New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

A very handsome human skeleton will bring $4 50 in Cincinnati.

The Opelousas *Courier* has resumed publication, after a few weeks suspension.

Chaplain Newman will have a Boston pulpit after the adjournment of Congress.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, sings in the choir of a Hartford Congregational Church.

A Vermont paper insists upon it that there is no State where "good, square, upright living" is easier had than in its own.

See advertisement of the loss of a pet dog named "Pet," for the recovery of which a suitable reward will be paid.

New York city has two hundred and eighty-seven miles of sewers, which cost, in the year 1868, $198 per mile for cleaning.

By order of the King of Carnival, to the strangers who come to New Orleans to enjoy Mardi Gras, there will be a grand masked ball at the Opera House.

A bridge is to be constructed across the Hudson river within two years, and is to have one span of sixteen hundred feet, one hundred and fifty-five feet above high water mark.

Daniel Pratt says he has made one hundred speeches in favor of the Union Pacific railroad, and Oakes Ames only gave him a dollar.

A medical practitioner advises his patients to "throw physic to the dogs;" but one who has tried it says the dogs are too sharp to take it.

A reporter of the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* interviewed a winter menagerie, and left most of his trowsers against the bars of the cage occupied by a hyena.

General Irwin McDowell, commanding this military department, has returned to this city, and has taken rooms at the St. Louis Hotel. He is watching the situation.

The last ancient article to come forward is a set of black and white crockery which has had its being in Ascutneyville, Vermont, for forty-three years, and is still unbroken.

Five hundred and thirty women in the United States are doctors, twenty four are dentists, five lawyers and sixty-eight preachers. Which would a man in his senses run fastest from?

Senator West sends us the letter of the Secretary of War communicating information in relation to quarantine on the Southern and gulf coasts. The entire documents make a volume of over 100 pages.

George S. Vallandigham, brother of the late Clement L. Vallandigham, died suddenly in Cincinnati a day or two since, where he had gone to make arrangements for the sale of the biography of his brother.

The New Orleans Turner Association will give a Turner masquerade soiree in the Turners' Hall, this evening, in honor of Washington's birthday. Complimentary tickets have been received from Mr. G. G. Koschel, secretary.

Commodore Vanderbilt wanted to take a thirty-five mile ride a few weeks ago. Before starting he sent word to the engineer that he was not in a hurry, and "it would be time enough if he got there in half an an hour."

At Troy, New York, an owl recently carried off a fifteen-pound dressed turkey, and was enjoying a nice, quiet thanksgiving dinner, when a ruthless man with a rifle blowed him through, and found he had bagged two birds with one shot.

An Arkansas farmer was absent minded enough to leave his pet panther and mother-in-law at home together while he went to a show, but, much to his anger and amazement, the old lady was alive and the panther was dead on his return.

An Oregon paper says: "Everything promises splendidly for a brisk spring trade. Nine new saloons are going up, and two stage-loads of beautiful frizzle haired bar-tenders are expected next week from 'Frisco, which will set things moving in town."

We are in receipt of late City of Mexico papers, by mail, forwarded by Mr. E. L. Plumb. They are chiefly devoted to the discussion of railroad projects. A report of the recent action of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce is translated and published in some of these papers.

We learn from the St. Louis *Times* that Dominick Murray administered a scathing rebuke the other night to some chaps who hissed him while he was singing an Irish song, and made a little speech before the curtain to the effect that he was an Irishman all over, and did not expect to be treated that way.

The Bastrop Coal Company was organized this week in Houston by the election of officers. Among the stockholders, says the *Union*, are some of the wealthiest and most enterprising men of Houston, Galveston, Austin, Boston and New York. This looks like business, and it is hoped that Houston will soon have cheap coal in abundance for all purposes. Specimens are exhibited of the finest cannel coal ever yet discovered.

A Chicago politician deceived the saloon voters into the belief that he was an enormous drinker by pouring his glass half full of water, and then just coloring the water with whisky. He found that this worked charmingly as an electioneering dodge; but the secret got out, and this is why all Chicago candidates for office now pour out the water before the whisky. By this means they can drink in creditable style with about two hundred voters a day.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* pitches into the country editors, who, he says, are getting into ridiculous spasms of economy and virtue ever what they call inauguration expenses, and are berating Congress for such an expenditure of the people's money. It should be known that Congress don't appropriate a cent for inauguration, and that the whole expenditure is paid out of the pockets of the people of the city of Washington. Even the Governor of the District refused to call a session of the District Legislature to make an appropriation for this purpose.

