New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 21, 1873.

There was a prolonged executive session of the Senate yesterday.

Kansas is blessed with a Representative named Tough and with a Senator named Moonlight.

Hon. John Lynch has tendered his resignation as a member of the election returning board.

It was rumored yesterday that there was to be a caucus of members of the Legislature looking to a solution of our political difficulties.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 29° at St. Paul. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 78° at New Orleans.

Mr. C. J. Adolphe, State tax collector of the Third District, requests parties interested to come forward and settle their licenses for the current year.

The customs offices at this port will be closed to-morrow, the twenty second instant, excepting from 9 to 11 A. M., for the entrance and clearance of vessels only.

Sealed proposals for towing and removing the nuisance boats daily, for one year, will be received by the Administrator of Police till next Monday at twelve o'clock M.

The appearance on our streets of Dr. Weldon, the veteran turfite, is suggestive of spring and the races. The doctor is at the Louisiana Jockey Club stables with his thoroughbreds.

The Homer *Herald* learns by a private letter from Arcadia, dated the twelfth instant, that the small pox is raging in that town and vicinity, and proving particularly fatal among the negroes.

The marble statute of the late Stephen A. Douglas, by Mr. Valk, was saved from the fire that recently destroyed the mansion of the late ex-Governor Matteson, of Springfield, Illinois.

Some industrious statistician produces the figures in the New York *Times* to show that there are more pigs, in proportion to the population, in the United States than in any other country in Christendom.

Senator Harris moved in the Senate yesterday for the printing of the bill incorporating the Louisiana Central Railway Company. His motion was agreed to, and the bill will be printed for the use of Senators.

Mrs. Lucy Davis, a sister-in-law of Hon. Jefferson Davis, died Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Strother, in Vicksburg, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. Mrs. Davis was a native of Claiborne county.

A prize fight has been arranged between Arthur Chambers and George Siddons, of New York, for $1000 a side. The fight is to take place on Wednesday, May 21, at 120 pounds weight, and not less than 500 miles from New York.

The attention of interested persons is called to the auction advertisement of Hart's loan office. All who have pledges there, the interest on which is unpaid, must walk up and settle, as the unclaimed goods will be sold at auction this morning.

On Wednesday evening of last week, says the Madison *Journal*, the train brought in five hundred bales of cotton from Ouachita river. The railroad company is now competing with the Ouachita river boats for all cotton above Monroe at $1.75 per bale.

The City of Cairo will come down from Memphis with Mardi Gras excursionists at reduced passenger rates, and entertain them on board without extra charge. The Great Republic and Thompson Dean will bring down cabins full of passengers for Mardi Gras.

Thomas Hays was arrested at Cairo last Sunday night with $1020 in counterfeit five dollar notes in his possession. He fired one shot at the police, but missing them, started to run. They halted him by bursting a billy over his head. He says he is from Cincinnati. His bail was fixed at $3000.

The *Ice* says we find in our imagination plans for the assassination of Republicans and mob violence, which have no foundation elsewhere, which goes to prove that the *Ice* knows very little of the sayings and plottings of its own party leaders, or *is purposely evasive* by seeking to conceal the designs they cherish but dare not execute.

There has been a gold discovery on the farm of Mr. Duggan, about four miles from Baton Rouge. The bed is from forty to fifty feet wide, but Mr. Duggan does not know its depth. The opinion is expressed that the quartz contains a large proportion of gold. It has been submitted to a test, we learn from the *Gazette Courier*.

The Homer *Herald* moralizes thus: "Irish potatoes are selling at $1 a peck in town. Flour goes at $18 a barrel, and meal is not to be bought at any price. Corn is worth $1 what the crib, and scarce at that. Merchants are growing rich, and poor folks and negroes are growing poorer. And yet people still persist in planting cotton to buy meat!"

Wormoth telegraphs McEnery that he must do something positive and promptly if he wants Congress to believe he is running a government—action is wanted. This reminds us of the instructions of the absentee landlord to his Irish steward: "Distrain for the rents; the tenants shall not intimidate me if they break every bone in your body!"

The culture of the grape is receiving considerable attention from the citizens of Homer and vicinity, says the *Herald*. The Scuppernong appears to be the universal favorite, and is beginning to grace the surroundings of more than one residence in that village. This grape makes the most delicious, finely flavored and least harmless wine of any now cultivated in the South, and indeed in the United States.

We did not expect to come up again. The story is revived in connection with the life of the late ex-Emperor. The Rev. Dr. Goddard states that Napoleon, when a boy, one day came home to his mother without shoes. His mother said to him, "Louis, what have you done with your shoes?" and he answered, "Mother, I met a poor beggar boy; he had no shoes, so I gave him mine." Goddard evidently does not read the American rural press.

