

Table with columns for space, 1 mo., 2 mos., 3 mos., 6 mos., 12 mos. and corresponding rates.

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds of the above rates. Second page monthly advertisements, each square, \$1 per month.

Advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion \$1.50 per cent per square. Second page transient advertisements, each insertion \$1.00 per square.

Advertisements, inserted at intervals to be charged twice as much as those inserted daily.

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"Oh, yes," he answered, very deliberately. "You ought to know that. Don't you remember the duel between Badger and myself? I never refused a challenge."

"Do you believe in dueling?" "No, sir," he answered, "I do not believe in dueling. In New Orleans it saves time and trouble. The chances of being killed are very few, and if people know you are ready to fight in no case will they challenge you."

"I thought this was strange, for Senator Kellogg, a day or two before, had told me that Carter was the best shot in the country, either with a rifle or pistol. So I asked him how it was that he never killed anybody, how many challenges he had received, and he answered, 'I am a very good shot. I can ring the bell at a very good distance, with a rifle, nearly every time. I have had, during the past two months, about a dozen challenges, but they were all arranged at once, and some were arranged on the ground, and in some shots were exchanged. In nine cases out of ten, when a man is in the field for the first time, he has a bad shot, and within ten feet of his opponent. If his opponent is an experienced shot, of course he would have great odds, but nobody but a ruffian would take advantage of such a thing. A man does not accept of such a thing. I invariably shoot too soon. Then an experienced duelist has him at his mercy. But you will get a very bad impression of me, if I fear a challenge. I am not a bad shot, and I am a duelist, and it is a bad business, and all that; but I accept a challenge in order to maintain my peace of mind.'

"How about the fight with Badger?" "Well, we were driven into that. We didn't either of us relish the idea of shooting at each other, for we are both splendid shots, and we were rather friendly, and we were friends. As it was, one shot only was exchanged. Badger intended to kill me, that I knew. I knew it from my friends and from his; so to protect my own life I shot at him, and he shot at me. He had the word, and his aim was bad. The ball did not come within several feet of me."

"What do you mean by the word 'one'?" "Why, the word 'one'—that's all. One shot. I aimed at his heart, but when I had received his shot, I changed my aim from his heart to his left arm, just above the elbow. I shot at it, and he shot at me. I missed his arm, and my ball went through his arm and his body. My object in aiming at his arm was to disable him and prevent a second shot. The second shot I missed, and arranged that we should meet in the center of the ground and shake hands. Well, that was probably the best way to do it."

"What was the cause of these challenges during the past year, Colonel—what shall I call you, Colonel, Professor, Doctor or Mr. Speaker?" "Call me anything you like; it makes no difference. Most of the challenges were given in consequence of articles in my paper, the National Republican, in New Orleans, scarcely any of which I wrote. If I had not written them, I would have been called a coward, and accused of trying to place the responsibility on my editors. Then I would have had to send the challenges, but you see the odds which I thus secure. Do you get? Now, if the editors get me into any more trouble, I will whip them, and refuse the challenge."

"What do you think of Warrath, Colonel?" "Oh, Warrath is a thief, a traitor and a liar. He has stolen himself millions of dollars from the State, and he has sold the people of Louisiana; he deserted and betrayed every friend and principle he ever had, and as for lying—well, he is the most artistic liar that was ever in New Orleans, who is not a cheat, a knave, or a scoundrel. He knows my opinion of him. But his power is broken there. The people are beginning to understand him, and his end is near."

"By the way," said he suddenly, "Carter is here, and I want you to see him. He is a remarkable man. He stands against the door there."

I looked in the direction he indicated, and saw the profile of a face that seemed to be without cultivation or refinement. I answered that I did not care to meet him, but after a few moments Carter came over to Mr. Smith's seat, and we were introduced. As soon as I obtained a glimpse of his face, I felt that he was something more than an ordinary man. He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, light complexion, handsome brown hair, which is falling down, a narrow forehead, the ends falling down over the corners of a rather sensual mouth. His forehead is rather low, but full above the eyes. His head is large and his body is medium—strong, athletic, and well proportioned. His expression of his face is mild, but there is something that tells people he is not to be trifled with. He does not dress quite as well as an ex-speaker of the Louisiana Legislature, but he is especially one who has so lately kicked up such an awful row. He had on a dark military coat and cape, a flaming green necktie and a shirt which had in it a red and a massive gold cane in the other, and he 'wrestled' a big chew of tobacco in his mouth. Although his face, as before stated, indicated that he was a man not to be trifled with, yet Mr. Smith and the writer, between us, succeeded in getting a good deal of personal history out of him. He said his age was nearly forty—that he had been thirty-eight for the past two years. I asked him what his occupation was.

