New Orleans Republican.
IAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

WHAT WE SAW AT THE FAIR.

J. B. Knight.

The candor and good judgment of this exhibitor of machinery makes him peculiarly useful to all who may need it. He will give the farmer or manufacturer the most reliable information, not only as to what he has himself to sell him, whether engines, mills or any thing else, but as to his requirements and the sort of things which he should and can procure.

Mr. Knight's little portable engine, so readily put up, so easily managed, by a novice, should have the premium for its universal adaptability to ordinary wants, and being so economical in its management.

Broom Corn.

The raising of broom corn is likely to be one of the most fruitful of Southern products, when three more crops of it can be raised than in the North. Mr. Knight, who has taken the prize for broom manufacture in New Orleans, furnishes directions for culture and sells fresh seed to farmers. He can be seen at the fair.

Artificial Stone.

It is to be hoped, now that stone is made here by artificial means, that we shall have a greater number of stone fronts. The brown stone seems to be most called for, but a grey stone, in imitation of granite, would be more pleasant to the eye. This Frear stone seems, from the specimens we have examined at the fair, to be better than most natural sand stones, from its regularity and compactness. There are no strata to shelve off or to crack through. The new stone hardens all the time after it is made, and exposure to water and rain does not injuriously affect it.

Very beautiful monuments, ornamental gateways and cornices can be made of this material, and they are vastly cheaper, more beautiful and more valuable than the ordinary ones cemented on brick, and which are constantly breaking off and needing to be replaced.

The Best Washing Machine

On exhibition at the fair is the one which does its work with the least fatigue and trouble to the operator, leaves nothing to be done by hand, is convenient in and out of the washing season, will be used by servants, if you have them, and by yourself, if compelled to do your own work, without annoyance, and consequently by preference to hand work or other machines. It is the one made here on Louisiana avenue, by

Falls & Howell,

And which takes the blue ribbons of the ladies, while its name, "The Grand Prairie Washing Machine," shows that where water is scarce, and wood more so, it is the only machine which can be economically and satisfactorily used. Messrs. Falls & Howell are with their machine at the fair, and will take pleasure in showing it to you.

Stern Brothers.

To raise agricultural products with profit you must have rich land, and poor and worn though yours may be, you may secure rich crops from it by using pure and strong fertilizers. If you enter the main gate of the Fair and go into the first building on your right, you will be able to see some manufactured here in New Orleans of the immense supply of materials which have been and still are allowed to accumulate here, the spoil taken from the country, and which these gentlemen are manufacturing for use.

These fertilizers have been tried and proven efficatious in doubling the crops where they have been employed, as shown by examples of rows where the fertilizers are used, and rows where they have been omitted.

J. Villarrubia & Co.

"Lengthened sweetness long drawn out," is exhibited by these gentlemen in its most enchanting forms, to the delight of the juniors. A more diversified exhibition of candies and confections was never before to be seen here. What is best, all is of home manufacture. The star candies, the precious drops, the imitations of beans, nuts, etc; the beautiful flowers, all of sugar, tinted of the different colors of the floral kingdom, and transparent and bright as beautiful, were all made here in that most extensive manufactory of these gentlemen, at No. 93 Old Levee street, where they have succeed to Mr. Ernest Turpin, Mr. B. Turpin remaining as partner in commendu and Mr. J. A. d'Hemecourt being associated with Mr. Villarrubia in the general business of this extensive establishment.

Among the certificates of the acceptableness of the

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,

as shown at the Fair by Mr. M. S. Hedrick, is General R. E. Lee's, whose approval could not be obtained without the most thorough satisfaction with the workings of the machine. But this distinguished gentleman only reiterates what every one who sees it working at the Fair must say, that it does as complete work, as thorough, as handsome, as neat, and in all respects as well as any double thread machine, and runs lighter and gives less trouble than if there was another thread, a shuttle and complicated machinery connected therewith to fix up half the time and to cause delays in doing the work.

Simple and easy to work, no one who has tried the Wilcox & Gibbs, which uses all the attachments to the other machines, will use any other while this is attainable.

At the fair you can see how you can remedy the difficulty of

Building in the Country.

Even where the trees grow it is difficult to build houses. There may be no saw mill near by, and, if there be one, carpenters are scarce, and take their time for all they do, as well as much money. A man who wants to go to work at once on his farm, or to put up office or a small store in a village without delay, can not bear to wait the slow motions of rural saw mills and carpenters.

The best thing he can do is to get a ready made house, portable and well proportioned, a sample of which is to be seen in the offices occupied by the chief officers of the Fair Grounds Association. Such houses, suited to the plantation, to the village and to any use when small room is required, you may get of Messrs. Carle & Co., who are the exhibitors at the fair, and whose yard is at the New Basin.

The Howe Sewing Machine.