FALSE TO THE FAITH.

It is one distinguishing peculiarity of the professional politician that he has really no settled sense of principle. He will denounce or applaud, as the act may profit or damage the party to which he belongs. He has no sincere comprehension of moral principle, for he will censure a dangerous doctrine or a corrupt deed in a party antagonist, not because the politician thinks anything worse of the professor of the doctrine or the perpetrator of the deed, but because he thinks honest people may be prejudiced against the wrong-doer by their abhorrence of wrong.

There are many among us who claim that the States are independent of the Federal government in all things in which a power to legislate has not been directly given to Congress. They cling to the extreme doctrines of State sovereignty, yet they did not hesitate to resort to Congress to invade the altar of State right to decide a domestic question, and even now urge that Congress should set aside two State governments, each claiming to be legitimate, and conduct an election under its own laws and auspices. This inconsistency is enhanced when the same partisans assert that the government of the United States is tyrannical and corrupt, and charge that its purpose is consolidation. Now if this last suspicion were true, what readier mode could be adopted to obliterate the last faint lines whith separate statehood from federalism than the assumption recommended? Perhaps no stronger example of this incapacity to appreciate one's own professed principles, when manifested in a political opponent, can be given than in the contemptuous treatment of the views embodied in the report of Senator Morton by the ultra State rights politicians of our city. He asserts that the decree of the Supreme Court of a State is paramount, when it does not come in conflict with the powers granted to the federal government by three States. He maintains that Louisiana has a government republican in form, whose legality is in contest among her own people and before her own courts. He says there are many and modern examples of this same disturbance in various States, but urges that this family quarrel so long as it does not disturb the peace of the country affords no reason for the perpetual intervention of federal authority. He almost apologizes for the intervention of the federal government when the Southern States were without any formal government, and so far from making this exercise of power a ground of further encroachment, he attributes it to a "constitutional and political necessity." Naturally, the advocate of the rights of the States would hail this as the doctrine of a convert, or would congratulate himself upon an advocate so powerful in the councils of the country. What, let us ask, could present a more moderate doctrine than this:

The theory of our system is that every State government has the power and machinery to correct the wrongs and frauds within itself, practiced under cover of, or in open violation of, its own laws, and that the decision of its own tribunals, created by its constitution and laws, for such purpose, must be received as final.

Or this:

A State in which there is profound peace, and in which the State government is republican in its form, and discharging its functions in every department without interruption, even in cases that come within its scope it should not be exercised except in the last resort, and the States should be left to work out their own relief and reformation as long as there is any hope.

Yet we see this man and this doctrine scouted by those who claim to be the special guardians of State rights; they advocate the intervention of a new State election by authority of the federal government. This abnegation of professed principle through the rancor of party or greed of office has been accompanied with even a more serious dereliction of principle. Men have been selected for candidates for the presidency and Representatives in Congress who are openly hostile to the doctrines of State rights. This is intended, no doubt, to divide and destroy the Republican party, but it will more probably produce the same effect upon the despairing and disgusted friends of State rights. Such dereliction of principles honored in the advocacy of great men! Who has a right to sell out or surrender them? It is as if those who appoint themselves to watch the sword and sepulchre of some mighty warrior should barter the sacred trusts for sordid lucre.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