TEN DAYS LICENSE WANTED.

The *Picayune* takes issue with the report of the Committee on Elections in regard to the effect of Judge Durell's order in enabling the Legislature to organize under the injunction of Lieutenant Governor Antoine. Senator Carpenter reports that the order of the judge was the source of protection to the Legislature, but the *Picayune* repudiates this statement and declares that the soldiers of the United States were the only protectors of the legislators as they met in Mechanics' Institute under the proclamation of the Governor. The well meaning and peaceful citizen may not discover the meaning of this suggestion, since such citizens have no mad ambition to satisfy at the expense of the peace of society and the blood of innocent parties; but there is a meaning to it that signifies massacre and confusion in our midst, and disorder and trouble wherever it can be produced. The interpretation of what is here stated is this, that despite Judge Durell's order, despite the orders of all the authorities, if the peace of this community was not preserved by federal soldiers, it would be broken by a fusion mob. This is the plain English of the announcement, that the will of the McEnery faction would be enforced as the law and the government, if it could do so without coming in conflict with the United States troops. "Just take away the soldiers for ten days, and there will be no further use for congressional investigation," says the *Picayune*, and we have but little doubt that the partisans who set forth this bravado would prefer to be left alone with the Republicans in Louisiana to deal with them as the chances of success might dictate. Congress and the nation can discover in this suggestion the animus that actuates now and that actuated last November the fusion party, and they can estimate the extent of the frauds that were committed then by the intensity of the desire to be violent at present.

It is a truth that the order of Judge Durell did protect the Legislature in assembling last December, because that order justified Marshal Packard in calling the troops to his aid on that occasion. It is not a creditable fact to report of our city that soldiers had to be called to enforce respect for the government and for a judicial decree, for it has been the boast of our people that they respected both the law and the authorities; but while we have political organs that demoralize the public, or rather its own selfish mob of partisans, by teaching them that they may set the constituted authorities at defiance at will, we must expect to be disgraced by such transactions being reported of us by Congress to the world at large.

In ordinary times, and in an orderly community, the mere fact that an order of court decreed a certain order of things would have been sufficient to ensure respect for what was ordered until it could be reversed by a higher tribunal. This is the basis of our government, and is above all constitutions and statutes. But in this community, which has suffered from rebellion, and which has been made to walk in the paths of adversity because it would not cease to be rebellious, the mob has overawed the public into an attitude that represents assassination and disorder of the most extended character. Nothing else can be made out of the challenge to the United States authorities that it they will stand aside the government they have recognized will be swept away in ten days. Even the leaders talk this sort of rowdyism now, although they denied any such inclination months ago, when we charged upon them that they meant to use force where they could not succeed by fraud. They were satisfied then, that they could win their point by cunning; but having failed, they are now willing to take up that more congenial agency, the revolver, which they laid aside when they affiliated with Warmoth.

It affords us a large degree of satisfaction to be able to say to them that the troops will not be withdrawn and that the ten days will not be granted to them within which to clean out the Kellogg government. On the contrary, a pretty bright watch will be kept on them.

WILL THERE BE A NEW ELECTION?

If the people of this State are spared the expense, excitement and anxiety of a new election, the credit will not be due to the fusionists, for a committee of the Senate has formally condemned their conduct in our last election, and declared that they had not resorted so much to force, which would have brought them in conflict with the enforcement law of Congress, but had employed craft and cunning. The truth is, both systems were employed, but the "craft and cunning" policy predominated. The whole election machinery of the State was in the hands of the fusionists, of men who had been selected with special reference to their ability to win the victory against the fearful odds of thirty thousand votes. In accomplishing the object for which they had been employed, they shrewdly adopted the policy that would attract the least attention. Had the knock down and drag out tactics of the good old Red Bill days been adopted, there would have been complaints before the tribunals, and proofs could be easily furnished. So they received such votes as were offered, and quietly stole them out of the boxes afterwards. This, of course, applies to the city and to such precincts and polling places in the country as could not be successfully hidden from the colored voters. The committee, therefore, finding that the fusionists destroyed only the votes, leaving the voters alive and ready to vote again, recommend Congress to give them another chance. It is not easy to say what the recommendation would have been if the old policy of assassination and intimidation had been resorted to. For instance, if all the "niggers" had been forced to hide in the woods and swamps, or been driven into Texas, so that they could not or dare not show themselves around any ballot box in the future, there would be a rather small basis upon which to rear a structure for a new election. But, providentially, they were neither scattered nor slaughtered—they were only cheated, and in the judgment of the committee they ought to have a chance to try it again.

