

New Orleans Republican.

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

Hahnville, in St. Charles parish, wants a postoffice and a daily mail.

Dominick Murray is at DeLair's Opera House, St. Louis, in his Irish character plays.

Hogs root up lead by the quantity in Christian county, Missouri. Pigs are then made of it.

Middle people will meet tonight to form a theatre association, with the view of building a new theatre there.

The "American colony" in Paris is preparing to celebrate Washington's birthday by a dinner at the Grand Hotel.

Isabella, of Spain, at the age of forty-three, is reported to look "younger, healthier and happier" than ever before.

Mark Twain says among the foolish things the Sandwich Islanders do is to elect the most incorruptible man to Congress.

The Fagot plantation in St. James parish, which last year netted over \$30,000, has been sold to the heirs for \$40,000.

A specie payment bill can not pass either house of Congress this session, it is thought, after a careful canvass of the members.

The steamer Florida has been sold in New York for \$11,000. It is thought she is intended for use by the Spanish government.

A patriotic Bostonian is deeply indignant because nobody in Detroit will give him a dollar for a genuine sword from Bunker Hill.

The Mississippi Legislature requires the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company to put a draw in Pearl river bridge.

The New York Tribune Almanac for 1873, compiled by J. F. Cleveland, has been received. Its contents are valuable and interesting.

The revenues of the public markets for the month of March will be sold on the twenty-sixth instant, by Administrator Turnbull.

Several parties are working upon a design for a monument to Horace Greeley, and the probability is that nearly a dozen designs will be offered.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says "Thomas Ammonia Harbison goes to New Orleans on the Thompson beam. Tom is a Carnivalist by birth and education."

The subcommittee who have inspected the White House will endorse the recommendations of General Hancock regarding the erection of a new edifice.

A meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at their hall on First and Liberty streets. All members are requested to be present.

The Texas Iron Age says it is a remarkable fact and worthy of notice, that during the past eight months the white population of Marshall has more than doubled.

It was told to the Washington Republican that one of the belles of that city will wear a toilette and jewels at the approaching inauguration ball exceeding \$100,000 in value.

Edward Kissack, an old manager of sugar estates on Lafourche and in Attakapas, has come to this vicinity to manage the Millendon plantation, just above New Orleans.

The highest point of the thermometer yesterday afternoon was 70 at Shreveport. At the same time it was 60 at Indianapolis and Vicksburg, and 60 degrees at New Orleans.

We have received the first number of the St. Charles Herald, published by Horace Vallas, at Hahnville, St. Charles parish. Mr. Vallas is, we believe, a son of the late Professor Vallas.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 113, against 111 the week previous. Twelve died of consumption, 1 of congestive fever, 4 of typhus fever, 10 of pneumonia and 16 of small-pox.

Blanton Duncan's Commercial Advertiser, at Louisville, suspends publication for an indefinite period, and the proprietor will soon leave for the South with his wife, whose ill health requires a change of climate.

With characteristic enterprise, a Vermont railroad company has added a swearing apartment to its smoking cars for the special accommodation of passengers whose feelings are all torn up by delayed trains.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the estimates required for the erection of a building in Washington to be devoted exclusively to the bureau of engraving and printing. Five hundred thousand dollars are asked for.

Joe Pontland, the famous clown, who died recently in an insane asylum, was a native of Boston, and fifty-seven years of age. Notwithstanding the peculiar associations of a lifetime, he was always a man of temperate habits and the utmost correctness of deportment.

Hon. P. G. Desobry, Secretary of State of Louisiana, returned on Sunday from Washington, and yesterday resumed his duties at the State House. Mr. Desobry is confident of the speedy settlement of our political troubles by the firm establishment of our Republican government.

Thomas Dollahanty, who was terribly mangled at Mobile by being run over by a train on the New Orleans road, died at the City Hospital there last Thursday night. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and five children in New Orleans, and a brother in Mobile.

The Mississippi Central railroad will be extended from Jackson, Tennessee, to Milan, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, by the first of July next. In a few months it will be completed to Cairo, and connect there with the Illinois Central, giving us an all rail route to Chicago.

There is, says the St. Charles Herald, a general complaint among sugar planters, that their interests no longer pay. Mr. Barnside indulges in such talk yet he recently paid \$50,000 for the Valcour Amice plantation, and has thus added another to his large landed sugar estates.

A FREE PRESS AND AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY.

