

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

In China, wives are a legal tender for debts, and bankrupts, as a rule, do not conceal their effects.

Lovers sometimes rave about the sunshine that glids a married life; but when they come to look in it, they find it mere tomography.

A Milwaukee Sunday school teacher presented one of his pupils a microscope pipe as a reward of merit for learning Bible verses.

The reason why a young woman accepts an old husband is usually—no, not because he's managed without trouble, but because no younger one offers.

A subscriber of a paper in Columbus, Ohio, has "withdrawn his patronage" because the editor treated their recent little earthquake with levity.

A Minnesota mother gave a man who saved her boy's life ten cents, and cordially invited him to "call at her house and hear her play on the piano."

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 37 at Cincinnati. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 67 at New Orleans.

The steamer Norwich, of Calais, Maine, has been bought by the New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company of New Orleans for \$13,000.

A German youth in Chautauque county is a confirmed smoker at the age of four years, having acquired the habit as soon as he could set up his infant pipes.

A London missionary brought home a Hotentot, at considerable expense, and the fellow went and lived out a circus the first week after his arrival.

Three obese generations of a Kentucky family have been sitting in an arm-chair for over a century without discovering that the seat thereof contained 33 needles.

Mr. Edwin James is whining through England that he could not obtain money enough in eleven years practice as a lawyer in New York to return to Europe.

Among the saddest episodes of the late term in Minnesota, according to a Western paper, was the freezing of the hands, nose, forehead, everything except the check of a life insurance agent.

Arkansas having undertaken to enforce a law against carrying concealed weapons, its inhabitants wear their bowieknives and revolvers openly displayed in a belt worn after the manner of the stage pirate.

A noble Swedish spinster proclaims her desire to find Dr. Livingston some more, which will doubtless cause that intrepid traveler to go and lose himself again in the most impenetrable jungles attainable.

Nebraska furnishes a pastoral item concerning a flock of sheep buried in a deep snowdrift for ten days, and discovered at the end of that time by their breath rising as a cloud of steam through the superincumbent snow.

A merchant of Hartford, Connecticut, having discovered a liaison between his bookkeeper and his wife, took the terrible revenge of dismissing the former from his employment and sending the latter to live with his mother-in-law.

Several ministers were recently speaking of a clerical brother, when one of them alluded to his habit of smoking. He said that he smoked all the time. "Does he cheat?" inquired another. "No, he can't get time," was the reply.

A well-to-do old gentleman of Nashville, Tennessee, has brought the science of economy to a fine point that he stops his clock when the sun shines, to save wear and tear, and determines the time of day from outside observations.

Mr. William H. Garland, Jr., late of the Herald (Texas) has become associated with the Houston Weekly Chronicle. He is introduced to the readers of that paper as a gentleman of fine abilities as a writer. The subscribers to the Chronicle will be furnished with the Chronicle to complete contracts.

Mr. F. Mansfield, the signal observer at New Orleans, favors us with the weekly weather chronicle, giving a general summary for the week ending Saturday, the eighth instant, from the office of the chief signal officer, division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture.

The ship Haze, at San Francisco, January 20, from Brasler City via Key West and Florida Islands, reports: September 29, latitude 18° 40' north, longitude 75° 30' west, during a heavy gale twisted her rudder loose, and put her back to Port Stouey, where she arrived October 5, repaired and sailed November 8, for destination. Experienced very heavy weather thence to latitude 20° south in the Pacific.

Smart people those are in Lowell, Massachusetts. The latest intellectual monstrosity is a child which was born blind, but has a wonderful memory, and at present, at the age of eighteen months, the little one can repeat most of the catechism, correctly name the different grand divisions of the earth and the parts of speech, and repeat the Greek as well as the English alphabet without prompting. The Lowell Courier vouches for this statement.