If one could place any reliance upon what the Democrats in Congress would or would not do in any given case to carry a partisan point, we might safely say that the proposition for a new election will not pass either house. For it involves the complete surrender of the whole machinery of the State government to the domination of Congress. And the fusionists will gain nothing at all by the sacrifice of this chief of the "ancient traditions." For any election ordered in such a manner would be conducted mainly under federal influence, where cheating, either before or after the voting, would be shut out. Such an election would result in giving the Republican State ticket a larger majority than claimed for the present one under the action of the returning board, and the fusionists here would be in the same condition they are now, or a worse one, while the Democratic Congressmen would be on record as in favor of the right of Congress to set aside any State election for any purpose that does not happen to suit a majority of that body.

In our opinion the political and legal questions involved in the reported recommendation of the committee that a new election be held, are of too grave and serious a character to be disposed of in the short time remaining to the present Congress. It is doubtful if the bill, which we learn has been prepared, will even pass the Senate. The House will be still less likely to give its assent to such a wide departure from the usages of our government.

VALUABLE ALLIES.

The citizens of New Orleans wish to see steamers arriving and departing daily for Havana, as for Galveston. Those who wish to import sugar and export flour to the Spanish West Indies, or to fill orders with Spanish goods, would like to see vessels come and go without the exhibition of manifests, of passports and permits, the boarding and guarding by custom officials. They wish the commerce to be in every respect like the present coasting trade between the ports of the States. Very well. This desirable object can alone be attained by a change of political relations between the United States and Cuba. The government of the United States should be urged to recognize the belligerency of the combatants in Cuba. The colored people of the South and throughout the Union have been impelled, by considerations of sympathy and safety, to impress upon the government the importance of positive action in favor of recognition and emancipation. History tells us that when one nation finds that a fortified place belonging to another dominates over its own power in that quarter, and threatens injury in case of sudden declaration of hostilities, the first nation demands the demolition of the minatory fortifications. This, we think, was the ground for demanding the demolition of the commanding fortifications of Dunkirk, long a cause of controversy between England and France. The colored people of the United States look upon that citadel and stronghold of slavery in Cuba as a position fraught with danger to them, and ask its demolition, not, of course, by military intervention, but by demanding, as the British people have done, the enforcement of the anti-slave trade convention and the recognition of a people who have waged a war, unaided, for four years. This movement of four million American citizens, represented by Congress and organized in the several States of the Union, has been treated with great respect. Large meetings have been held at the Cooper Industrial Institute, New York, and in Boston, urging the government to positive action upon this subject. A grand mass meeting of colored men will be held in Washington the day before the inauguration of President Grant, asking "the government to give material aid to struggling Cuba." We announced, yesterday, by advertisement, in our columns, that our colored fellow-citizens, who have certainly put this ball most effectually in motion in the South, will be represented on that occasion. Messrs. Burch, Barber, Ingraham, Brown, Lewis, Demas, and others, should be present and participate. The philanthropists of Boston and New York represent a sentiment; the man we mention constitute a power. Let them rally the colored vote throughout the South, and the government will respect their appeal. If the merchants and planters of the South shall find free commercial intercourse with Cuba, with all its advantages, will they not admit that the colored people have rendered them important aid in urging national aid on the subject? We trust to see a full colored delegation from the Southern States will attend the general Cuban liberation convention, and hope the President in his inaugural will announce some effectual steps to relieve our country from its complications and responsibilities on account of Cuba.

CROCODILE TEARS AGAIN.

Our fusion friends can work themselves into a perspiration of sympathy for the "poor negro" on the thinnest of occasions; provided, always, there is somewhat of self-aggrandizement to be obtained. Hear how a "Citizen" gushes through the columns of that staunch defender of the colored race, the *Picayune*:

> I state it as a fact, concerning which I have personal knowledge, that for the first time since the war have the negroes entered largely into the leasing business, and all the losses which will necessarily be entailed by a new election will fall exclusively upon them. Is it not a a crying shame that the unprincipled leaders of their party, in order to place themselves in coveted positions of idleness and power, will sacrifice their poor brethren, whom they hold in more abject slavery than they were in before the war?