"I am a lawyer now." "What were you before?" "Legislator." "Where?" "In the Confederate army." "Anything else?" "Yes, preacher—a Methodist preacher." "Where?" "In the Confederate army." "No," he answered, "I used to be a teacher. The fact is, I was raised very nicely, but the devil got the advantage some way. Some people call me a sealawag, but not to my face, mind you, but I am not a sealawag. I was born in the South, it's true, but I am not a sealawag. I am a native of Virginia, and I own a plantation in that State now. I was educated in the city of Alabama. I received my degree there."

"What degree?" "Why, Doctor of Divinity." "Then you are a D. D. are you?" "Well, I was. I don't know whether I deserved it or not." "After you graduated, where did you go?" "Oh, I was professor in the Methodist University, in the University of Petersburg, Virginia, and others. When the war broke out I was president of the University of Texas."

"Did you ever preach?" "I asked." "Oh, yes," he answered, "I was a very good preacher once." "Why didn't you remain in that profession and continue to be a true, good man like Deacon Smith, of Ohio?" "Well," he answered, rather sorrowfully, "I withdrew to fight a duel, and never returned. Yes," he continued, "nothing my surprise, 'I left the Methodist Church, to challenge a man—Judge Gray, of Texas.'"

"What for?" "He called me a sealawag. I was making reconstruction speeches, and while I was into the conspiracy, and while I was all the order of a young lover, and all the patriotism which I possessed, and although I never loved a cause so well in all my checkered life, I was not ready to submit. We made as bold a fight as was ever made, and when one of the best he can and is fairly whipped, and he says, 'No, I do not care to reconstruct. That was the only challenge I ever gave, but I don't allow anybody to insult me. I am a very peaceable man, but it is generally understood in New Orleans that I allow no man to insult me.'"

"No Escape from Justice." Since September, 1869, when he defrauded his father of \$30,000, at Marion, Ohio, John Sidle has been running fast and far, but never has escaped from himself, his closest and grimmest pursuer. First to New York—there he fled in four days of all but \$500 by sharper rogues than he; thence to San Francisco, where he worked in a lumber yard; then to Arizona, digging in the mines; then to Mexico, driving cattle; then to Fort Gill; next to Fort Scott, in Kansas, and to Des Moines, Iowa, working as a farm hand; thence to Prescott, Arizona, where he was in a gold mine some money he had wheeled out of his father on a plea of repentance; wandering about there, caught by Apaches, and thrown into New Mexico to Panama at last, and to New York by steamer, only to be detected and secured while employed as conductor on a road, and then to New York. Given up, this required to find the amount of happiness derived from the \$30,000, for which he forged his own fetters.

Says the New York World: The Louisiana wing is a sharp thorn in the side of the Republican party at large. Not to speak of the furious interecore contests of the Democrats and the Casses, and in them, we have a closed Republican of some prominence urging those of his race, particularly in Louisiana, and generally throughout the United States, to form themselves into what he calls "the negro citizens' Republican party." The great argument advanced in favor of this is that the white Republicans have cheated the black, or as the fellow puts it in his manifesto to his race:

"You have had about nine years' freedom and voting as citizens in our State since three, had men legislating three years, and what have you gained? You are worse off than you were when the national government freed you." This same general idea that the negroes of their own has found favor in South Carolina and Mississippi, with Louisiana, are the only States the negro vote can carry, and it thus looks as if there were other rocks than Liberal Republicanism ahead for Grant.

The New York Commercial Advertiser advises its readers that "as a general thing attempting to fog editors is an unprofitable business. Shoveling off snow or driving a charcoal wagon for a living pays better in the long run. A hostile visitor to an editorial sanctum usually finds that the best side of the building for him to be on is the side of the editor. He will find individuals equipping themselves and approaching an editor for the purpose of 'cleaning him out,' but they have always gone away with the conviction that they were born for a more or less active pursuit. Thus discouraged, such intruders are daily diminishing in numbers."