W. E. Seabold, No. 166 Canal street, will on Saturday issue "The Handbook of the Carnival," containing a history of the carnival, Mardi Gras, its ancient and modern observance, history of the Mystic Krewe of Comus and the Twelfth Night Revelers, with annals of the reign of his majesty, the King of the Carnival in New Orleans. It is compiled with care, by a gentleman connected with the press of this city, and will be a valuable keepsake of the jolly time it describes.

The last tidings of hope which the Odd Fellows' Hall assemblage has fastened upon the proceedings of Congress must give way at the action of that body in joint session yesterday on the counting of the electoral vote. The refusal of Congress to in any way recognize the electoral vote of Louisiana, while it can not disinherit the supporters and friends of the legal State government, is bound to break the last hope for ultimate recognition on the part of the McJennery party.

A SAGACIOUS SUGGESTION.

The New Orleans Times perceives in the views taken by certain political agitators among us a purpose to make Louisiana the anvil upon which are to be hammered the implements of renewed sectional strife. It is chosen for the lists within which the chivalrous abstractions trodden out in the blood of battle can be debated anew. The Times says:

We are told that the North, as represented in Congress and the administration, has been aiming at the practical extinction of State sovereignty in Louisiana and other Southern States; and that, unless Louisiana as a body rise up and assert and maintain the principle of the sovereignty of State and local affairs from federal interference, the sovereign status of Louisiana will be fatally impaired.

We do not choose to say of these doctrines or their professors, with the Times, "It is the rheum of mental superinflation brooding over obsolete grievances and controversies." But we should regret to see the old issue of North and South, divided on "Mason and Dixon's line," revived. That line separated slavery from free labor. This distinction has been obliterated. The Times says:

Where are the separate and antagonistic masses of population and political interests, which are properly distinguishable by the name of the North on one hand, and of the South on the other? Where does the political North end? Where does the political South begin? Who can trace the geographical lines which divide them? Who does not know that, if such lines ever existed in fact or in controversial theory, they have been washed out by the deluge of war and revolution?

This idea of reviving the old issues of the old sections is embodied in an article of the Picayune, headed the "Balance of Power in the United States." We should deem such re-organization of the sections very unfortunate. The true policy of the Southern States will be to encourage the restoration of sectional fraternity. It needs numbers, capital and commerce. It is entitled, moreover, to a fair share of federal appropriations out of the rich fund of import duties conceded by the States. There is no need to make any unworthy concessions. It is sufficient to accept results which all the gallantry and talent of the South could not prevent. The commercial relations of New Orleans depend upon a close commercial alliance with the upper valley and the preponderant power. It is to ask of the federal government aid for the reparation of levees and other works. It is to encourage the immigration of labor and capital. These demand economy and integrity of domestic administration, and entire oblivion of all antecedent issues so far as decided by the war. If the question of Statehood be ever left in abeyance, then the consideration to which a State is entitled depends upon the wealth and number of each State. How ridiculous are the pretensions of States like the Gerolstein of Oldenbach, whose fighting force does not exceed thirty men, and who have to negotiate a territorial treaty with a neighboring potentate for the privilege of testing the range of a piece of ordnance? Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware could have no standing except by the harmonies of the Union. They are regarded as simply federal counties. But we had no intention to treat the question of State rights. Our object in quoting the Times with approval was to invite in the protest of transferring to Louisiana for further trial a sectionalism which is neither the duty nor interest of New Orleans to revive.

INDICTING THE SUPREME COURT.