This hypocritical whine is too transparent to deceive. The writer knows full well that through the ascendency only of the Republican party can the negroes continue to enjoy the rights of freemen; that all material considerations will be cheerfully laid aside, when their civil liberties and the education of their children are placed in the balance. If "Citizen" was not sure that they would rally as one man in support of the Republican standard bearers and elect them overwhelmingly, the colored people could extort no expression of sympathy from him, no matter how heavy their misfortunes; and in picturing them as "abject slaves" to any men or set of men, he insults the intelligence of those whom he seeks to deceive, as well as betrays his utter ignorance of the patriotism which fills their hearts.

Further, it is not the "unprincipled leaders" of the Republican party who are seeking a new election. Whatever advocacy of such a disaster there is must be looked for among the fusion leaders themselves. The Kellogg government is not seeking recognition—it has been recognized, and is yet. Mr. McEnery is the gentleman who asked Congress to install him as Governor of Louisiana, and whose preposterous demand has been incontinently thrown in the waste basket. It is Mr. McEnery who has convinced a portion, at least, of the United States Senate that the late election in Louisiana, as conducted by his supporters, was such a stupendous swindle upon the people that a new one ought to be had in order that the true vote of the State may be legally known, and the attempted frauds of the fusionists more fully exposed. And it is the certainty of such a result, not the loss it would entail on the negro, that causes "Citizen," the *Picayune* and the fusionists generally, to dread the developments of a new election.

We do not deem it probable that Congress will so ordain, but the prospect in no wise alarms us, for our party will enter the contest united to a man, and with the certainty of achieving a glorious triumph that will be our vindication in the eyes of the whole world.

A SERIOUS FINANCIAL DISASTER.

Again we are called upon to record serious losses to several of our banks growing out of transactions in exchange. For several days past we have heard rumors on the street to the effect that by the failure of a London or Liverpool firm, known as De Lizardi & Co., and the protest for dishonor of sterling bills, our banks had been badly victimized. The amount of loss is stated to have been as high as a million of dollars; but it is probable there is some exaggeration in this, as it is is not uncommon for rumor to run ahead of fact in financial as well as political affairs.

But that there is some foundation for the reports of great losses, we have rather convincing proof. The suits brought in the Fifth District Court by the Union National Bank, against F. de Lizardi & Co., for $65,800; by the Hibernia Bank vs. the same, for $42,000; by X. Wiessenback, for $12,000, and by the Widow Gauche, for $7100, shows the amount of losses sustained by those parties.

The total of the amount claimed in these suits exceeds one-eighth of the million reported as lost. How many banks that have been seduced by the allurements of sterling exchange, into purchasing worthless paper, we do not know, though we hear of a bank not mentioned above, which is a loser to the tune of $80,000. It is time stockholders were looking into the matter a little, to see what their rather high-priced servants are doing with their funds.

The REPUBLICAN has repeatedly called attention to the defective financial system of our banks. Instead of employing the money of depositors to encourage business at home, they employ it in buying New York and Liverpool exchange, while the business community is compelled to go on the street and pay two per cent a month. This not only drives away business from New Orleans, but it leads our bank officers into dangerous channels, where very serious losses are frequently encountered. It will strike any one as extremely risky to pay fifty or one hundred thousand dollars in good cash over the counter in exchange for an order from some irresponsible party to pay a similar amount, less difference in exchange, in London or New York. And yet our banks are constant losers by this business. Those who will not lend money to a home business house, except upon securities that are worth nearly twice the amount loaned, actually run after the drawers of foreign exchange and beg to be victimized.

It will require a long time to make up the recent heavy losses, and the next annual or semi-annual dividends of some of our banks will not be of the most satisfactory character. And this danger will exist and these losses be incurred so long as our banks continue to act as frontier agents of Liverpool and New York banks and bankers. We would be glad to have the rule adopted in this city that the purchaser of cotton, sugar or any other comodity in this market, be required to bring the cash here to pay for it. Such a rule might ruin the exchange market, but it would at the same time save us from many severe losses.

AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD CUBA

Our Gallic contemporary, the *Ice*, still continues its sneers against all who favor the relief of our government from its liabilities for the Cuban civil war, as also against those who favor the commercial or territorial expansion of the United States over the French and Spanish possessions on the continent. A cotemporary employs a language not specially those who govern the United States. It would be alike unwise and unnecessary to give elevation to its objections to the foreign policy of the republic. It is extremely difficult for those born and reared under a monarchy, and accustomed to the splendors of aristocracy, to appreciate the simple directness of free institutions. It is true the success of those magnificent European institutions so much adored by their sons, in all lands, has not been likely so great as to establish their supremacy. Republican people will therefore be pardoned if they do not at once surrender the wisdom and integrity of their purposes to the magisterial dicta of those who so much admire the Old World. It is a way a republican people have had for a long time, and one they are not apt to abandon upon any assumed superiority of knowledge of force. The people of the United States favor the recognition of the Cuban war, the emancipation of the Cuban slave, and the removal of all restrictions upon commerce between the ports of the United States and those of Spanish, French, Danish, Portuguese and English America. They have proclaimed and will pursue this policy, and it is a matter of very little consequence what foreign nations or their subjects may think of it.

