burgess, the late Tax Collector of this Parish.—They have been ordered even to go further, and have really instituted civil suit against the late Collector and have actually caused his arrest, more than a month since. The simple announcement by us of this flagrant wrong specially against Mr. Burgess, after what we know to be his offer and tender of a more than fair settlement, and the further fact that the Auditor had in his possession for three full days the cash and a FEW STATE WARRANTS of that settlement, even deducting \$1450 00 of Mr. Burgess, legal and rightful commissions, must cause all honest and fair-minded people to pause and seriously reflect, why this favoritism, why this more than had pressure against Mr. Burgess, and why above all is he thus pursued?

THE BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have by a vote of six to three, voted to seat Kellogg on the merits of his case, and not on the prima facie case as was at first supposed, and the report was to be made on Monday last. The dispatches say that no event since the war has created such interest as this, and we can well imagine that it is so, since for the second time the control of the most important branch of the United States Government depends upon one or two votes. If the Democrats get control of the Senate, having control already of the House, they will be masters of the situation and can dictate terms to the President.

With the Republicans it is a fight for life and death, and if they lose their hold upon the last vestige of power they have, they know that it means political death to their party, without hope even of a resurrection. As to the Democrats it is a mere question of time. They are destined soon to have the Senate as well as the House, and nothing is more certain than that they will elect the next President by a majority so large that it can not be disputed, and that no fraud can defeat.

The struggle now going on in the Senate is a veritable "battle of giants" and it is worthy of the best days of the grand old democratic party to see her chosen leaders, like Titans, rushing to the charge and fighting so heroically, shoulder to shoulder for the right and their party, which has come off from so many hard fought fields with victory and streaming banners. Our heart is with them, and our prayers are for their success.

—THE bill to repeal the Resumption Act, passed the House on Saturday, by the slender majority of 13. The affirmation vote was made up chiefly of Democrats, who were reinforced by about twenty Western Republicans. The Republican leaders all voted in the negative, and were helped by about twenty Eastern Democrats. Elam, Robertson and Ellis, of our delegation voted for the Bill, and Gibson and Leonard voted against it.

—THE Bart. Able's down trip was a tolerably fair one, consisting of 1188 bales cotton, 2496 sacks cotton seed, 53 barrels molasses, and 36 head of cattle.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, November 19, 1877.

State of Louisiana ex rel. E. G. Hunter, District Attorney, vs. Judges of the 9th and 17th Judicial Districts.—No. 6742.

Mr. Chief Justice Manning delivered the opinion and decree of the Court in the words and figures following, to wit:

An indictment for murder is awaiting trial in the Parish of Rapides.—P. M. Richardson is the party accused, and he is the brother-in-law of the Judge of the District in which is that Parish. The District Attorney, proceeding under Section 1068 of the Revised Statutes, gave notice to the presiding Judge that he was accused in that case, and also that the Judge of the Seventeenth District, which adjoins the Ninth, will be called on to hold the next term of Court in the latter. He also gave notice to the Judge of the Seventeenth District that he would be required to hold that term. The two Judges refuse to interchange, and the prosecuting officer has taken this proceeding by mandamus to compel them to comply with the requirements of that Statute, which is, that it shall be the duty of the Judges thus notified to interchange accordingly.

The Judges answer that the law requiring their interchange is unconstitutional, and the Judge of the Ninth District also pleads want of jurisdiction, in this to-wit: that this Court can issue a mandamus only in aid of its appellate jurisdiction, and that jurisdiction is restricted to those cases in which the punishment of death, or imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars, is actually imposed.

The criminal proceeding is not before us now, but an original process the object of which is to ascertain whether a Judge wrongfully refuses to perform what is alleged to be his duty, and to compel its performance if that refusal is wrongful. The alleged duty is to interchange with the Judge of an adjoining District for the purpose of trying, or having tried, a prosecution for murder, and our inquiry is confined to the question of whether the law which imposes that duty upon him is constitutional. The exception to the jurisdiction is overruled.