Notwithstanding that the supreme government of the republic recognizes the legality of Mr. Kellogg's authority, and that every tax-paying citizen and every attorney who litigates and every citizen who seeks redress in the courts of law, and the civic officers of the city and parish do the same thing, the McJennery concern pretends that it is the true government of the State, and upon this pretense proceeds to indict the supreme judges for conspiring to revolutionize public authority. This solemn challenge is based upon judicial decisions, about the correctness of which no proof is produced to the contrary. The author of the indictment declares that because Chief Justice Ludling and Justices Howell and Taliaferro, of the Supreme Court agreed with Judge Durell, of the United States Court, that therefore they were conspirators, and because Marshal Packard executed the orders of his superior officer, that he also was a conspirator. The delivery of a judgment upon a plain question is here made the basis of a proceeding for impeachment, and the McJennery partisans have so little respect for law, and so little regard for the independence of the judiciary, that it considers this aberrated suggestion as worthy of being referred to the deliberations of an important special committee. What the Supreme Court did, it was bound in conscience to do; and that it preserved the rights of the weak, and of those who had been grossly wronged, against a strong and the very usurping faction, with the full knowledge that it would be slandered and assailed for so doing, is as much to its credit for moral courage as was the decision for clearness of expression and ability of reasoning. The judges might have commended themselves to "this people" and to the squad of strangers that always seek to be on good terms with the strong, if they had consented to declare that Warmoth's jugglery in the appointment of Wharton was an honest proceeding, but they would have betrayed the cause of human liberty and set in operation a government at variance with the popular will and with the best interests of Louisiana. As they did not elect to make friends of the Democracy and of the few who live upon the many, at the expense of their reputation for honesty, but held fast to justice and to the law and to the interests of the thousands committed to their care, they are commended as liable to impeachment.

If there was one act more than another which was wanted to establish the utter incompetency of the McJennery faction, it was this assault upon the judiciary. It sets the example of impeaching judges for differing in opinion concerning judicial questions. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is to be a fool hereafter, for his judgments are to conform to the folly

of the dominant faction under penalty of impeachment. And in the event any hungry crowd of office hunters take offense he is to be impeached at all events in some outside convolve of pretended legislators. We submit to the intelligence of those who have observed the regular course of events in Louisiana, that this indictment of the Supreme Court of the State by a bogus Legislature is positive proof that the party which pretends to possess all the money and intelligence of the community is well nigh gone crazy, and altogether politically dishonest.

There are now experimental monarchies based on bayonet elections. There are fourierite republics which promote the subjects of countries directly from the long clothes of infantile inexperience to the cooked hat and regimentals of popular sovereignty. These struggles compel the United States, now one of the oldest and most settled governments in the civilized world, to exercise great circumspection in giving the sanction of its recognition to governments de facto and to belligerents.

Apparently our government may be called on to recognize the belligerency of King Amaloo and the "insurgents" of Spain. General Aho is at the head of ten thousand men. The "insurrection" exists in eight northern provinces, and is extending to the central provinces. King Amaloo is reported to intend submitting his act of abdication to the Congress. There seems the same chronic disorder in the Peninsula as in the province of Cuba. It is the "irrepressible conflict" between the many and the few. The correspondence of the New York Herald shows dissension among the slaveholders in Cuba. At a public meeting held in Havana the latter part of January, certain slaveholders are represented as having protested against emancipation as robbery. Others regarded it as inevitable, and brought forward a proposal to substitute and supplement their labor system by an organized importation of coolies from Asia and from "Africa." This very slight modification of slavery will deceive no one. The statement on oath of an American engineer of a vessel in the coolie trade between Asia and Cuba shows that the horrors of the middle passage have merely changed their habitat from a slave to a coolie ship. Civilization will not tolerate this evasion of punishment by the simple device of changing the name of the crime. The Herald correspondent says:

Regarding the insurrection the journals of this city, in their recent fortnightly reviews, admit its continuance and possible indefinite continuance. The *Los de Cuba* has the following paragraph: "The insurrection exists, but will never reach the proportions necessary to constitute a serious danger for the integrity of the territory of Cuba. It will never conquer because it has no means and wants every element of triumph, but notwithstanding it possesses no conditions to triumph, it has a surplus to keep up the unsettled state of affairs and the disgust inherent in the violent situation which has been created."