No one who sees these machines, as exhibited at the Fair by Messrs. S. C. Parmly & Co., doubts that they possess peculiar qualities which give them advantages over all others. They are compact, simple and durdle, and their tension is uniform, even, and regulates itself in cressing heavy seams, so as to prevent missing stitches.

The short straight needles used will not break as readily as the long curved ones used in other machines, and they use needles which are nearly as fine as the thread, and thus make a much prettier and neater stitch.

They have all the attachments used in other machines for quilting, braiding, cording, felling, hemming, etc., and sew either thick or thin fabricks with equal ease and beauty of appearance.

Zable & Dalton

Still keep putting up premiums for their various house furnishing articles. We took a friend around yesterday to look at the divers things shown in the fair, and he expressed greater delight over the japanned ware of these gentlemen than at anything else. "Who shall say," said he, "that we can not do as fine work here as can be done in any other part of the country, when such specimens are shown."

Their Times stove and their great cooking range are constantly attracting much attention by their evident superiority and adaptability to all the requirements of either large or small families.

Eyrick's Chromos

Eyrick has taken the blue ribon, not only for the finest collection of Chromos exhibited by any dealer, but another special one for the Prairie American Chromos exhibited by him. The beautiful copy of the painting by Hill of the Yosemite Valley being pronounced the finest of all Chromos, and insuring, by its being along side others of nearly equal merit, as transfers from canvas to stone, the first premium over all Chromos exhibited. The rich and tasteful frames for which Eyrick is conspicuous among dealers contribnted no little to this, as they admirably set off the pictures.

The Parham Company's Sewing Machine.

The Parham Company's sewing machine, with its admirable qualities, is still admiringly watched by the crowds who go into the Octagonal to pick out the best sewing machine. There are so many exhibited, most of them old favorites, that one is bewildered by the variety and the high claims of each. Most of them are good machines, but the latest improvement must, of course, be the best, and that is the one now before you. It runs so much lighter than other machines of equal capacity that, for the family and light manufactures, it will assuredly have the preference.

Home Manufactured Leather.

The Louisiana made leather shown by Mr. Thomas Schorr, of No. 61 Customhouse street, is one of the most gratifying proofs that we are able to furnish all that we need, and of equal quality with that brought here, if we will only try. Mr. Schorr is an importer of leather, but he is a manufacturer also, and he finds that he can make as good leather in Louisiana as can be imported. All it wants is public spirit and capital to sustain the manufacture. Mr. Schorr will be happy to show leather-buyers specimens of each, and to accommodate them with which ever they prefer.

They Wear the Horns.

No leather could be manufactured here if we did not take proper care of the hides, and the men who see to this and put up the hides taken from the animals slaughtered for our markets are Messrs. Hay & Mehle, who exhibit some of these, salted for export, and a lot of tallow as clean and white as leaf lard. Doubtless it is sweet, but having no taste for such things we did not try it. Hay & Mehle have a speciality in this, and are, we believe, without rivals. They deserve their prosperity and the horns, they sport over their goods attest their position.

Grover & Baker

The beautiful embroidery which festoons the place allotted to the Grover & Baker machines, leaves them without a rival among the sewing machines. The Grover & Baker stitch is the most ornamental of all, and the family which wants to have handsome sewing can not buy any other and expect anything as beautiful. This machine has won so many laurels that it is perfectly enshrined in them and fears no competition. It performs all that other machines do, and has its own unapproachable stitch besides.

Dental Instruments

The exquisisely polished and highly tempered steel instruments for dental use, exhibited by Charles E. Keils & Co., attract the utmost attention, not merely from their beauty but from their infinite variety. What a difference from the time when "the pullikins" were the only known instruments in use to extract teeth, and extracting was all that any one could do for their teeth!

Indeed, as improvements are constantly being made in dentistry, and as these gentlemen keep up with them all, there is nothing to be found anywhere which they fail to secure. Among these is the new

Archer Chair,

the most convenient, easy and comfortable chair for dental operations ever invented, and as convenient to the operator as it is easy to the patient. Dentists will do well to examine this chair before they start into another season.

The Silver Song.

Pescay's silverware had better praise than our's yesterday. A beautiful little bird, nestled in flowers, sat in the midst of it, and sang delightfully all day. But he was a silver bird himself, or at least a bird of mechanism, such as watchmakers construct, though his plumage was red, blue and golden, and he sang the song of triumph over the urns and vases and salvers, and other beautiful things around him, so entrancingly that a crowd was kept there all day. We did not hear whether he had a note for Tippecanoe or no, but we are quite sure that he mentioned Pescay with delight, "and Tyler too."

Fleming's Gas Fixtures.