It is no less necessary in a free country that the judiciary should be independent than that the press should be free. We undertake to say that no community is capable of self-government where either of these institutions is permitted to dominate the other to the point of subversion. It is true, a judiciary may become so independent as to be irresponsible and tyrannical, in which case the press, as the exponent of public opinion, may justly apply criticism. And a press may become so free as to degenerate into licentiousness. Of the two evils we regard the last named as the more injurious to society, for the reason that the influence for evil is greater in a newspaper than in a judge.

And it is chiefly of the licentiousness of the press of this city that we have now to speak. It has come to be a rule with that portion of the people represented by the Committee of Two Hundred to censure in the earnest terms any judge who decides a question in which there is even so much as a trace of politics adversely to their own bigoted notion of things. No sooner is a decision rendered, upon the plainest evidence and the most explicit provisions of law, it may be, than the little by politicians and demagogues open their clamors upon the head of the judge, and they straightway order their too willing party organs to assail him in every conceivable shape. For many years the Supreme Court of the United States has enjoyed the distinction of being assailed by little country editors who had no conception of the principles involved in a legal decision, and who could not literally understand the language in which it was written. But they learned somehow that the judgment was against their side of the political question, and nothing was left but for them to assail the character of the judges who rendered it. The homes of the unfortunate Jeffreys have been dug up on an average of twice a month or more since the war, and made to stand as a prototype of Judges Underwood, Bond, Durell, the several justices of the Supreme Court who did not hold proper views in the McAdoo, the legal tender, confiscation and other cases, and who insisted upon enforcing the laws of Congress relative to attorneys' oaths, the Ku-Klux laws, and other matters that interfered with the happiness or convenience of the chivalry.

In our own city the wise men of the self-constituted Committee of Two Hundred have long been in the habit of passing upon every question and prejudging every case that has come before our tribunals. If the judgment happened to be in their interests, as in the Slaughterhouse and similar cases, they commended their own sagacity, but when they were found to be in the wrong, as they usually are, they generally took it out in abusing the judge. For instance, when the Circuit Court took jurisdiction of the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth, it was unanimously agreed by the Committee of Two Hundred tyrants that Judge Durell was not only ignorant of the law, but corrupt and intemperate as well. Their two organs filled up for a week or two with billingsgate attacks, and these scoundrels and libelous assertions were carefully copied and sent abroad by the compliant reporter of the Associated Press. And when one of these same organs fell into financial difficulties in consequence of the failure of the State to cheat the honest voters of this State out of their choice of rulers, and its unrelenting creditors forced that concern into bankruptcy, another howl went up that the rights of a free press were invaded; Judge Durell was called Jeffreys again several times, and the party that was of all others the most rejected at the misdoings of the Times, they hypocritically called for the judge's prompt impeachment. In a word, nothing short of his absolute disgrace will ever satisfy or comfort the secretly gratified rival.

It will be remembered that the Finance committee that carried complaints to Washington based their objections to the decision of the Circuit Court on the ground that it upset a State government. So that when the decision of our own Supreme Court gave a flat contradiction to this preposterous assumption they at once prepared sweeping articles of impeachment against the three judges who concurred in the decision, and promptly demanded their heads of their bastard Legislature. In all these attacks upon the integrity of our judiciary, the fusion organs have been either principals or willing seconds. It is a part of a systematic plan to destroy the reputation of any man who sanctions the enforcement of the constitutional amendments and the reconstruction acts.

The wisest and best men of this community regard this interference with the judiciary by the press with alarm. It shows a dominance here of a spirit rebellious to any laws except those which favor certain interests. This tends to revolution, and we see it already advised that taxpayers shall resist the collection of dues to the government. Any attempt to resist the officers of the law will result in violence, which may go to great lengths or be suppressed at once. This is a question which will depend altogether upon the number of misguided citizens who prefer to see riots and bloodshed, and the destruction of property by the torch of the incendiary to a wholesome administration of the law by the constituted authorities. If the mob is permitted to overthrow the barriers of the judiciary, it will not be long before they lay violent hands upon their neighbors' goods. Let the Committee of Two Hundred and the fusion organs beware lest they bring danger and death into their own households.

FEDERAL AGGRAVATION A FAILURE. As we understood the honest object of those who acknowledged the supremacy of the federal government by asking its intervention, it was to "make a case" by which those discontented with the alleged tendency to consolidation should rally in opposition to the "tyranny and corruption" of a Republican government, and combine to reform, even by revolution.

OUR ISTHMIAN POLICY.