A letter written by an officer of a gunboat stationed on the south coast says: "Not long since (January 25) there was a landing composed of 500 armed men and several pieces of modern artillery at the lake of Vertientes, as also other material. The colonel who commanded the detachment of 200 men stationed there had to fight his retreat."

The evidence, therefore, accumulates: 1. That Spain is so divided as to require most of her own men and means to keep down her domestic "insurgents." 2. That the Cuban patriots show a capacity to endure indefinitely the conflict of the past four years. 3. That the promise of Spain to abolish slavery has thus far only advanced to the report of a bill in Congress for partial emancipation.

4. That civilization demands immediate and unconditional emancipation as the price of further neutrality between the combatants of Cuba.

5. That unless our government shall speedily recognize the belligerency of these combatants, it may be held responsible in damages to an amount for which the Alabama award will afford a precedent, but no adequate indemnity.

THE WASHINGTON NEWS.

For the past four or five weeks our small fry politicians have invested as many nickels as they could spare from the purchase of their regular rations of old Bourbon, in the evening papers, to learn the news from Washington. They have been cheated every day with the assurances that there was some vast "encouraging news" which could not be made public until it had been translated and filtered through a fusion caucus at Odd Fellows' Hall. One day there were rumors of compromises, consultations, and then a more arrogant and positive tone, predicated upon a "strong opinion" entertained in "high fusion circles," that McMillen would be admitted to a seat in the Senate. Opinions were manufactured for the members of the Senate election committee, without, however, specifying that Hill, of Georgia, and Trumbull, of Illinois, were meant, because that was known to be presumed. The very latest news is that all the Louisiana witnesses were dismissed, but that Warmoth and McMillen were to make a final and expiring effort to-morrow, when nothing more could be done with the committee. This is accompanied by an anonymous dispatch to the effect that the fusionists are too strong now to think of compromise, which is something we are very glad to hear, for we do not know of any one outside of the McJennery party who has anything to offer in the way of compromise, or who is willing to accept any offers looking to it. Now, as this about closes up the fusion dispatches from Washington, for the end of all this foolishness is at hand, we wish to indulge in a little prophecy as to what the Washington news will very soon impart:

1. The Congress will decide that our case presents a purely State question, to be decided by our own constituted authorities, with which the national Legislature has nothing to do.

2. This action, or rather refusal to take any action by Congress, will be considered, as indeed it will be an approval of the existing State government. For having had the matter under consideration in

both branches, and an exhaustive examination by a committee, without finding anything upon which to base a suggestion or even express an adverse opinion, and then to adjourn till December, they leave the whole question completely in the hands of the President.

3. After patiently waiting for the fusionists to prove their case, and enduring their insults and abuse, and tolerating their falsehoods until it is plain they have no case, the President will adopt a speedy mode of quieting them down, either by invoking the provisions of the Ku-Klux laws, or by directing the troops here to assist the State authorities in quelling the existing domestic insurrection. This news may be looked for in less than thirty days, without grace.

THE NEW JUDICIARY BILL.

Mr. Rodriguez has introduced into the House a bill to reorganize the district courts in this parish, and to define and limit their jurisdiction and determine their powers.

The bill provides for the creation of two criminal courts instead of one, and for the appointment of an assistant district attorney for the second criminal court. This change is the only one of importance made in the jurisdiction of the district courts. The present Second District Court is to be called the Probate Court. We think the word district belongs in the title the same as in the other courts.

But while there appears to be little or no change in the powers and jurisdiction of the Probate, the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth District Courts, the bill provides for sweeping changes in the personnel. All of the existing district courts in the parish, except the Superior Court, are abolished, and new ones, nearly identical, even in name, are created. Plainly, the primary object of the author of this bill is to legislate certain judges and clerks out of office, and create new offices similar thereto, to be filled by appointment by the Governor.