Just as one enters the octagonal building from the side facing the grounds, he perceives, suspended all around, a lot of the richest and most beautiful chandeliers ever before beheld in this city. One pair in particular attracts his attention and elicits unbounded admiration. These are bronze, and so elaborately ornamented that they are positively a wonder of taste and art. One does not know which the most to admire, the exquisite taste or the magical skill of the maker. They are *fac similes* of the pair which took the first premium at the World's Fair in Paris, and really they could not have done otherwise, for words can hardly express all their beauties. But these are not all of this lot, for others hang all around, and the person who could not make a choice from so varied an assortment must be difficult indeed to please. These goods are exhibited by Mr. John G. Fleming, the well known gas-fitter of Poydras street, and are simply samples of his stock, which is one of the largest ever brought to New Orleans.

The Knabe Grand Piano.

As we predicted several days ago, these splendid pianos, which were exhibited by Mr. Louis Grunewald, of No. 129 Canal street, has taken the premium. Indeed, we can not see how otherwise could have been the case, as the instruments of this manufacture exhibited elecited the enthusiastic admiration of all who visited the Octagonal building, both on account of the extraordinary power as well as their singular sweetness of tone. The success of these instruments against such powerful and influential opposition should be a source of gratification to every Southerner, as they are of Southern manufacture, Messrs. Knabe & Co. having been among the first to establish a piano manufactory in a Southern State—Maryland—at a time, too, when some of the foreign and Eastern pianos were exceedingly popular in this section. But, as we have seen, energy and determination will conquer all difficulties, and now the Baltimore firm have carried off the prize from all competitors. Hurrah for them and their pianos! May all our manufacturers meet with like success.

The Empire Sewing Machine.

This valuable machine has its hundreds of warm supporters, every day, at the fair, who claim that it will do a wider range of work than any other they have seen. That it will answer all the purposes of a shoe manufacturer (a severe test), they point triumphantly at the beautiful boot and shoe work done upon it by Messrs. Blakely & Hogan, of Canal street; and that it is equally adapted to the finest lace sewing and embroidery, the splendid samples lying all around testify to. And again, say they, everybody knows that Messrs. Blakely & Hogan employ it exclusively in their establishment, and did anybody ever hear that the work done by that firm ripped, or was badly put up? We acknowledge that this argument was a clincher, and, upon hearing it, felt that the Empire machine had gained a higher place in our estimation. And indeed it is a pretty piece of mechanism, running as rapidly as thought, and as noiseless as a shaded rill. Oh that every poor working woman in our city had one. How many sighs would be hushed! how many tears dried! how much want relieved!

The Neatest Buggy We Ever Saw

Is that one made by Messrs. Blakely & Thompson, the well known carriage makers of Rampart street, for our esteemed friend, Colonel James T. Tucker, of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is exhibited by the makers at the fair, and they should justly feel proud of it, for a better piece of work never was turned out by any manufacturer. It is on a pattern entirely new to us, and is light, graceful and finished in the most elegant manner. We almost envy Colonel Tucker the possession of such a beautiful vehicle. Of course he will not long enjoy the satisfaction of owning the only one of the kind, for we are much mistaken if they do not soon become common on "the shell."

The Monroe *Intelligencer* reports a homicide, and says:

On Saturday night last, some unknown person fired into the cabin of a colored man named Bolden, living with Mr. Alexander Myatt, on the Cheniere, while he was setting in front of the fire with two colored boys. The shot killed Bolden instantly, and wounded both of the boys; one of them is reported to have died since from the effects of the shot. A colored man, named Thomas Parker, between whom and Bolden an old grudge existed, has been arrested on suspicion, and lodged in jail, as circumstances strongly point to him as the guilty party.

The latest development of female medicine is made by a colored lady practitioner in Florida, who prescribes as a specific for rheumatism a pine knot over which a cartwheel has passed, grated and taken in decoction. Perhaps it invigorates the cartilage.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

The following petition has been filed in this court:

State of Louisiana ex rel., Attorney General vs. F. C. Mahan.—The petition of the State of Louisiana, by, Simeon Belden, Attorney General, upon his own information, and in his official capacity, with respect represents that Francis C. Mahan is unlawfully holding the office of State Tax Collector of the First District of the city of New Orleans, is in possession of the tax rolls and list of delinquent taxpayers, and is attempting to exercise all the rights and privileges belonging to, and pertaining to said office of tax collector.

Petitioner represents that George A. Sheridan has been appointed to said office by Governor Warmoth, under the provisions of act No. 68 of the Legislature of Louisiana. Relator asks that a judgment be rendered decreeing said Mahan to be unlawfully usurping said office, and that Sheridan be put in the possession and enjoyment of the emoluments thereof.

Powers of the Eighth District Court—Writ of Prohibition to the Clerk of the Sixth District Court—Judge Dibble Refuses to Issue it.