Commander Seiffred has an abiding confidence in the feasibility of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at Darien, and has departed on his fifth expedition of survey. The line will be thirty-two miles in length; the first twenty-four miles from the Atlantic will be rock cutting forty feet in depth. Then comes the summit level which is not given in the statement before us. It is to be ascended by nine locks. Then a deep, open cut for three miles; then a tunnel of five miles brings the line within a mile of the Pacific. The ships will be then locked down by thirteen locks to the tide level. We are not told how this summit level is to be supplied with water. Assuming this indispensable fact, the same objections urged a few days since, against the gigantic lock steps by which it is proposed to make a vessel ascend the heights of Tehuacan. This is the case of Darien is with adequate water supply less objectionable, since it is all compressed within a short distance, and, therefore, better susceptible of being guarded and protected against accident. Indeed, it will be a work cut out of the solid rock. The Darien line has the merit of being a shorter crossing than any other, but we incline to believe that the Nicaragua line might be opened at as little cost and with an abundant summit supply. Its superior length would be no argument against it, as it would be a part of the voyage between distant ports. If the speed of navigation through this line should be as rapid as ordinary, and the cost of passage no greater than that of by way of Darien, there would be many advantages in standing for an hundred and fifty or sixty miles through an abundant and delightful country. It would add to the comfort and safety of a voyage between Liverpool and Canton. Science will, however, determine among these competing works, and we will, trust, convince capital that it is a safe and profitable enterprise. We see the opinion of that most experienced and sagacious statesman, W. H. Seward, quoted to the effect that "the canal should belong to the United States and Colombia. The work in that case would be a national one, free from European influence, and less likely to be attended with future complications."

We warn all concerned in this important work to heed the advice of this statesman. He was one of the Senators who knew most of the original negotiations between the United States and Colombia for a corporate charter over Panama and Nicaragua. He knew very well that if European powers have never yet made this crossing since the day when Balboa stood on the ridge which divides the two oceans, they will never make it of themselves. If those interested ways are ever made it will be by American capital and enterprise. Do we then need the aid of any foreign power to protect this way between our Atlantic and Pacific States? In the contrary, we might be annoyed by their intervention in our continental policy. Mr. Seward adds: "The history of the Suez canal seems to show that while it is difficult to obtain co-operation of several governments in such a work, a single one can be relied upon to present it successfully." No such partnership for us. We like the maxim of the Scotch school boys: "Nae havers nor quarters, hae o' name an' name o' my neighbors." If we can build an inter-oceanic canal without foreign help, we can run it without foreign advice.

THE TURKEY-BUZZARD TRADE. So-called Senator Cags has read all about the attempt of the backwoods hunter to cheat his Indian partner out of the fruits of their hunting match, and we are sorry to see that he did not have the discrimination to discover that the white man not only came out of that transaction without having succeeded, but that he managed to cloud his reputation for good sense by the offer that he made. The suggestion of Mr. Cags, for he is no Senator, is to this effect, that as a compromise of the "difficulties that now convulse Louisiana" the members of the Senate who held over, and the members who were returned by both boards of returning officers, together with the Representatives returned by both returning boards, shall meet and constitute the Legislature, and that this body shall have plenary power to dispose of all questions concerning the recent election. This is the offer of the backwoodsman to the Indian, in about as near the original language and spirit as it could be put. The Republicans are requested to trade themselves out of the turkey which they hunted for and captured, with as much coolness as if they were a set of fools. Mr. Cags will have to school himself into this lesson, as we have schooled him into another, that the men he denounces as Radicals and carpet-baggers, as plunderers and rascals, are at least his equals in intelligence, and are prepared to trade for their turkey in their own fashion, and that they generally carry home the hind.

The result of Mr. Cags's suggestion, if it could be accepted, would be to give the fusionists thirteen in the Senate thus to be constituted and the Republicans ten, with two doubtful men in the list. The same result would be obtained in the House of Representatives. The fusionists being thus admitted, with a majority in both bodies, would instantly proceed to acknowledge McEnery as Governor, and all that has been gained for progress in the State would fall to pieces as a castle crumbles when its foundations are blasted from under it. Did Mr. Cags reflect before he made his suggestion that it would be published and subjected to the criticism of the world, and that according to its sense it would be judged? It is plain that he meant to cheat the Republicans, and it is plain that he has attempted this movement in such a miserable way as to discover his own lack of ability in judging of other men or measures.