There appear to us to be many objections to this bill, which we shall not state at this time, as it is hardly probable it will pass in its present shape. "There can be no doubt that such a sweeping change in our judicial system would be a violation of the constitution, besides of doubtful expediency and propriety. Many of our citizens have frequently asked for an additional criminal court, and a division of the powers and duties of the present criminal tribunal, but the legislation of Judge Abell out of office has not formed a part of the plan. He has been constitutionally elected a judge for four years, and can not be deprived of his office without his consent, or as a punishment for some offense of which he shall be adjudged guilty by the Senate. With the increase of crime in this city, growing out of our unsettled political affairs and the fact that a majority of white people appear to have forsaken legitimate business and entered upon the profession of politics, the duties imposed upon Judge Abell are rather onerous, and probably more than one man can conveniently discharge. For this reason we can readily acquiesce in the propriety of relieving him of a portion of his work, but we can see no grounds for turning him out of his office altogether. In case an additional criminal court is created, it will, doubtless, be competent for the Governor to make the necessary appointments to perfect the organization, including an assistant district attorney. But the principal object of the bill of Mr. Rodriguez, the dismissal of one set of judges and clerks to make room for the appointment of others, is not warranted by the constitution, and is open to very grave objections on the ground of expediency, equity and propriety.

CURRENT ERRORS.

The Washington agent of the Associated Press pretends to believe that it is currently believed throughout the country that Judge Durell is addicted to intemperance. As he and his familiars in New Orleans have spread this slanderous report on no better authority than the New Orleans Times and one or two members of the "high fusion circles," he should have been prepared for a flat contradiction from every respectable man who knows the judge. It is not true, however, that any such belief is current. The New Orleans Republican has repeatedly denied the falsehood, and even our Democratic contemporaries of the North know us too well to believe a story that we tell them is untrue. They merely repeat the assertions, however, knowing them to be false. The testimony taken before the Senate committee contradicts these false reports which the Associated Press reporters have circulated, and fully sustains our repeated contradictions.

Another little error has just been nipped in the bud. The Picayune of Tuesday, in misapprehension of an order of the court, makes the following charge:

"Hear's" vice-grip—"the same being the almighty individual who sways his end of power from the judicial seat of the United States courts. It is again with another error, and this time in the shape of insinuations to the clerks to allow no reporter to examine any records or document of the court."

As Judge Durell assigned no action the contrary reason that it was only in this city that reporters were allowed to examine the records, it is impossible to say what were the real motives that actuated him; but if they were they may, the more so, be another evidence of the nature of the man.

This wrong was promptly corrected by the same paper in its next edition, thus:

On the opening of this court yesterday, Judge Durell addressed the members of the bar present, in reference to an order issued the day before excluding the reporters of the city journals from examining the minute book and other papers on file in the clerk's office.

Judge Durell said he had only forbidden the reporters from having access to the files of indictments presented by the grand jury before the parties charged with crimes and misdemeanors were arrested. It was not proper to restrict such cases.

He said that the clerk had complained to him of the reporters interfering with him during office hours; but about this matter he had nothing to say. The clerk must understand that he did not without any information from the public.

Another common fallacy is to designate the Republican Legislature as the "Bayonet Legislature," and the fusion crowd as the "People's Legislature," when there are

no bayonets to sustain the one nor people to uphold the other. There are a great many more errors abroad, for which a corrupt or ignorant press is responsible, and which there is constantly exposing. So long as there are people ready to swallow every story that is told them like sharks, bolt everything that falls into the water near them, they will be misled into believing absurd things.

SUFFRAGE—REFORM NOT RESTRICTION.

We have not "contradicted" the *Bea*, not having the discourtesy or temerity to do such a thing with such eminent authority upon American law. We stated that "the right of suffrage was an American right, which will never be abandoned." We understood the position of the *Bea* to be the reformation of suffrage by excluding from the polls persons unfit to exercise it. This seemed to us like curing the small-pox by picking out the seeds. So we undertook to show that the reformation of suffrage could be only effected by industrial and intelligent improvement of the people. Of course we could not controvert the proposition that the people can restrict the exercise of this right.