RIDING A FREE HORSE.

While we insist upon it, that the business men of the city of New Orleans have refused, and will continue to refuse, to be blackmailed by the fusion fraud, as they should have done at first, it is a little singular that the *Picayune* should assert that McEnery has been promised all the money he needs, since as he does nothing we do not see why he should need money. He pays none of the legitimate expenses of the society and people he pretends to rule over; he exercises none of the functions of government, and therefore he can be at none of the expenses that those in authority are necessarily put to. Then why does he demand money from his friends, who, to use the language of the fusion oracles, are already oppressed with taxation and broken down under the burdens of the expenses that they are put to? Why is McEnery uselessly aggravating the miseries of his friends?

THE SUSPICIONS OF THE GUILTY.

Because the President and Secretary of the Treasury visited Congress on Wednesday, the telegraph reports that "there is money in it." This is just what a man ought to say who works for his salary alone, and supposes that the balance of mankind is engaged in the same ignoble business. The operator who sent the above dispatch considers that every action which is committed has a monetary value and a selfish purpose; and if he should see the President looking at the sample of a bank note he would suspect him of a design to appropriate it, because that would be his desire. There was no necessity for any such addenda as that which the telegraph made to the announcement of the fact that the President and his Secretary visited Congress, because the operator is not employed to send his suspicions over the wires, and because stupid suspicions ought not to be sent under any circumstances.

TIME, THE GREAT DESTROYER.

Governor Warmoth telegraphs that the "clack of time is the only thing that will prevent the recognition of the McEnery government." This may be said to be an extinguisher, for if Warmoth surrenders the contest there is no one else to carry it on, and the fusionists may disband and go home.

The *Times* has a suggestion which should not escape our legislators. It intimates that if a new revenue bill is passed the collection of taxes thereunder will be resisted in the United States courts by foreign taxpayers, on the ground that the Legislature passing it is illegal. We have no fear of the final decision in the United States courts, but an appeal to the Supreme Court might prevent such a decision being rendered for a year or two, and thus most materially cripple the government in its finances. The old revenue bill is good enough for the present as it stands; such changes as are desirable in the forms of collecting and the means for enforcing payment can just as well be adopted in a separate bill. This subject should receive careful consideration.

The purpose of Warmoth's dispatch to McEnery, given on our first page, is made especially significant by a perusal of Senator Morton's report on the political situation in Louisiana. The latter makes the point repeatedly that we have a government, complete in all its parts, whose authority is unresisted. Warmoth desires that this government shall be resisted in order to destroy the force of this argument. Too late, Governor, too late!

The State tax collector a day or two ago published a notice to license payers to settle their dues or take the penalty of the law, whereupon the *Picayune* declared the law unconstitutional, and the collector a fraud. Administrator Schneider makes identically the same threat to inforce payment of city licenses, and receives the cordial approval of our contemporary. It is simply the difference as to who does the goring of the public ox, you see.

We commend the able and exhaustive report of Senator Morton to the careful perusal of every States' rights Democrat in Louisiana. It will help to console them in their defeat.

M. SCOOLER,

103 ..... Canal Street 103

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FINE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES,

Fancy Gold Headed Canes,

AND TRIFLES

and a large and elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

Has constantly on hand and is in daily receipt of direct invoices of the most recent and choicest selections of Jewelry from the very best European manufactories.

A large assortment of Watches from the celebrated factories of Gerard, Hoffman, Russell & Son, Jacot and others.

Diamonds reset with care and in the latest style.

Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and guaranteed. oct 6 ly

IN THE NAME OF THE KING!

EDICT XIV.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

HIS MOST BLESSED MAJESTY, THE KING OF THE CARNIVAL, congratulating all loyal, trusty and loving subjects of the Realm upon his safe return to the Royal Capital decrees, in honor of the notable occasion,

A Grand State Pageant,

which will be constituted of SIX GRAND DIVISIONS of maskers, each under the direction of chosen and faithful subjects of the crown, the KING commanding in person, assisted by the Right Honorable the EARL MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE.

His Arrival.