It is good to observe commemorative days, to raise the mind on such occasions from the absorbing cares of business, the harassing schemes of politics, the wearing details of dramatic life, or the belittling frivolties of one of pleasure, to contemplate the career of a great man or the circumstances of a great event. Greatness is not so common that it may be properly overlooked or forgotten, especially by our people, who are by nature too prone to rush frantically onward with eager eyes ever fixed upon the future, with outstretched hands ever grasping at its promised good. By us, the past is too often ignored as a benefactor, and regarded simply as the ladder by which we have attained our present elevation among the nations of the earth, and the great men who figured in it are undervalued as having been what they were, simply through the force of circumstances, not guiding events, but guided by them; quite dispensable, in short, and to be either taken down from the niches into which a too superstitious ancestry, ignorant of real greatness, has enshrined them, or left unnoticed therein to the disfiguring dust of neglect. A lack of reverence is, in fact, the national failing of Americans, and yet we of all peoples are favored with the one hero whom impartial history admits to be most worthy of reverence; whose character stands forth resplendent in the mild lustre of unconscious greatness, challenging by its openness the criticism of the world, and extorting even from the most scoffing spirit that ever degraded poetry to the service of vice the tribute of unmixed eulogy, as the one great man of modern times "whom envy dared not hate," whose greatness was equaled by his goodness. This fact in the character of Washington that he earned deservedly the title of "the greatest of good men and the best of great men" is the one to which the attention of our youth ought to be specially called as a counterpoise to the morbid notions about greatness as incompatible with the "tame virtues" so apt to be entertained by the young. This is the lesson of his life, that a loftiness of character unsurpassed except by that of one not to be mentioned here is not incompatible with a scrupulous attention to the minutest details of every-day life; that no care demanding attention under the name of duty appealed in vain to him who had charge of a nation's destinies. To specify the distinguishing exploits of Washington's heroic career would be to rehearse what every school boy knows; but to call attention to the humbler traits which marked his private life, may not be unprofitable. In these there is nothing which to a common eye would seem heroic; no eccentric deviations from the proprieties which bind ordinary mortals; no erratic evidences of genius such as make friends tremble for the future; but in boyhood truth, obedience, industry; in youth the same virtues developed by deliberate choice and supplemented by economy, courtesy, self-control, and self-reliance. In early manhood a steadiness and sobriety of deportment not incompatible with that fondness for out of door sports, that interest in practical matters, that keen observation and ready decision which mark the vocation for active life. In all this we see superiority indeed, but hardly the incipiency of greatness. Nor is this apparent in the readiness with which he gave his advice or assistance to his friends and neighbors, executing commissions for them when his business threw him in the way of doing so. His disinterestedness, great almost to sublimity, his sympathy with suffering, his ardent patriotism; all these attributes which to the lover of goodness make his life a poem, are, to the vulgar craving for something startling, no evidences of greatness. To such the bloody and self-glorifying career of Napoleon furnishes a far better illustration of the heroic. Think of a great man keeping a minute account of farm expenses, laying out for years beforehand the rotation of his crops, ordering knick-knacks for his wife and female friends; retiring voluntarily from the highest position in the country. This is not greatness to a *valet de chambre*. And yet it is precisely these facts whose contemplation may encourage the aspiring youth, disheartened by the commonplace surroundings of life to hope that he, too, may yet do deeds worthy to live. In the life of Washington, so loyal to the lowliest charge, so equal to the loftiest, he may see an example of admitted greatness not disdaining life's most commonplace duties, but on the contrary cheerfully fulfilling them; making no display, yet by its inherent force inspiring a trust so profound and firm that repeated military failures and the even more trying test of prolonged inaction, when action seemed indispensable, were unable to disturb it. It is fitting, then, that a character so exalted in its simplicity, and so simple in its grandeur, should be held up often before the youth of our country. It is well that his birthday should be celebrated, and that on it all Americans, whatever their differing views on matters of present moment, should unite to do honor to one whose memory is so dear to all.

A PIECE OF INJUSTICE.

It is to be regretted that so just a man as Senator Morton undoubtedly is, should have permitted himself to indulge in severe censure of Judge Durell upon the very imperfect knowledge of the facts of the case. In all other respects, Mr. Morton's report in the Louisiana case is admirable, and characterized by vigorous expressions of the pure American doctrine of our nationality. It rests with Louisiana, therefore, to see to it that a man who has done so much to give stability to our State government, who has stayed the hand of the assassin, and averted impending deeds of bloodshed; who has clothed our humblest citizens with the protection of the laws of the nation, shall not suffer for having performed his duties so well. There is nothing in the gift of the people of this State that would be sufficient to discharge the great debt of gratitude to the man who has proved so potent for the preservation of this community from the irretrievable anarchy and confusion so lately threatened by the Democratic mob and Fusion leaders. We are aware that the opinions on the subject expressed by the several members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections possess no official force. Theirs is by no means, as asserted by a city paper, the decision of the highest political authority. Such language is only applicable to the whole Congress, which is not at all likely to adopt this report. But it nevertheless carries with it a certain degree of censure of a just and upright official, all the more severe because so manifestly unjust. This censure is gratuitous in character, as it is employed by a committee of one branch of the government toward another, a committee belonging to a body that does not even possess the constitutional right to institute preliminary inquiries into the conduct of a judge. But while we may regret that the committee has so unjustly prejudged Judge Durell upon ex parte, partial, perverted, and in most respects notoriously false testimony, we can not doubt that his reputation will be amply vindicated by time. The fitting occasion may not present itself for some time to; but every Republican in the State should resolve not to let it escape unimproved when it does come. If we had it in our power to elect a United States Senator to-morrow, to choose a man to take his seat in the august body that passed the law for enforcing which he is so loudly condemned, as the peer and equal in every respect of its illustrious author, who now has nothing but censure where he should give applause, we should choose Edward H. Durell.