The *Bea* has discovered that the voters of Massachusetts have themselves restricted this right by requiring a certain condition of scholarship precedent to its exercise. The suffragans of Virginia at one time imposed the condition upon suffrage of an ownership or occupation of real estate, while the voters of Mississippi, Georgia, and of almost all the Western States imposed no conditions upon suffrage except of age, and exemptions from infamous convictions. The right of the voters to limit their own right to vote is only qualified by the late restriction upon their power imposed by amendment of the federal constitution. Even this is in one sense a condition imposed by the constituent voters upon their own power of limitation.

The *Bea* demands the same guarantee (prescribed by Massachusetts), and we wish besides the exclusion of the fugitives (regis) from justice, vagabonds, and of those unworthy to exercise the rights of citizens." If such reforms could be obtained by "a demand" on the part of any, however authoritative, it would be of great convenience; but, unhappily, this right to restrict resides in the hands of those who are ignorant, and perhaps of many who are vicious. Does the *Bea* deem it reasonable to expect that the colored voters, not one in fifty could, perhaps, write his own name, would consent to the Massachusetts qualification. They would by no means surrender this right. Could it be taken away by "demand?" Not with the present constitution and laws enacted thereunder. How then to prevail upon those who, as a part of the legal people, is a question not easily solved. It will be the old puzzle of the Scottish conspirators, "Who will bell that cat?"

Our argument upon the two propositions of reform proposed by the *Bea* went to prove: 1. That periodical exclusion of voters from the polls was an inadequate remedy. 2. That this self restriction being in Louisiana in the hands of a majority who deemed it essential to the preservation of their rights, it was impracticable to expect its surrender. We assume that one intelligent and respectable citizen of Louisiana is as much opposed to the admission of "vagabonds" and "those unworthy to exercise the rights of citizens" as any other citizen. The question is how to purify the polls. We understood the *Bea* to say that it is by such means as Massachusetts has adopted, and by making offices permanent. It interposes that "these two suggestions by no means exclude other remedies, and are by no means tending to diffuse education and improve the condition of the laboring classes." With these last explanations we are to expect in future the aid of the *Bea* in those matters which relate to the moral and industrial employment of the people. This done, and the restriction, or what is better, the purification of the registry, will follow. We look now for aid in bringing immigration from Abasco, improving our intercourse with foreign countries, opening schools for teaching trades to the children, and workshops for the grown people of New Orleans. We shall be happy to find ourselves in accord with our neighbor, and will be pleased to cooperate in the reform of suffrage by improving the intelligence and increasing the wages of all who may be called to exercise it.

AN INQUIRY DE LUNATIO.

Mr. McJennery is not blessed with as large a stock of patience as we gave him credit for. The obstinacy he displayed in sticking to the nomination for Governor last year, despite the efforts that were made to displace him, induced the belief that he had an amount of obstinacy in his composition that would be hard to deal with in the gubernatorial office. But it appears that this job-like quality has been exhausted itself in favor of a petulant and hazardous disposition to be Governor or nothing. He calls for troops to assert his authority, and he calls for money to pay his troops. He demands the levy and collection of a tax within thirty days that will either establish his kingdom or determine that he is no better than other men. He insists that the federal government will acknowledge what ever authority in Louisiana that asserts itself and masters the situation. And for this purpose our military outpost requires that troops shall be assigned to his orders, and that squadrons shall be set in the field to kill and out the taxpayer who does not come up to the scratch within thirty days. Is there any letter evidence wanted to warrant the issuance of a writ of inquiry against the fusionists as to their sanity?

The Spanish Cortes, after pretending to want King Amaloo to reconsider his resignation, finally accepted it unconditionally, and appointed a commission to accompany him to the frontier. Thus it appears that a part of the arrangement consists in the deportation of the King.

EXTRAORDINARY STATE.