The Constitution prescribes that a Judge shall select a lawyer to try recused cases in which he is not personally interested, and when he is thus interested the Parish Judge must be called on to try the case if it be in the District Court. Article 90. All the cases in which a Judge may be recused are thus divided into two classes, the ingredient of personal interest being the distinctive feature of the one, and the want of it that of the other. It seems to have been the special object of that Article to contrive a mode by which the cases, in which a Judge is recused, might be speedily tried and without the delay and inconvenience consequent upon an interchange of Judges. There is a careful omission of any provision touching such interchange, although it had been of frequent practice under the Constitution of 1857. The revival of the Statute made in 1870, reproduces the law of 1857, which dictated to the District Attorney the course followed in the present instance, and it is argued by him that the insertion of that law in the revision, with Article 90 of the Constitution of 1868 in force, shows that a conflict between them was not then supposed to exist.

Nevertheless we think they are in conflict, and that Section 1068 of the Revised Statutes must therefore be declared null. The criminal prosecution of the Judge's brother-in-law is not a case in which that officer is personally interested in the sense in which those words are used by the Constitution, and therefore he must select a lawyer, who has the qualifications required for a Judge of his Court, to try the case. The District Attorney very aptly inquires if pecuniary interest is a sufficient and proper reason for depriving a Judge of the liberty of selecting a lawyer to try a case, can it be possible that the framers of the Constitution intended to confer that power upon him when the case is a criminal prosecution in which a near relative is involved, or when disgrace to some to some member of his family would be the consequence of conviction.

We are very sensible of the grave omission to provide for such cases, and of the danger which might sometimes attend the exercise of the power to appoint a lawyer, where the prosecution, if successful, would entail painful consequences upon the Judge. Our only answer to this appeal to our perception of the "unfitness of entrusting this power to the Judge is *ita lex scripta est*, and we must assume that a Judge, in exercising this delicate function, will be more than ordinarily careful to select a lawyer whose ability and impartiality is both unquestioned and unquestionable so that the administration of the law may be above reproach.

It is therefore ordered that the provisional writ heretofore granted be set aside, and the peremptory mandamus is refused at the costs of the relator. A true copy: FRANK WALL, Dy. Clerk.

A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

A few days since a young man, apparently about 30 years of age, and of tolerable good mien, but showing whiskey signs about his cheek bones, was arrested at the Willow Glen Plantation, charged with stealing an old blanket, and confined in Jail to await a preliminary examination. Four or five days after his board at the Parish Inn, he was brought before the committing Court, and no one appearing against him, he was released, and his board bill charged to the Parish. This small penal lesson, however, did not do him much good, for the next day he hugged John Barleycorn so tenderly, that it made a boisterous fool of him to such an extent, that the Constable had to interfere, and to keep man and whiskey quiet, both were conveyed to the Lockup.

While all this little foolishness was going on, almost unknown to most of our citizens, a more serious and important feature of this little play was making haste to raise the curtain on a murder-drama. In 1870, near Louisville, Kentucky, a horrible murder of an old farmer occurred, for which, among others, one Edward R. Burke was charged, tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hung. This was in 1872, shortly after which Burke broke jail and escaped. From what we can learn detectives have been tracking him ever since, and the drama to this short notice now divulges Burke, the condemned murderer, in the person of the unfortunate young man, under the alias of Stephen J. Ryan, whom we have, above this, seen conveyed to the Lockup.

A detective is here in Alexandria, or, at least, one who assumes that title, and he recognizes Ryan as the veritable Burke, the murderer, and on his affidavit he has been again taken to the Parish Jail, there to await the action of the authorities of Kentucky, who have been written in regard to the matter. It is well to state that our Sheriff, though giving all his assistance in this matter, is not fully satisfied of the charge against Ryan, or his identity, or the real power of the detective making the charge against him. We have given these details as we get them from a responsible source, and trust that no mistake or mishap will turn up to place any one engaged in the matter in a false position.