Mr. Morton is the putative author of the enforcement act; and being a lawyer, should understand the effect of its enforcement. If he intended it to be a real, substantial law, he must have expected the courts to give it force; if he merely intended it as a bugbear to frighten rebels, he should have inserted a provision in it explaining that it did not mean anything.

SUPPOSE A NEW ELECTION.

The professional politicians have no idea of the season of the year; they neither hear nor care for the crash of failing merchants or mechanics. The wail of poor women and children, whose furniture and clothing go to the pawnshop or the constable's auction never touches the tympanum of the place hunter. He revels in elections, the glare of the torches, the applause of the club, the chase and the capture of the voter, the adroit manipulation of the ballot-box—these, with the associations of the saloon and the street corner, constitute the joys of the politician. It is natural, then, that he should look with delight upon the prospect of another election. What cares he for the intervention of the federal government in the affairs of a State? It will distribute money among the empty pockets; it will irradiate with an evanescent glow the noses of hundreds like himself. But their visions have an opposite influence upon the merchant, the mechanic or the landlord. These look on an election with dread. Let us see if they are right. An election is ordered. The arch-agitator of elections comes back. The repeal of both governments once more installs him in the gubernatorial chair. Like that last review of Napoleon's grand army, it brings up the corrupt Legislature and the skeleton lobby. It repeals the new act punishing bribery. It renews the power to stuff or empty the ballot box, to exclude colored voters, to establish secret places of voting known only to the initiated. This would all be done under the machinery of the State law as it existed before November 11, 1872. The clerks and porters of our merchants would fall into the procession, and the clubs would once more promulgate their decrees for the obedience of their members. The new political issues being exclusively for the decision of office, we may anticipate riots and an apprehension of riots, which will empty the city of all timid strangers and exclude all who have a salutary fear of being assasinated by mistake. The session of the conventions has been omitted. The schismatic and separate subdivisions of party have not been estimated, so the compromises, fusions, and even that novel mode of dividing offices by lottery, as proposed last season, may be reproduced.

In few words, do we wish to see the events repeated which have harassed the city and ruined so many of our working people? A new election may be spoken of flippantly by those who like such exciting sports, but to people who have capital or labor at stake the restoration of the government as it existed before the last presidential election—the passage through exactly the same trials, and the risk of identically the same results—are considerations sufficient to deter those who really desire the peace and prosperity of New Orleans from entertaining the proposition for a moment.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

Senator Morton's report, though a minority one, is no doubt a correct indication of the feeling of Congress in the Louisiana case. It will, it is likely, control the action of that body to the extent of postponing any action this session. The issues raised and discussed are too momentous to be disposed of, even by the Senate, in the seven working days that now remain to this Congress. The House, probably, would reject the bill presented by the committee at any time by a large majority of both political parties. We therefore regard it as next to impossible that there will be any congressional interference with the policy adopted by the President.

We shall be left then in precisely the same situation politically and legally that we were in before our itinerant committee of States Rights Fusionists went to Washington to lay their complaints before Congress. The whole machinery of the State government will be continued in motion, with the assured support of the President, who will probably begin to think about the fourth of March that the political saturnalia of our Fusionists has been kept up long enough. If, however, the latter quietly disband their pretended Legislature, and all hands, from McEnery down to the least political aspirant, retire from their present pursuit of delusion and engage in some occupation that will pay better, there will be no occasion for employing force, nor necessity for examining the provisions of the Ku-Klux law to see to whom they apply.

But as we informed all parties interested some time ago, the Fusionists are hopelessly attempting to obstruct a great revolution of ideas, an irresistible movement, which is bound at last to overwhelm all who stand in the way. And there is no abatement of momentum, no check in the speed. Nor will there be any so long as there is any open or formidable opposition.