In the case of the Chattanooga Railroad, William Woelper, Charles Morgan, et al., Judge Dibble yesterday rendered the following decision:

The petition in this case sets forth that the plaintiffs, the Chattanooga Railroad Company and the Board of Harbor Masters, have been served with a writ of injunction from the Sixth District Court at the suit of Charles Morgan. The subject matter of the said suit is disclosed and it is averred that the said Sixth District Court is without jurisdiction to issue such an injunction. The petition alleges that this court is vested with the sole power of issuing injunctions, and concludes with a prayer for prohibition against Charles Morgan and his attorneys, and against William Woelper, clerk of said court, to restrain them from proceeding further in the said suit before the said Sixth District Court.

The respondents to the rule deny the exclusive jurisdiction of this court to issue injunctions, and urge that the writ of prohibition sought in the premises would have the effect of subordinating the said Sixth District Court to this court, and of course ought not so to issue.

The rule was ably and thoroughly argued by eminent counsel. The decision recently rendered in the case of Michael Lizard vs. John R. Conway, Mayor, et al., was held to await argument upon the point of jurisdiction made in this case, and passed upon in that.

For the reasons given in the case just named, I am of the opinion that this court is vested with the sole and exclusive jurisdiction within this parish, to issue an injunction, except in a few specific cases named in the act creating this court; and, therefore, that the aforesaid Morgan and his attorneys were not justified in obtaining from the Sixth District Court the writ complained of by the petitioner herein.

But it is urged by respondents that the writ of prohibition asked for ought not to be granted, because such an order from this court would be in the nature of the exercise of appellate powers over a court of equal rank.

No such extraordinary powers are granted to this court by the statute creating it, and the issuance of the writ of prohibition as therein provided for would not, in my opinion, have the effect apprehended by the respondents. The section of the act authorizing the order asked for by plaintiffs reads as follows:

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases in which an injunction shall issue from the Eighth District Court in suits or proceedings pending before the other district courts of the parish of Orleans, it shall be the duty of the judge and clerk of such courts in which such suit or proceeding is pending, to immediately transfer the record of such suit or proceeding to the said Eighth District Court, which shall be vested with power to hear and determine such cause as if the same had been originally brought in said Eighth District Court. Immediately upon the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the judges of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh District Courts for the parish of Orleans to transfer to the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans, all suits or proceedings the jurisdiction over which is by this law vested in said Eighth District Court.

The said Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts are divested of all jurisdiction over such cases, except for the purpose of entering an order of transfer, and the said Eighth District Court shall be and is hereby vested with power to hear and determine suits or proceedings so to be transferred, as if the same had been originally brought in said Eighth District Court. The Judge of said Eighth District Court, for the parish of Orleans, shall also have power and authority to issue writs of prohibition or mandamus directed to the clerks of the other District Courts, or to the parties to any suit or suits, and their attorneys in all cases where necessary or expedient to enforce and protect the jurisdiction of said Eighth District Court, as granted and conferred by this act.

Upon considering the language of this section, in connection with the whole statute, it must appear to any fair minded man that the great object sought to be accomplished by the law-makers was to guard the special and exclusive jurisdiction over summary writs granted to this court, to the end of preventing the recurrence of such conflicts between the courts in this city as demanded and justified the enactment of the law. So the power was given this court to protect its special jurisdiction by compelling litigants to confine themselves to this court in all matters of suit or contest depending herein, and by authority authorizing writs of prohibition against attorneys who may, in violation and contempt of its authority, seek the interference of other courts in matters of contest before this.

It is said that the writ of prohibition is an order issuing from an appellate and superior court to restrain the judge of an inferior court who exceeds his jurisdiction. The writ at common law is always understood to be such an order; but it is a remedial process, and within the control of the legislative power to be extended or limited in its signification or effect. The writ of mandamus at common law is a prerogative writ issuing in the king's name and only for the court of kings' bench; in America this writ can not be issued by a court unless by virtue of legislative enactment. I can see no constitutional objection to the grant of power to issue the writ of prohibition or restraining order in the manner and form under discussion.

But I understand the power to issue writs of prohibition, as above granted, to mean this: When proceedings have been instituted in this court, coming within its special and exclusive jurisdiction, the writ will lie to prohibit and restrain parties directly or indirectly to such proceedings, and their attorneys, from seeking the interference of other courts, or from acting in any other manner in violation and contempt of the authority of this court. The writ will lie without regard to an injunction previously obtained from another court, for no other court than this in the parish has power or authority to issue or determine an injunction suit.

But this is not a case for the writ; or if it is, the pleadings do not disclose the fact. There is no allegation in the petition that the subject matter of the injunction suit complained of is depending in this court. Were such the case, the writ would issue, in order to "enforce and protect the jurisdiction" granted by the law creating the court. I do not think that it would be proper to use this extraordinary remedy except in such a case.

The plaintiffs have a remedy by appeal, by injunction against the plaintiff in the suit complained of, if the issues would warrant the writ, or by an action for damages against the Sheriff for attempting to execute a writ issuing from a court having no jurisdiction. Lowry vs. Erwin, 6 R., 192; Mayor et als vs. Morgan, vii Martin (N. S.) 1.