Mr. McJennery calls for a tax that shall be levied and collected within thirty days. If he will invent a plan by which this suggestion can be enforced, the State and city might afford to forgive him for the balance of his nonsense. There are about three millions of taxes due to the city from fusionists that the corporation has not been able to collect after years of legal wangling, and the proposal to substitute a plan by which all such obstacles can be overcome within the period of a calendar month should induce the liveliest sympathy from those who hold evidences of public indebtedness. If Mr. McJennery's proposition originated in a sane mind, we shall have the details within a few days; but if it was the utterance of despair, then we need expect to get no further information upon that subject.

The Mobile Register of the ninth instant informs the Mobilians that the New Orleans Crescent, Bulletin, Delta and True Delta "have given up the ghost." The subscribers of some of these concerns were aware that something was the matter eight or ten years ago. However, this will do very well for the Register. It doubtless obtained its information from Hubson's so-called "History of American Journalism," which is little more than a tiresome, garrulous panegyric upon the New York Herald, as managed by Lincolnton and the late James Gordon Bennett. Let the Register keep a sharp look-out for the forthcoming encyclopedia. It will learn in a year or two that a paper called the REPUBLICAN has been established in New Orleans. As this event took place only six years ago, it is too modern for such an old lumbering concern as the Register to come up with.

To dream of a millstone about your neck is a sign of what you may expect if you carry an extravagant woman.

MARRIED.

THREE—MONTMIRY—At Trinity Church, Galveston, by the Rev. R. M. Bird, Monday, February 19, 1873, R. A. BIRKBEK, of New Orleans, to SUE B. MONTMIRY, of Galveston.

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, will draw in the arena, in front of the grand stand, on the last day of the fair, when a grand DISTRIBUTION OF \$63 PRIZES.

Capital Prize \$5000 in Gold, Amounting to \$17,485.

will take place under the following scheme:

1. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

2. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

3. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

4. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

5. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

6. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

7. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

8. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

9. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

10. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

11. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

12. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

13. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

14. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

15. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

16. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

17. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

18. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

19. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

20. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

21. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

22. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

23. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

24. Prize of one thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000

M. SCOOLER.

103 Canal Street

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE

STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES, Fancy Gold Headed Canes, SPECIALTIES.

And a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS.

Has ready on hand and is daily receiving direct importations of the most elegant and choice selections of Jewellery from the very best European manufacturers.

A large assortment of Watches from the celebrated factories of Geneva, Hoffman, Russell & Co., Jewell and others.

Diamonds reset with care and in the latest style. Fine Watches and Jewellery repaired and guaranteed.

THE LEZARDER HOSPITAL, Founded by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints, with ample accommodation for patients.

IS ON THE PORTER STRAITS RAILROAD, with ample accommodation for passengers and baggage. Private or paying cases are received for: Wards of the day, private rooms, etc.

TAX NOTICE.

JOHN KLEIN & CO., STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS, Will pay city licenses and all city taxes at a liberal discount. Orders addressed to 6.50 1/2

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER.

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BANKS AND BANKING.

TRUSTEE NATIONAL BANK.

CHARLES POTTSFORD, President, J. M. WATSON, Cashier.

J. H. BRIGHT, R. PRINCE, J. K. KEMP, L. B. BAKER, G. L. MAYER, C. W. WHELAN, E. NEWMAN, J. R. WILDERMAN, C. POTTSFORD, E. S. WURZBURGER.

DISCOUNT DAYS—Tuesday and Friday. Orders for exchange on all parts of Germany sold in sums to suit.

STATEMENT OF THE LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK.

ASSETS: Cash, interest, etc. \$107,207.22

LIABILITIES: Capital stock, \$100,000.00

Second Semi-Annual Statement.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

106 Canal Street.

RESOURCES: Cash, interest, etc. \$107,207.22

LIABILITIES: Capital stock, \$100,000.00