It will be no easy task for one thoroughly familiar with the history of the case of Morgan vs. Kennard, just decided, to see the logical force of the remarks of the majority of the Senate committee upon that point. "The only point to be settled by this suit was whether Morgan or Kennard was entitled to hold the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court," say the committee. Very well. But in arriving at a correct conclusion upon this "only point" many collateral issues had to be disposed of before the main question could be reached. The "only point" in the celebrated Dred Scott case was whether the defendant, whose name has been almost forgotten, was guilty of assault and battery in laying forcible hands upon Dred Scott for the purpose of controlling him as property. And yet the nine judges of the Supreme Court of the United States thought it necessary to write in the aggregate between two and three hundred octavo pages of opinion, in which the "single point" occupied perhaps half a dozen lines. It was necessary, in coming to a correct conclusion in that case, to analyze all the constitutional provisions on the power of the general government; the rights of the several States, and the status of the African race. The Chief Justice traced the question of race back for centuries, and found, or thought he did, the axiom incorporated in the history of human dealings that the negroes had no rights which white men were bound to respect.

In the great Rhode Island case the "only point" was whether Mr. Luther Borden was guilty of assault and battery against Mr. Martin Luther. Yet the Supreme Court could not even arrive at that one point without first making an exhaustive inquiry into the legality of the State government of Rhode Island. So, in our own case, before the Supreme Court could decide the single point at issue, they had to inquire by what title the respective contestants claimed, and also into the legality of the title. One of the prerequisites to the right to the office was an appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This raised the question in court, who was the Governor? which was the Senate? And as one Governor had been suspended from the office as a result of impeachment by the House, it became necessary to inquire if the body of men who had exercised this high authority was competent to do it legally. The only point before the court could not be reached without first disposing of these outposts. In reply to the committee, we may say that the idea that a Supreme Court of the State should be expected to decide an important case without considering all the law and evidence bearing on it, or presented, is too preposterous a proposition to require serious refutation.

A VERY PLAIN CASE.

Judge Carpenter did not give that close attention to the consistency of his statements which he is noted for, when he made the majority report of the Committee of Elections in the United States Senate, concerning the Louisiana elections. He evidently contradicts himself in a very important particular, regarding the decision of the Supreme Court in the Kennard-Morgan case, in this, that while, at the outset, he declares that the court had no right in a controversy between Messrs. Morgan and Kennard, to inquire as to the status of Warmoth and Pinchback in the State government, while in the next succeeding paragraph he says that the utmost that can be claimed for the judgment of the court in the Morgan-Kennard case was that it decided the legitimacy of the Kellogg government as *de facto*. That is, what the report declares to have been *obiter dicta* of our Supreme Court in one paragraph, it admits to have been a judgment in another paragraph, which shows that the learned lawyers who wrote it out did not take any very extraordinary pains in making out their conclusions, to reconcile them together. Perhaps it was meant that this senatorial inconsistency should act as a tub to the whale that demanded the destruction of the State, for the whale seems to be playing with it as if satisfied.

WASTED BREAD.

The merchants, brokers, "solid men" of this community who have been induced to throw the crumbs of their assistance into the turbulent flood which is bearing the McEnery fleet onward to its fate, hoping to see the same return after a few days swollen into great loaves (not to mention the accompanying fishes), begin to find that, after waiting many days, their contributions are not likely to prove profitable investments. The waves have swallowed them, or the small fry of would-be law makers have temporarily fattened on them; but still the cry goes up for "more." "We can not live to-day on yesterday's bread," cry out the beguiled "country members." "We have been playing our parts to the best of our ability to your managership, and now we want our pay." Larger contributions of the staff of life, and repeated ones, are necessary to carry on the proposed campaign against the legal government, and, after all, the solid men will be in danger of making a very slim figure at last—so slim as to bring them out at the little end of the horn.

ON RECORD.

The *Times* wishes to be put on record as a prophet. Hear it:

Weeks ago we forewarned the rival Legislatures that unless, through mutual concession, they made some amicable adjustment of their difficulties, Congress would order a new election, and in doing so, declare that neither the Kellogg nor the McEnery government was the offspring of legitimate republicanism. This prediction, though laughed at by masters of sophistry and political wiseacres in our midst, is about to be fulfilled to the very letter. The new election has become a fixed prospective fact, and of our dual governments, one is declared unauthorized, and the other a "usurpation."

While we have no positive recollection that the *Times* ever forewarned us that Congress would order a new election as an alternative for compromise, yet we will concede its present claim to the prophecy, and lay the whole matter aside for a week or ten days to see how it turns out.