—At the recent term of the District Court, in the Parish of St. Landry, a good criminal business was effected, some service done the State, and the laws enforced. Fifteen were sentenced to the Penitentiary, all of whom are colored, some six or seven fined heavily and sent to the Parish prison, and last, though not least, twenty-two white men were found guilty of selling intoxicating liquors to minors and fined only \$41.50 a piece for this enormous crime. Society would not be harmed could the law have sent them to the Penitentiary in place of the colored ones for stealing, for we do not hesitate to pronounce their offenses far more criminal than petit larceny.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East Indian missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address, with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. J. C. STONE, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

—This is the way the St. Louis Times very aptly puts the argument of the advocates of the increase of the army: "Thirty millions a year," is General Sherman's ultimatum for the army. How large ought the army to be? "Only thirty millions a year." What is the size of the army at present? "Give us thirty millions a year." Does the usefulness of the army deserve this expense? "With thirty millions a year we will make it all right." What use have we for so large an army? "The army ought to have thirty millions at once." Where was the army when it was needed?—"Note us thirty millions a year, and don't talk about it." But thirty millions of dollars a year is a great deal of money, Gen. Sherman.

—RAPIDES claims the blue ribbon for the biggest published list of Delinquents.

AT LAST.

The Town raiders and regulators have given one performance too many, have reached a visible culmination of their mischievous-whiskey tricks and have been at last detected, arrested and punished by the Town authorities. This bad work has been going through a star engagement here for the past two years, and thus far was permitted to linger in the shades of oblivion. The benefit night occurred, on Thursday, and guided by "Luna's pale rays," the actors were well up in their parts, and pulled down fences, commencing at the colored Baptist Church, where the curtain was first rung up, and ended in the First Ward. The two best enacted scenes of the juvenile actors, occurred in the Second Ward, where they vandalized one of the handsomest and most cherished flower front yards of one of our good citizens, and pulled down the new and handsome fence of the Jewish Synagogue.

As we write this "our young actors" are meditating on the evil doings of mean whiskey, and basking in the chilled walls of the Town Lock-up, and as it is Sabbath day, we shall not parade their names in these columns, but shall throw in a lame excuse for them by way of fatherly advice. We honestly believe they never would have been guilty of such mean capers had they not been under the influence of Alexandria's meanest whiskey; but here comes in the crime. Both are young men, one of them a lad under 18 years of age, and both admit they were drunk.—Plenty of room for reform in both youths, and our advice for which we charge nothing, is for both of them to join one of the Temperance Societies and be faithful to their pledges, and our good community will forgive them and trust them once more. We close with our oft repeated opinion, that the man who sold that whiskey to the 18 years old lad, is far more heinous in our eyes than the mean whiskey, which caused him to commit the offense for which he has been justly punished. Leave off drinking intoxicating liquors, boys, and our word for it, you'll live to be decent men and good members of society.

The Telegraph.

We chanced a few days since to hear one of our leading merchants ask the Operator of our so-called Telegraph, if he could send a dispatch for him to New Orleans on very urgent business. The Operator very readily and politely gave the same old and stale answer, that the line was down, had been down for over three weeks, and he had no idea when it could be fixed. In all science, we would seriously ask, if it be not time that the public here have some redress for this criminal nuisance? This line was built almost entirely by money borrowed here from our Town people and the Corporation, who have been cheated out of every dime of the sums generously loaned, and still they cannot have the convenience accorded by every decent line in the country, paying as they do exorbitant charges therefor, and have invariably to fall back on the boats and mails. The present owner of the line, Mr. Scheen, of Coushatta, who is known and represented to be a good business man, and one of standing and worth, should certainly by this time see the necessity and justice of having his line conducted, at half decent licks, and no longer permit it to be worse than a first class nuisance. Our people here, after their generous and charitable donations are certainly entitled to have the wires working through four hours in every twenty-four, particularly as they built the line and are yet willing to be made to pay exorbitant toll on their messages. They will grin and bear the high tariff, if they can only get value received as we have indicated.

—On the Bart. Able, Monday morning, there arrived in Alexandria that prince of good clerks and excellent collector, Fred. A. Bonito, of the big New Orleans firm of John I. Adams & Co. We again endorse Bonito's good and affable business traits, and simply announce his arrival here, which we know will be welcomed by our merchants. He takes a flying trip to Cheneyville and will stay in Alexandria sufficiently long to slight no one.

—HENRY HEYMAN'S new Livery and Sale Stable has received its full complement of fine harness and saddle horses, buggies, barouches, wagons and all kinds of vehicles appertaining to a first class stable. His rates are reduced from old prices, and he asks a share of the public's favors. He has also on hand for sale, 15 A No. 1 Mules.