It is therefore ordered that the writ of prohibition prayed for be refused, and the petition dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Ninth District Court.

Judge Joseph Fernandez, of the Ninth District Court, was the only member of the judiciary who did honor to the passage of the fifteenth amendment by closing his court yesterday. The practitioners at his bar felt much disappointed at the closing of this much frequented court.

United States Courts

The principal business before these courts yesterday, was the trial of rules to dismiss the appeals to the Circuit Court, taken by claimants in the following cases: 5207, United States vs. 90 demijohns of spirits; 5578, United States vs. 50 barrels of whisky; 5204, United States vs. 37 barrels of rum; 5676, United States vs. 100 barrels whisky; 5579, United States vs. 21 barrels rum; 5331, United States vs. 15 barrels spirits; 5997, United States vs. 199 casks, etc., of wine; and 5353, United States vs. 33 bales Confederate blankets, etc.

The decision of the court was reserved in most of the cases, though a few of the appeals were abandoned without a contest.

Upon the completion of this business, a motion to adjourn the courts was made by Judge J. S. Whitaker, upon the ground that as the public offices of the State and United States had been closed in consideration of the celebration in honor of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal constitution, it was proper that the United States Courts should recognize, by an adjournment, the importance of that event. Thereupon their respective courts were adjourned by Judge Woods and Judge Durell.

THE HOWARD CONSPIRACY.

Fernando Wood Not the Real Prosecutor of General Howard—To Boynton Family—The Howard University and the Congregational Church.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The whole appearance of the investigation into General Howard's administration of the Freedmen's Bureau warrants the suspicion that it has its origin in a premeditated conspiracy to revenge certain fancied private grievances—a conspiracy to which Fernando Wood has gladly made himself a party for the purpose of using the occasion to further the designs of the Democracy by introducing divisions into the Republican party.

General Howard is too well known to the whole country to make it necessary to say that he has won the very highest reputation among his countrymen as a brave soldier, patriotic citizen, a most able executive officer, and an upright, pure, simple-hearted, sincere Christian gentleman. He has now been very prominently before the country for nearly ten years. No breath of calumny has ever dared to breathe upon his good name. He has been held in affectionate honor by the people, whenever he has gone among them, and whenever there is a community capable of appreciating personal and official worth. Now Fernando Wood comes forward and essays to blacken his bright name, and to prove him a hypocrite and a knave! Congress, at the request of General Howard's friends, orders an investigation, and it has been promptly instituted.

Upon every principle of justice to a brave and distinguished officer, of unblemished reputation, General Howard has the undoubted right to expect that he shall be accounted innocent of these charges until he is proved to be guilty. He has frankly invited the investigation now in progress, and it will be a thorough and impartial one. It might reasonably be expected that public sentiment would be allowed to remain undisturbed upon the presumption of General Howard's innocence, until it is proved that the great confidence reposed by the people in that officer has been misplaced. But there is a strange instinct in human nature prompting an easy belief in whatever is bad, and there are masses of people who will be turned aside from the strongest confidence in the uprightness of a public man by the first straw of suspicion which malice or criminal ignorance or recklessness may throw across his path.

It is already evident that this element of human nature is being artfully played upon by the men who are now engaged in the task of destroying General Howard's character. His real persecutor is not Fernando Wood. He has been chosen as a willing ally, having his own political axe to grind, by those who have followed their victim for a long time past, "seeking how they might destroy him." One of the most prominent spirits, if not the master spirit, in this conspiracy, is a well known newspaper correspondent of Washington, named Boynton, the son of the first pastor of the Congregationalist church in Washington, and the President of the Howard University. This church, like the University, owes its existence and success mainly to the influence and energies of General Howard, and the jealousies engendered by the prominence occupied by General Howard in these two enterprises form the secret history of this whole prosecution. Boynton, a professed Republican, and Wood, a Democrat of the very worst and lowest kind, have, each for his own purposes, joined forces, hoping to pull down a man who holds one of the proudest positions before his country that any American citizen can attain. Boynton's activity is seen in the coloring which is being given to the Washington dispatches to newspapers in different parts of the country. He is a popular man among the Washington correspondents, and it is easy to trace a common handiwork in the tone of the letters and dispatches already appearing in the journals which he influences with greater or less distinctness. Although the investigating committee holds its sessions secretly, daily intimations of its doings, all designed to be prejudicial to General Howard's case, are quietly scattered over the country, and the fact verifies the truth of the reported avowal of one of the conspirators, recently and rather publicly made, "Never mind, if we can't prove the charges; we will start them on him any how!"

In thus deprecating the prejudgment of General Howard's case, by means of artfully and maliciously instigated newspaper dispatches, we have no intention of screening General Howard from the fullest investigation of all his official acts. But we would demand for him that his good name shall not be taken away unjustly, and that is all that he demands for himself. We would ask, in the name of patriotism, and honor, and morality, and religion, that the people of this country be permitted to maintain their unshaken faith in General Howard until it is proved that that faith is undeserved.