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
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Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja22

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Messrs. M. A. DeROTHSCHILD & SONS, Frankfort;
And all their correspondents. ja22 3m2p

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. my22 1y

TAX NOTICE.
JOHN KLEIN & CO.,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS.
Will pay city licenses and all city taxes at a liberal discount. Orders solicited.
Office, No. 33 Carondelet street.
fe9 1m 2p

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 11:30 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 in line their respective bodies, 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 Chartres 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. B., 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, 114th Turcos and 19th 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 Tivoli circle on the east side) to Friat street; through First street, to Magazine; down Magazine to Calliope street; though Calliope street to Camp, down Camp to the north side of Canal; to Royal, 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 for 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 otherwise 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 Consuls of all foreign nations at peace with his Majesty, are directed to display their colors during the entire day.

5. The city authorities are hereby ordered, under penalty of Royal displeasure, to remove all obstructions from the highways on which the pageant is to form or pass.

6. All malicious mischief upon the part of his subjects, such as throwing flour, is interdicted and forbidden under the severest penalty.

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

8. No estray maskers will be allowed in any of the streets outside the line of procession during the period occupied in its movement, and the Household Brigade is hereby invested with full authority to arrest all so found and commit them to their respective divisions.

9. Each 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 their own enjoyment and honoring their KING. And in consideration of this favor they are hereby empowered by authority of his Majesty to raise their rate 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 loyal subjects will immediately UNMASK and disperse in order to give place and do appropriate honor to our comic COMUS, who visits his Majesty after that time.

And now, enjoining 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 brief reign may leave nothing but pleasant memories behind. And so, in the fullest of trust and confidence, he gives the honor and glory of his house to their loyal keeping.

By the King himself: REX.

Done at the Carnival Palace, and with royal seal hereunto 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.

WARWICK, Earl Marshal of the Empire.

fe21 22 23 25

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

WILL COMMENCE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873,

AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT 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 802 PRIZES,

Capital Prize $5000 in Gold,

Amounting to $37,385,

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	10,000
15 prizes, five hundred dollars bond each, same as above	7,500
25 prizes, of ten shares each of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association par value $25 each	6,250
20 prizes, of four shares each, of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association, same as above	2,000
1 prize, Dunham's upright Piano	650
1 prize, Chickering's square Piano	500
1 prize, Westermayer upright Piano	500
1 prize, Steck's upright Piano	300
1 prize, double-barreled Shot Gun, latest improved rebounding lock, undercurrent lever, double grip with leather case complete, E. M. Reily & Co., Birmingham	300
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	150
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	140
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	125
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	115
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	105
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	100
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	90
1 prize, Grover & Baker's mahogany cabinet 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 pearled and silver plated Sewing Machine	85
1 prize, Wilcox & Gibbs' half case mahogany Sewing Machine	65
1 prize, Florence black walnut Sewing Machine	70
1 prize, new American Stove, extra	75
1 prize, Stewart's plain top Stove	70
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
802 prizes	$37,385

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 having through a series of years resorted to every means in their power to keep alive and foster this Association, so 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.

The 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 enterprize which your Association has labored so earnestly to establish, and believing the plan you have adopted to be thoroughly 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 Cavaroc, Esq.,	Patrick Irwin, Esq.,
James I. Day, Esq.,	C. A. Whitney, Esq.,
L. H. Gardner, Esq.,	E. B. Briggs, Esq.,
W. S. Pike, Esq.,	J. H. Ogilvby, Esq.,
S. H. Kennedy, Esq.,	Charles Potloff, Esq.,
B. F. Flanders, Esq.,	Albert Baldwin, Esq.,
	Louis Schneiner, Esq.

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

LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association. oct22 2p

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,

SPECTACLES,

And a large and elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

Has constantly on hand and is in daily receipt of direct invoices of the most elegant and choice 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. oct1 1m 2p

CIGARS.

JAYME MAGI,

IMPORTER OF HAVANA CIGARS,

Wholesale and Retail Store,

Southeast Corner of St. Charles and Common Streets,

Constantly on hand a very large and selected stock of the best known brands and more, for sale at moderate prices. 3m

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, February 10, 1873.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Magnolia and Erato streets—

ONE SORREL POINT, about ten hands high, right hind leg club foot.

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, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.

fe20 1d ROBERT BREWSTER, Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, February 18, 1873.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Cypress and Magnolia streets—

ONE BLACK MARE, blind in right eye, and ONE 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, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.

fe19 1d ROBERT BREWSTER, Administrator.