The arrival of the King and court, together with his military escort, which will disembark at the head of Canal street, at 11:00 A. M., on the morning of Mardi Gras, will be announced with a salute of twenty-two guns. He will then immediately proceed to and take possession of the City Hall, when the keys of the city will be surrendered to his Majesty by his loyal and honored subject the Mayor, and where he will subsequently grant a brief audience to the DUKES OF THE REALM while the pageant is forming.

Upon arrival at this point, the LORD HIGH CONSTABLE, the MASTER OF THE HORSE, THE LORDS OF THE CARRIAGES, VANS and UNATTACHED, and the LORD HIGH SHERIFF OF THE GUILDS, together with their suites, will immediately proceed and take position at the points hereinafter assigned for the right of their respective Divisions, in the manner laid down in this our Royal Mandate, taking care to place and hold as line their respective suites, subject to the orders of the EARL MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE.

How the Pageant will Form.

The formation of the Six Grand Divisions is hereby ordered and decreed, as follows:

THE FIRST DIVISION—Comprising all Foot Maskers in ranks of Four, and commanded by the LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF THE YEOMANRY, will form on the south side of Canal street, their right resting on Carondelet street, and extending toward the lake.

THE SECOND DIVISION—Comprising all Masked Horsemen, in sections of four, and commanded by the MASTER OF THE HORSE, will form on the north side of Canal street, their right resting on Royal street, and extending toward the lake.

THE THIRD DIVISION—Comprising all maskers in open carriages, and commanded by the LORD OF THE CARRIAGES, will form on Royal street, their right resting on Canal street.

THE FOURTH DIVISION—Comprising all maskers in vans, floats, wagons, milk carts and other public vehicles, and commanded by the LORD OF THE VANS, will form on the north side of Canal street, their right resting on Charters street, and extending toward the river.

THE FIFTH DIVISION—Comprising all vehicles and parties, whether mounted or on foot, representing any trade or business in the way of advertising articles or wares, will be under the special command of the LORD HIGH SHERIFF OF THE GUILDS, and will form on the South side of Canal street, their right resting on Camp street, and extending toward the river.

THE SIXTH DIVISION—Comprising all stragglers, late-comers, outsiders and subjects not elsewhere herein provided for, will be commanded by the LORD OF THE UNATTACHED, and will form on Camp street, the right resting on Canal street.

All the above will be required to be in line by twelve o'clock M.

How the Pageant Will Move.

At precisely one o'clock a royal salute of thirteen guns will be fired at the head of Canal street by Brigadier General the DUKE OF KENTON, commanding the Royal Artillery, when the King, court and military escort will take up the line of march along the south side of Canal street to the intersection of St. Charles street, and up that street.

When the left of the King's escort shall have passed Carondelet street, the First Division will move into line; when its left shall have passed Canal street the Second Division will move into line; the Third Division will follow next in order when its left shall have crossed Canal street the Fourth Division will follow, the Fifth Division moving next in order, and the Sixth Division last; each division to be provided with a band of music, its marshal flanked on either side by a sword-bearer and a shield-bearer.

Order of Procession.

SQUADRON OF MOUNTED POLICE,
Under command of Colonel A. S. Badger, K. G. C. O. S. R., commanding the HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE, charged by special edict with the preservation of the peace in the Royal Capital.

HERALDS.

THE EARL MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE.

STATE PRISONERS.

Music.

THE ROYAL ARMY,
Consisting of picked detachments of the 56th Arabian Artillery, 11th Turcos and 7th Egyptians.

POURSUIVANTS.

CROWN AND ROYAL REGALIA.

HIS MOST PUISSANT MAJESTY THE
KING OF THE CARNIVAL.

THE COURT OF ST. REX.

DUKES OF THE REALM,
Escorted by a guard of honor detailed from the "King's Own," Ninety-second Regiment H. M's Lancers.

THE LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

Music.

THE ROYAL NAVY,
(Atlantic Squadron).

THE LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF THE YEOMANRY.

Music.

THE BŒUF GRAS.

First Division.
THE MASTER OF THE HORSE.

Music.

Second Division.
THE LORD OF THE CARRIAGES

Music.

Third Division.
THE LORD OF THE VANS.

Music.

Fourth Division.
THE LORD HIGH SHERIFF OF THE GUILDS.

Music.

Fifth (Advertising) Division.
THE LORD OF THE UNATTACHED.

Music.

Sixth Division.
PLATOON OF POLICE.

Route of March.