One story, deliberately set afloat and industriously disseminated, ought to be met at once and disposed of, because it is of the kind most quickly believed, and most injurious in its effects. It has been sent abroad that General Howard and his brother have grown rich out of the contracts for brick furnished for the Howard University. It is a fact, for which we have a better authority than any that has been adduced to the contrary, that General Howard has had no interest in the American Building Block Company since it first supplied material for the Howard University. He withdrew his interest from it before the first contract was made. His brother, who is a stockholder in the company, has made a loss of about two thousand dollars in the operation, which is the extent of the advantage he has derived by the operation.

We feel very confident that the other charges against General Howard will prove as false as this one. But false or true, if there was ever a case that deserved a generous suspension of public opinion, it is the case of a man like Oliver O. Howard, whom the people have so delighted to honor, and to whose past services in the field and in the bureau the country owes so much.

The New York correspondent of the Louisville *Courier Journal* telegraphs:

It is now a well understood fact that General Jordan, lately at the head of the Cuban army, will in a few days reach our city. The reasons that move him are that the contract entered into between himself and the Junta was only for one year's term of service, and the one year's service expired in February last. At the beginning of the year the Junta sent out to Cespedes a copy of the contract with Jordan, which, it is insisted has been fully complied with. The Junta in sending the letter to the President of the Republic stated that they would continue to pay the sums stipulated on the original contract with Jordan so long as he should remain with the army. Mr. J. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, believes that the presence of Jordan here at this time will be of great service to his cause, as he esteems him a man of ability and character, fully informed relative to the strength of the two contending parties in Cuba. Reliable Cuban correspondents state that little is doing there beyond guerrilla war, in which the insurgents are able to hold their own. General Valmazeda is now at Bayamo, looking after affairs in that district. The Captain General still remains at Puerto Principe.

In marrying a young Irish girl to a smart mulatto, in the presence of a number of the dignitaries of a Western town, Justice Garrett said: "In the name of the Great Jehovah, the Continental Congress, and the Fifteenth Amendment, I pronounce you husband and wife."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW ORLEANS.

We give below the full organization of the public schools of New Orleans as they now stand. We give this for the information of the friends of education, whose attention has been recently so particularly directed to this interesting subject. We add the annual salaries of the several officials and teachers:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President—Michael Hahn.

Directors: A. Shelley, G. H. Fairwether, William Grant, S. A. Stockdale, W. F. Mead, C. C. Packard, Fabius McK. Dunn, Eugene Staes, J. L. Tissot, W. Van Norden.

Superintendent—J. B. Carter, salary $2,500

Secretary—N. T. Kendall, salary 1,800

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

John Percival, principal $2,500

Joseph V. Calhoun, William T. Bell, J. E. Seaman, Adolphe Jacquet, Jules Lambert, each 1,800

G. Curto, music teacher 900

FIRST AND FOURTH DISTRICTS—GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

Chestnut, between Jackson and Philip streets.

Mrs. Kate Shaw, principal $1200

Mrs. E. Matthews, Miss H. Seymour, Miss E. Armstrong, Miss E. Wingate, Miss E. Watkins, each 1020

SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS—GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Casacalvo, between Frenchmen and Elysian Fields streets.

Miss C. Hubbard, principal $1200

Miss S. C. Weiss, Miss Rachel M. Woodley, Miss A. Watson, Miss A. E. Coiron, each 1020

JACKSON BOYS,

Magazine and Terpsichore streets.

Mr. George W. Gordon, principal $1500

Mrs. E. C. Fisher 1000

Miss H. Dolan, Miss L. Lospeich, Mrs. S. Mather, Miss Rosa T. Murphy, each 600

JACKSON GIRLS,

Magazine and Terpsicore streets.

Mrs. J. Barlett, Principal $1200

Miss E. Allston 800

Miss H. E. Taylor, Miss M. E. Calder, Miss J. A. Trott, Miss M. O. Carter, each 660

CLIO.

Between Pryania and St. Charles streets.

Mrs. E. J. Wharton, Principal $960

Miss E. V. Marvin 720

Miss M. McElligott, Miss M. C. Cusac, each 600

JEFFERSON BOYS,

Dryades, between Thalia and Erato streets.

Mr. Thomas H. Cresswell, principal $1500

Miss H. W. Crean, Mrs. C. A. Curtis, each 1000

Miss J. B. Grant, Miss N. Parr, Mrs. M. Moore, each 600

Miss L. Lucas, Miss Rosa Hubert, Miss K. A. Dunne, each 600

WEBSTER, GIRLS,

Dryades, corner Erato street.