The difficulty that Mr. Cags speaks of about adjusting matters in this State arises out of the manifest determination of his partisans to disregard the law, and until they forget this cunning, which was said

TO HAVE MADE SOME MEN RICH AND EXALTED IN THE GOOD OLD DEMOCRATIC TIMES, THEY WILL NEVER AGAIN BE ABLE TO WIN THEIR POINT IN THIS STATE.

The game is against them for this reason, that so long as they set the law at defiance they invite other and abler men to cope with and defeat them. It is well enough to have this understood. The turkey trade can not be played on us any more than it could be on the untutored Indian.

THE SPANISH DECISION.

The Spanish republic, as might have been expected, as one of its first efforts, has declared that it will never consent to relinquish Cuba. With all our sympathy for republics, it is still our privilege to say that we shall see about this in the course of time. No government must torture a people in our immediate vicinity, no matter what it calls itself, and that Spain has injured and sacrificed Cuba in inflicting the slave trade upon her, in subjecting her to an onerous taxation, in refusing to allow her a voice in her own government, in imposing upon her a succession of rapacious viceroys, is past denial. Some portion of this evil that has been inflicted upon our neighbors was done out of spite toward the United States, which makes us responsible in a measure for its existence. The Cubans have initiated the American people in seeking to escape from an oppressive rule, and according to the length of time they have kept up their contest it seems they are entitled to be considered as worthy and as hopeful of victory. The effort of Spain to overcome this attempt of the Cubans must have a limit, and it must not depart from the routine of war. In Europe the allied powers would probably intervene to prevent a civil war like that which has ravaged Cuba for the last five years, and they would have interfered long before now. In this country it is our duty. And notwithstanding the republicanism of Spain, the republicans of the United States will probably decide before many months to enforce some manner of recognition concerning the republicans of Cuba, unless, indeed, the dissensions which must immediately spring up in Spain shall give the Cubans such a respite from Spanish reinforcements that their own arms may secure their own independence. At all events the "determination" of the Spanish Minister is of no consequence for the island of Cuba must pass from out of the hands of Spain.

EVILS AND THEIR CURES. Two local items in the Times, both misdirected, as usual, either by design or from lack of wisdom, discover the true source of the despotism that afflicts this people. One item reports that a drove of cattle belonging to a dairyman in the Sixth District had been captured and driven into the pond by a party of men who live by that sort of work. The other item reports that six persons with their families have determined to leave New Orleans for Texas, because they have failed, after fifteen years' hard labor, to secure a living in this radically oppressed State.

Putting these items together, we find that the ponds, which should only be used to protect the citizens, are made the means of oppressing them, even under the Democratic administration that prevails at the City Hall. We also find that the people in the Sixth District are their own oppressors, these pond robbers being a part of their own society. The misdoings that have been inflicted upon this community are not to be found in the State government, but in the execrations that have been practiced by one class upon another. The Democrats have made a dismal cry about the Republican robbers, when they were dealing extortionate fees in all their official dealings with the people they were imposing upon, just as they are doing about the ponds in the Sixth District.

As to the parties who are going away, they will hardly be mourned by the community. There are a great many people who can not spare to Texas, for the men who cannot make a living in Louisiana and who find that the Radicals are the men that prevent them from doing so, are not smart enough to live in a big city. They had better go West, or farther south, where they will find a living in the game that abounds in the woods, or in the fruit that springs spontaneously from the earth.

THE POINT THAT WAS DECIDED.

The following rather hopeful view is put forth by the uncompromising fusion or an for the comfort of the faithful: In the rejection of the Greeley electoral vote by no means complete the rejection of the McEnery government, for it will be remembered that the returns showing the election of the fusion State officers and of the fusion Legislature were counted by two boards, the Joint Board and the McEnery Board, and whether the count is legal and sufficient remains for the committee to say.

And it is fully to remain so till the end of time. For the committee having once recognized the authority of the Lynch board, necessarily rejected all others. And if the returns in the case of the presidential electors were rejected by the Senate because they had not been counted by the Lynch board, the election returns for State officers, being measured by the same standard, will share the same fate, but perhaps our fusionists are so blinded by their utter selfishness and bigotry that they fail to see the analogy between the election of the Greeley electors and the election of McEnery. These two propositions rest upon the same basis, and the former having fallen, the latter must necessarily fall with it. And this result will be reached without the necessity for the committee to say anything further about Messrs. DeFollet, Mitchell, Forman, DePote, Wharton, or any of the gentlemen who have been rejected as returning officers by the recognition of Messrs. Lynch, Longstreet, Bayne and Hawkins.