OFFICERS: W. H. PROCKAM, President. W. T. HOOKER, Vice President. L. MOGAM, Secretary and Treasurer. G. A. FREDERICK, Superintendent of Agency. DIRECTORS: Hon. John A. Dix, New York. John J. Crane, President Bank of Republic. William M. Vermilye, Banker, Wall street (Ver-milye & Co.). Charles O. Rockwood, Cashier Newark Banking Company. Hon. George O. Pugh, ex-Mayor of New York. Minot C. Morgan, Banker. Thomas Egan, ex-Treasurer New York State. Benjamin B. Sherman, Treasurer New York Steam Sugar Refining Company. Aaron Arnold, ex-Treasurer of Constable & Co. Aaron Brown, ex-Treasurer of Watson & Brown, Lawyers. E. V. Haight, ex-Treasurer of E. V. Haight & Co. William Wilkins, ex-Treasurer of W. Wilkins & Co. Julius H. Pratt, Merchant. Charles J. Starr, Merchant. William Allen, ex-Treasurer of the City. George W. Cuyler, Banker, Palmyra, New York. George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Company. John H. Sherwood, Park Place. Walton H. Peck, ex-Treasurer, Fifth avenue and Broadway. Twenty-third street, New York. William T. Hocker, Wall street. Edward H. Wright, Newark, New Jersey. George W. Farlee, Lawyer. W. L. Cogswell, Merchant. JOSEPH MAGNER, Manager for Louisiana and Texas, No. 153 Canal street, New Orleans. Sold by

DELTA INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE CORNER CARONDELLET AND COMMON STREETS, NEW ORLEANS. CAPITAL STOCK DEPARTMENT. Shares \$100 each. Annual interest dividends ten per cent. PREMIUM DEPARTMENT. All dividends to Stockholders payable in Cash. FIRE, MARINE and RIVER policies issued by this Company at Current Rates of Premiums. TRUSTEES: A. Baldwin, C. J. Levee, L. H. Gardner, G. P. Bland, A. H. D. Jones, C. Hopkins, O. Berrier, Emilio Dupuis, C. H. Boutin, A. Fontana, J. B. Conger, R. Hunt, D. Bonjoly, E. Bordonia, W. H. Thayer, A. Palanco, T. L. Alvey, M. A. de la Roche, E. Ganecheau. OFFICERS: E. GASTCHER, President. William Allen, Vice President. L. W. BAQUIE, Secretary. 1031m

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF NEW ORLEANS. Capital, \$300,000. Office corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets, up stairs; entrance on St. Andrew street. INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT LOWEST RATES. OFFICERS: CASPAR ADGE, President. ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President. Louis Matins, Secretary, John Perceit, Inspector. DIRECTORS: J. H. Solier, Philipp Bruner, H. H. Levee, W. R. Fish, L. L. Levy, J. B. Fontana, J. F. Krang, Henry Klemm, J. R. S. Wood, E. P. Fournier, J. B. Conger, Charles Kummel, R. R. Chevalier, William McKee, J. H. Norton, K. R. Schell, August Bernard. 1031m

KNOXBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF NEW YORK. PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 161 BROADWAY. Assets Over \$8,000,000. SOUTHWEST BRANCH OFFICE. 31.....Carondelet Street.....31 New Orleans. A. S. CRAIG, Manager. 1031m

INSURANCE. LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Eighteenth Annual Statement. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement: Total premiums for the year ending twenty-ninth of February, 1872.....\$53,267 16

Fire premiums.....\$45,475 35 Marine premiums.....17,075 83 River premiums.....36,200 85 Unearned and returned premiums and rebate on premiums.....\$1,417 60 Net premiums.....\$26,000 13

The company have the following assets estimated at the lowest cash market value: City and other bonds.....\$35,000 00 Bank and other stocks.....14,000 00

INSURANCE. GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Established in 1859. ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. OASH OR THIRD NOTE PREMIUMS. NO NOTES REQUIRED. Last Cash Dividend Fifty Per Cent.

INSURANCE. OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. OF NEW ORLEANS. FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. Parish of Orleans City of New Orleans, sworn to and subscribed before me the third day of June, 1871. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets. ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1870, \$92,140 10. Insures fire, marine and river risks, dividing the profits on each department separately to the insured.

INSURANCE. CURENENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Twenty-second Annual Statement. NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1871. The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the thirtieth day of April, 1871.

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets. ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1870, \$92,140 10. Insures fire, marine and river risks, dividing the profits on each department separately to the insured.

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INSURANCE. MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement: Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1871, including unearned premiums of the previous year.....\$75,573 68

On fire risks.....\$57,573 68 On marine risks.....18,000 00 Total premiums.....\$75,573 68

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AUCTION SALES. By Nash & Hodgson. THE SPLENDID FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 149 PRYANIA STREET. THE ELIGIBLE BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 241 GIROD STREET. ON LONG CREDIT, AT PUBLIC AUCTION. SUCCESSION OF CHARLES G. E. BAQUIE, DECEASED. Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans. Docket No. 35,131.

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