Miss L. A. Cavidaly, principal $1200

Mrs. A. M. Williams, Miss E. Tobin, each 800

Miss Isabelle Simmons, Miss Delia Moore, each 600

Miss O. Woodworth, Miss Rosa T. Moore, Miss Fanny Mohan, Miss Theresa Nolan, each 600

FAULDING,

Constance and Gaiennie streets.

Miss H. C. Emmerson, principal $1200

Miss M. J. Mills 1000

Miss N. Hogan 800

Miss C. A. Warner, Miss E. Todd, each 600

Miss E. McLaughlin, Miss Ida Patton, Miss M. Newman, Miss M. A. Nugent, Miss T. M. Elliott, each 600

MARSHALL,

Church, between Julia and Girod streets.

Mr. George W. Lane, principal $1500

Mrs. Julia A. Abbott 1000

Miss S. Moony, Miss M. Moran, each 600

Miss S. B. Redwood, Miss C. Hammerton, Miss Kate Rogers, each 600

FRANKLIN,

St. Charles, between Julia and Girod streets

Mrs. A. E. Seaton, principal $1200

Miss Julia Kendall 800

Miss K. Mulvey, Miss J. Jackson, Miss M. G. Oliver, each 600

Miss E. Rogers, Miss M. Bishop, Miss Mary Tank, Miss Emilie Clark, each 600

FISK,

Corner of Franklin and Perdido streets.

Mr. Thomas W. Dyer, principal $1500

Miss Carrie Kasson 1000

Miss A. Shemwell, Miss N. H. Watson, each 600

Miss M. Finlay, Miss A. A. Finch, Miss A. A. Sneau, Miss M. J. O'Neil, Mrs. Agnes Conners, Miss Maria Mulvey, each 600

MADISON,

Corner of Palmyria and Prieur streets.

Mrs. M. E. McDonald, principal $1200

Miss L. M. Wagner 800

Miss H. A. Brugniess, Miss M. A. McCord, Miss Marion Porter, each 600

Miss M. Cuggy, Mrs. Kate C. McCann, Mrs. M. Flanagan, each 600

ST. PHILIP,

St. Philip, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Mr. J. J. Meylor, principal $1500

Mr. L. Massel, Mrs. M. F. Clark, each 1000

Miss H. McCarty, Miss E. Gow, Miss A. Rauzeau, Miss A. Beon, each 600

Miss F. Gaudin, Miss E. Barry, Mrs. L. J. Huberwald, Miss L. McNulty, Mrs. E. L. Bibb, each 600

RAMPART,

Rampart, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.

Mrs. M. C. DuBois, principal $1200

Miss M. Sassinot 800

Miss J. Schlierman, Miss M. T. Sarrah, each 600

Miss M. King, Mrs. M. Begault, each 600

BIENVILLE,

Robertson and Bienville streets.

Mr. D. Cronan, Jr., principal $1500

Mrs. A. Ward 1000

Miss E. Wagner, Miss S. Schriever, each 600

Mrs. A. Hubert, Miss Annie Beecher, Miss M. A. Thompson, Mrs. E. Jones, each 600

ROBERTSON,

Bienville and Robertson streets.

Miss A. Fry, principal $1200

Mrs. M. L. Goulemous 800

Miss M. Paul, Miss Josephine Giroux, each 600

Mrs. F. St. Amant, Miss G. W. Cooper, Miss Adele Davis 600

BARRACKS,

Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Miss Marie Queyron, principal $1200

Miss A. McCarthy 800

Miss A. Chalaron, Miss A. Serres, each 600

Miss N. David, Mrs. J. Moton, Mrs. A. Mallot, each 600

ST. ANN,

St. Ann, between Marais and Villere streets.

Miss Josephine M. Mettaxs, principal $1200

Mrs. F. A. Chinéres 800

Miss Marie M. Couion 600

Miss A. Icard, Miss H. A. Zangerle, Miss B. Nolan, each 600

CLAIBORNE,

St. Peter and Claiborne streets.

Mr. J. B. Soraparu, principal $1500

Mrs. J. B. Prados 1000

Mrs. J. Boyce, Miss O. F. Burci, each 600

Miss L. Conwell, Mrs. M. Talhalerro, Miss M. English, each 600

BAYOU ROAD,

Bayou road, between Derbigny and Roman streets.

Mrs. S. Bigot, principal $1200

Mrs. F. V. Hooper 800

Miss A. Ribet 600

Miss A. Vigneaud 600

BAYOU BRIDGE,

St. John's road, near the bayou.

Mrs. E. H. Matthey, principal $1200

Mrs. L. Kneass 800

Mrs. F. C. Tomes 600

Miss L. Chauchon 600

LE BRETON,

Tonti and Ozaga streets.

Mr. F. Fries, principal $1500

Mrs. Charles Nicaud 800

Miss E. Adam 600

Miss L. De Wint 600

FILLMORE,

Union, between St. Claude and Marais streets.