The Times special telegraph from Washington: The course of Congress is unsteady, and will be largely influenced by the action of the people of Louisiana, whose position before the country is their strength, and whose policy is unshakable firmness. This doubtless means that the Democratic Congressmen are unsteady, for

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873. AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION, AUTHORIZED BY THE LOUISIANA STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY OFFICERS, will draw in the evening, in front of the grand stand, on the last day of the fair, a grand DISTRIBUTION OF \$60,000 PRIZES.

Capital Prize \$5000 for \$50,000. Amounting to \$27,750.

Will take place under the following schedule: 1. Prize of five thousand dollars, to be drawn on the last day of the fair, and to be divided into five equal parts, each part to be drawn on a separate day. 2. Prize of one thousand dollars, to be drawn on the last day of the fair, and to be divided into ten equal parts, each part to be drawn on a separate day. 3. Prize of five hundred dollars, to be drawn on the last day of the fair, and to be divided into twenty equal parts, each part to be drawn on a separate day. 4. Prize of one hundred dollars, to be drawn on the last day of the fair, and to be divided into one hundred equal parts, each part to be drawn on a separate day. 5. Prize of fifty dollars, to be drawn on the last day of the fair, and to be divided into two hundred equal parts, each part to be drawn on a separate day. 6. Prize of twenty dollars, to be drawn on the last day of the fair, and to be divided into five hundred equal parts, each part to be drawn on a separate day. 7. Prize of ten dollars, to be drawn on the last day of the fair, and to be divided into one thousand equal parts, each part to be drawn on a separate day. 8. Prize of five dollars, to be drawn on the last day of the fair, and to be divided into two thousand equal parts, each part to be drawn on a separate day. 9. Prize of two dollars, to be drawn on the last day of the fair, and to be divided into five thousand equal parts, each part to be drawn on a separate day. 10. Prize of one dollar, to be drawn on the last day of the fair, and to be divided into ten thousand equal parts, each part to be drawn on a separate day.

It is believed that the great anxiety of the two hundred conspirators to get rid of Judge Durell by impeachment arises from a fear of punishment for contempt of court. Many of their number, as well as a certain newspaper, are liable to indictment. Hence their frantic appeals to the House to impeach the judge. He is in about as much danger of impeachment as the Clay statue is.

The people of Chili adopt prayer as an expensive substitute for vaccination and other preventives of small-pox.

GENERAL ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, February 12, 1873. To the owners and captains of all steamships and steamboats in the Maryland service—General: Know ye, that, transmitted as Messrs. Phelps, Fry and Co. have been officially set apart and dedicated to the honor and glory of the KING OF THE CARNIVAL, it is hereby ordered— That all steamships and steamboats in port at the day ending in order that the passengers and crews thereof may be allowed proper opportunity for visiting their friends and relatives, who are invited to the honor and glory of the KING OF THE CARNIVAL, it is hereby ordered— That all steamships and steamboats in port at the day ending in order that the passengers and crews thereof may be allowed proper opportunity for visiting their friends and relatives, who are invited to the honor and glory of the KING OF THE CARNIVAL, it is hereby ordered—

WARWICK PROPOSALS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office. New Orleans, February 13, 1873. Sealed proposals, in accordance with act No. 10, as amended by act No. 24 approved February 12, 1872, are hereby invited for the purchase of \$2,500 of Auditor's warrants. By the above act these warrants are made receivable for all Auditors' fees now due the State, and for general fund taxes. This bill will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock M., February 13, 1873, when bid offers are to be opened. By the above act these warrants are made receivable for all Auditors' fees now due the State, and for general fund taxes. This bill will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock M., February 13, 1873, when bid offers are to be opened. By the above act these warrants are made receivable for all Auditors' fees now due the State, and for general fund taxes. This bill will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock M., February 13, 1873, when bid offers are to be opened.

A. DUBOULET, State Treasurer, CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor of Public Accounts.

NOTICE. COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

All Colored Soldiers or Sailors, or their Legal Representatives, Who have not received from the Treasury Department that certificate have been issued in settlement of their CLAIMS FOR PAY, BOUNTY, PENSION, ETC., And who have not received the amounts due them, are directed to come to the Treasury Department of the same by the office, and Without Further Expense by Claimants, To send their Names, With POSTOFFICE ADDRESS, to the Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C. They should also state by WHAT COMPANY AND REGIMENT THE SERVICE WAS RENDERED. E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, District of Columbia, February 1, 1873.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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JOHN CAVEY, SOLE AGENT, SOLE AGENT, SOLE AGENT.

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