—THE ladies having charge of the Cemetery Fair, and all others disposed to assist them, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, Friday evening at four o'clock.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The Edinburgh Review for October, republished by the "Leonard Scott Publishing Company," No. 41 Barclay street, New York, has articles suited to every reader, as will be seen from the summary which we have space to give:

1. "Torpedo Warfare." Detailed information respecting the employment of the torpedo, with a description of the numerous forms given to this new implement of war.
2. "The Philosopher Choo-Foo-Tsze" treats of the Chinese cosmogony, and of the controversy prevailing among the missionaries concerning the character to be used for the Christian God.
3. Souvenirs of Countess d'Agoult. A pleasing biography of one well known to Paris and Europe as a woman of letters, under the name of Daniel Stern.
4. "Ullias, the Apostle of the Goths." All philologists will be delighted with the new light thrown here upon the life and opinions of this celebrated scholar.
5. "Prince Hardenberg's Memoirs."
6. "The Order of the Colf." A short sketch of the history of the Sergeants-at-Law.
7. "Mr. Anthony Trollope's Novels." Short criticisms, with a due assortment of praise and blame, of most of the writings of this author.
8. "Lyte's Eton College" notices the foundation and the general system of education, touches on the practical use and advantage of studying the classics, and comments on the changes wrought in the college by the Public Schools Commission.
9. "The Story of an Indian Life." The career of the late Colonel Meadows Taylor is here outlined, and illustrated with many extracts and anecdotes.
10. "The Russian Invasion of Turkey." The object of this article is to consider the aggression of Russia in Turkey, and to show how mistaken both the policy and the strategy of the Czar have been.

The periodicals republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, No. 41 Barclay street, New York, are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4.00 a year for any one, or only \$15.00 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

BANK FAILURES.—Banks are failing fast almost everywhere in the North and West, and noticing all their failures, we are reminded of the flush times of 1837, when the Brandon, Owl Creek and Pigeon Root Banks of Mississippi busted "higher than a kite." Thus far Chicago leads the failures, and holds the blue ribbon. The Chicago Times has this to say of some of Chicago's recent failures:

"The Marine Bank had no assets at all except the running account of its President. The Franklin Bank could never at any time have paid 10 per cent. of its liabilities. The Bank of Chicago had \$327,325 liabilities and not a cent of assets. The State Street Savings Bank had about \$50 of assets in coal scuttles, desks, etc. The paper held by the Manufacturers' National Bank as assets sold at two cents on the dollar, and that of the Second National Bank at one and a half cents. But the insurance companies were even worse; the Great Western, which was exclusively in the hands of religious gentlemen, failed completely for over \$850,000. The Merchants' paid 87 per cent. on \$6,000,000; the Equitable 54 per cent. while the assets of the Globe consisted of one single copper cent which, it was suspected, had been left there by mistake.

This might be considered as the acme of failures. It is difficult to see how any company could fail worse than this, but the failure of the State Insurance Company was so much worse, that the Times, which could smile pleasantly at this penny insurance company, at last loses its temper and declares the failure "a clean steal and the most damnable piece of scoundrelism ever devised."

—"OLD UNCLE DAN," is the title of an excellent new song by Horace Dumars. Thousands of Songs have been published in America within the last few years, but few ever contain merit enough to become very popular. The above song is a gem in fact, one of the sweetest negro melodies ever put before the music loving public. Sung nightly with immense success, by Milt. G. Barlow, of minstrel fame. Price, 40 cents per copy. The title page is illustrated, and contains a fine view of a Southern plantation scene—can be obtained from any large music dealer or from the publisher, F. W. HAZARD, No. 50 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

—Mr. John A. Cockerill, of the Cincinnati Enquirer remained in Europe too long, and, when he returned found his place as managing editor of that paper filled. He has gone over to the St. Louis Times which, under the management of Mr. B. M. Chambers, proposes to contest the leadership of the Southwestern Democracy with the old and wealthy Republican.

—CAPTAIN B. T. WALSH, No. 110 Canal Street, New Orleans, is the acknowledged leader in Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods, and we know he sells the best of goods at lowest prices.