Mr. Ulrich Bettison, principal $1500

Miss E. Butler, Miss A. J. Coil, each 1000

Miss A. Desgouttes, Miss Louise Lynch, each 600

Miss M. A. Brady, Mrs. A. Vienne, Miss E. J. McGaffrey, Miss Anna Coyne, Miss M. White, each 600

BEAUREGARD,

Esplanade, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

Mrs. Sophie Blancq, principal $1200

Miss H. L. Pichot 800

Miss O. Fitard 660

Mrs. N. Fortier, Miss C. Watson, each 600

CHALMETTE,

Port and Casacalvo streets.

Miss M. A. Murphy, principal $1200

Miss J. A. Barnes 1000

Mrs. M. J. Piles, Miss M. Poursine, each 600

Miss L. Bertus, Miss A. P. Meyers, Miss J. Simpson, Miss M. J. Sweeney, each 600

DE SOTO,

Mandeville, between Love and Goodchildren streets.

Mrs. V. Ducatel, principal $1200

Mrs. A. Bell, Miss Stehle, each 800

Miss H. Fitzgerald, Miss D. Marshall, Miss M. Contols, each 600

Miss E. Conion, Miss A. Maureau, Miss C. Kennedy, Miss M. Gallagher, Miss A. Brieugne, Miss C. O'Rourke, each 600

M'CARTHY,

Pauline, between Royal and Chartres streets.

Mr. S. Browne, principal $1500

Mrs. E. E. Leele, Mrs. L. Newman, each 1000

Miss A. E. Gallagher, Miss O. Montegnet, each 660

Miss D. Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. Baumgarte, Miss E. Laforgne, Mrs. R. M. Chevallie, each 600

WASHINGTON,

Moreau and Louisa streets.

Mrs. M. Jenkins, principal $1200

Mrs. A. Kilshaw, Miss E. Smith, each 800

Miss A. Chapuis, Miss L. B. Wilder, Miss E. Kennedy, each 660

Mrs. M. M. Forward; Miss Louise Van Dycke, Miss Addie Harris, Miss M. L. Jenkins, each 600

GENTILLY ROAD,

Mr. J. F. Blanc, principal $1500

Mrs. E. Blanc 800

HANCOCK,

Levee, between Delery and Tricou streets.

Mrs. M. C. Collerton, principal $1200

PONTCHARTRAIN,

Milneburg.

Mrs. D. Kennedy, principal $942

LIVE OAK, BOYS',

Constance and Ninth streets.

Mr. W. T. Houston, principal $1500

Mrs. M. E. Mallam 1000

Miss F. A. Stewart, Mrs. E. M. Keplinger, each 600

Mrs. E. Marsh, Miss Kate A. Atkinson, Miss Lelia Cox, each 600

LIVE OAK, GIRLS',

Constance and Ninth streets.

Mrs. J. W. Egan, principal $1200

Miss E. Woelper, Miss E. O'Brien, Miss H. C. Knight, each 600

Miss M. B. Campbell, Miss M. Wilkinson, each 600

LAUREL,

Laurel and Philip streets.

Mr. B. L. Prown, principal $1500

Miss E. Reed 1000

Miss C. C. Cochrane, Miss Mary Wirtz, each 600

Miss M. H. Warner, Miss E. Martin, Miss S. Dibdieux, Miss S. Hannan, each 600

M'DONOUGH,

Laurel, between Philip and First streets.

Mrs. M. S. Page, principal $1200

Miss E. Auvray, Miss M. S. Criswell, each 800

Miss M. Moody, Miss H. Hoffman, each 600

Miss Julia Dunbar, Miss Emma Quick, Miss H. Wilson, each 600

LAUREL BRANCH.

Miss M. Stein, principal $720

Miss Ellen Grey 600

MAGNOLIA—BOYS.

Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip streets.

Mr. John T. Sawyer, principal $1500

Miss M. E. Finnerty 1000

Miss Blanche Cenas 900

Miss Caroline A. Smith, Miss A. E. Chandler, each 600

Mrs. S. Johnson, Miss G. E. Collayani, each 600

CHESTNUT,

Felicity and Chestnut streets.

Mrs. S. Condon $600

Mrs. Ellen Benjamin 600

MAGNOLIA—GIRLS,

Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip streets.

Miss R. M. Brown, principal $1200

Mrs. R. M. Thornton 800

Miss L. C. Nalle 720

Miss Anna Hero 600

Miss Nora L. Collins, R. M. McEnery, each 600

KELLER.

Mrs. C. S. Reese, principal $1000

Mrs. E. E. Pinching 600

Miss Kate Cooney, Miss M. Donohoe, Miss Emma Holtzman 600

HOWARD.

Miss Sarah G. Mort, principal $1200

Mrs. M. K. Peck 960

Mrs. E Donley, Miss M. E. Comerford, Mrs. R