Up St. Charles street (passing Twelfth circle on the east side) to First street; through First street to Magazine; down Magazine to Calliope street; through Calliope street to Camp; down Camp to the north side of Canal; to Rocheblave, to Esplanade, to Rampart, to Canal, to the Clay statue, where his Majesty will graciously review his subjects, and dismiss them to their own enjoyment, afterward repairing with his Court to Exposition Palace, where he will give audience during the evening to such loving subjects as may be presented by that honor by the Lord Chamberlain.

General Orders:

1. All places of business, both public and private, are hereby ordered to be closed, and all traffic suspended throughout the entire day.

2. All houses and galleries along the route of procession are ordered to be decorated, or other wise display some signs of allegiance to the King, and for the better guidance of such householders, they are informed that the Royal colors are Purple, Green and Gold; the Royal flower the Violet; the Royal tree, the Palm; the Royal bird, the Peacock, and the Royal beast, the Lion.

3. Owners and drivers of public and private vehicles are required to keep out of the highways in which the divisions of the Royal pageant will form and through which it will pass.

4. Owners and masters of vessels and steamboats in port, the proprietors of public buildings, the citizens at large, during hostilities or peace with his Majesty, are directed to display their colors during the entire day.

5. The city police force is hereby ordered, under penalty of dismissal, to remove all obstructions from the thoroughfares through which the pageant is to take place.

6. Any person who shall stop the cort of his subjects, or who shall throw any thing intended and designed under the wheels of any car.

7. All indecorous and improper displays will be strictly excluded from the Pageant, and all improper conduct strictly prohibited under penalty of perpetual exile.

8. No stalls or booths will be allowed to any of the streets or inside the line of procession during the period occupied in its movement, and the Household Brigade is hereby invested with full authority to arrest all offenders and remand them to their respective divisions.

9. Rail and every line of city railroads is ordered to run their cars at intervals of fifteen minutes during the ENTIRE NIGHT, in order to afford his Majesty's subjects every facility and convenience in seeking the place of amusement and honoring their KING. And in consideration of the favor they are hereby empowered by authority of his Majesty to raise their rates of fares to Twenty-five Cents per passenger after twelve o'clock P. M.

10. At sunset a Royal Salute will be fired by the General Commanding the Artillery, when all lovers of pleasure will repair to the CITY PARK and its precincts in order to give place and an appropriate honor to our ancient COURT, who visits his Majesty's city at that time.

And now, expressing strict obedience on the part of his beloved subjects, his Majesty announces his unswerving determination to enforce all and every provision of this edict, in order that his loyal subjects may derive nothing but pleasant memories behind. And we, in the fullness of trust and confidence, he gives the honor and glory of his house to their loyal keeping.

By the King in council. REX.

Done at the Carnival Palace and with royal seal pendants attached, this the nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy three, and the ten hundred and second year of our reign.

Witness, Earl Marshal of the Empire.

feb 21 2t

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

WILL COMMENCE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873,

AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS

A GRAND LOTTERY,

FOR THE RELIEF OF

THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION,

AUTHORIZED BY

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

will be drawn in the arena, in front of the grand stand, on the last day of the fair, when a grand

DISTRIBUTION OF 803 PRIZES,

Capital Prize $5000 in Gold,

Amounting to $37,485,

will take place under the following scheme:

1 prize of five thousand dollars in gold	$5,000
10 prizes, one thousand dollars bond each, secured by first mortgage on improved property of the fair grounds, bearing eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America	
14 prizes, five hundred dollars bond each, same as above	7,000
25 prizes, of ten shares each of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association, par value $25 each	6,250
30 prizes, of four shares each of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association, same as above	3,000
1 prize, Dunham's upright Piano	800
1 prize, Chickering's square Piano	500
1 prize, Westermayer upright Piano	250
1 prize, Steck's upright Piano	250
1 prize, double-barrelled shot gun, latest improved rebounding lock, undercarriage, double grained leather case complete, E. M. Reily & Co., Birmingham	200
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	150
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	150
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	125
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	125
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	100
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	100
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	100
1 prize, Grover & Baker's mahogany case net Sewing Machine	125
1 prize, Singer's half case rosewood Sewing Machine	125
1 prize, Wheeler & Wilson's silver plated half case Sewing Machine	100
1 prize, Howe's extra polished silver plated Sewing Machine	95
1 prize, Wilcox & Gibbs' half case mahogany Sewing Machine	85
1 prize, Florence black walnut Sewing Machine	75
1 prize, new American Stove, extra	75
1 prize, Stewart's plain top Stove	75
1 prize, Buck's Brilliant Stove, improved	70
1 prize, Charter Oak Stove, extra	65
1 prize, American Stove, extra	65
100 prizes, ten dollars in gold	1,000
100 prizes, five dollars in gold	500
500 prizes, one dollar in gold	500
803 prizes	$37,485

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,

entitling the holder to one admission to the Fair, and a chance in the Grand Lottery.

Any person holding a numbered coupon has the same chance of winning a prize in the lottery as those who use their tickets for admission to the Fair.

The Directors of the Association have for many a series of years resorted to every means in their power to keep alive and foster this Association, identified with the progress and development of the resources of our State, and finding themselves at present involved to an extent that endangers its very existence, have adopted the following plan, which to them seem the only practical and certain way of raising funds necessary to perpetuate this institution and place it upon a basis that will enable it to continue its course of usefulness.

The object of the Association is to create a renewed interest among all classes of our citizens in our coming Fair, and at the same time by offering large inducements, stimulate the sale of its tickets to an extent that will enable it to realize an amount adequate to its pressing wants.

One plan adopted by the Association is to issue 200,000 tickets, at fifty cents a ticket, the same price as is usual for admission to the Fair, with a coupon attached bearing a number; the said ticket entitling the holder to one admission to our Fair, the coupon to be retained by himself.

On the last day of the Fair numbers corresponding with the number of tickets issued will be placed in a wheel, and all of the prizes in another, when the grand drawing will take place under the supervision of the following well known gentlemen:

I. N. Marks, Esq., President of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association;

SIR—We, the undersigned, have received your communication asking our aid in superintending the drawing of the Grand Lottery on the Fair Grounds at your next Fair, and fully recognizing the importance of the enterprise which your Association has labored so earnestly to establish, and believing the plan you have adopted to be eminently practical and well worthy the confidence and support of the public, cheerfully comply with your request.

Hoping your Association may find in this plan the relief so earnestly sought for, we remain, with much respect, very truly yours,

GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD.
HON. L. A. WILTZ,
Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

Charles Carratot, Esq. — Patrick Irwin, Esq.
James I. Day, Esq. — C. A. Wharton, Esq.
L. H. Gardner, Esq. — E. R. Briggs, Esq.
W. S. Pike, Esq. — J. H. Oglesby, Esq.
S. H. Kennedy, Esq. — Charles Pollitz, Esq.
B. F. Flanders, Esq. — Albert Baldwin, Esq.
Louis Schneider, Esq.

For full particulars concerning the manner and of tickets and other information, address

LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association.

dfr 22

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small pox and contagious complaints

IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.

Private or paying cases are received for Wards $2 per day; private rooms $5.

Apply at the hospital. my 22 1y

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

72 ..... Camp street 72

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 1a22

REDMOND B. MANNION,

29 ..... Carondelet Street 29

NEW ORLEANS

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit on Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, London; Messrs. DEROTHSCHILD BROTHERS, Paris; Messrs. S. M. DEROTHSCHILD, Vienna; Messrs. M. A. DEROTHSCHILD & SONS, Frankfort;

And all their correspondents. feb 13 1m

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU,

96 ..... Canal Street 96

Over Zimmerman's Jewelry Store.

To suffer a want widely felt by parties resident in the parishes of Louisiana and adjoining States, this BUREAU was organized one year ago. The demands made upon it by the lady of fashion, the dressmaker, the milliner, the housekeeper and the dealer are rapidly on the increase.

Not only are its correspondents served ALL EXPENSE OF TRAVEL, but they, profiting by complete arrangements with all the large importing and retail houses, by which FRESH GOODS can always be filled by FRESH GOODS. The Bureau possesses especial facilities for the purchase of

JEWELRY, MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, SEWING MACHINES,
BABY OUTFITS,

And all other articles common to large cities.

All communications must be accompanied by full and plain address, giving name, town, parish and State, in order to avoid errors. No name is more than a mere account in every case and with any order, the correspondent business will be delivered.

Send for Circular.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

feb 9 1m Tu Th Sa

TAX NOTICE.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS

Will pay city taxes and all debts for a small discount. Orders solicited.

Office, No. 32 Carondelet street.

feb 20 2p

POUND NOTICES.

New Orleans, February 19, 1873.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT POUND, corner of Magnolia and Felicity streets,

ONE SORREL PONY, about ten hands high, right hind leg white foot.

Which, if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said Pound on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock M.

feb 21 1t ROBERT BREWSTER, Administrator.

New Orleans, February 19, 1873.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT POUND, corner of Cypress and Magnolia streets,

ONE BLACK MARE, blind in right eye, aged 6 a SMALL BLACK COLT.

Which, if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound, on MONDAY, February 24 inst., at twelve o'clock M.

feb 21 1t ROBERT BREWSTER, Administrator.