New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 23, 1873.

What Indian plays an important part in "Hamlet?" The grave Digger.

A revulsion against white chokers characterizes the Boston clergy.

Why is a lovely young lady like a hinge? Because she is something to a dore.

Female teachers are very scarce in California. Matrimony is what ails them.

Our country, it is said, has had but one black-eyed President. That was General Harrison.

Visitors will note the fact that there will be a grand Mardi Gras ball at the Opera House.

The Jam of Nowanugger, India, and his brother are disputing about the right of succession.

Lex'jya Akekigs is the way to spell the name of the Japanese Commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition.

The insurance of $100,000 on Horace Greeley's life will be paid to the Tribune Company on the twenty-fifth instant.

Out of the 22,704,000 population of England and Wales, more than 800,000 are on the parish registers as subjects of poor law relief.

The Lord Mayor of London will, on the twenty-sixth of March, entertain the mayors of all England and Wales at the Mansion House.

The Hand Book of the Carnival, containing Mardi Gras, its ancient and modern observances, for sale at Seebold's, No. 105 Canal street.

Last Saturday evening George T. Downing gave a reception to Wendell Phillips, in Washington. Governor Pinchback was among the guests.

E. C. Palmer & Co. declare that Rex is anxious that purchasers should go to their establishment for carpets, oil cloths, mattings or shades.

The bridge at Hagan avenue having been completed, the cars of the Canal street line will commence running through to the cemeteries this morning.

Complimentary tickets to the grand picnic of the L. S. C., on the inauguration of the Delachaise grounds, to be given to-day, have been received.

Hon. Stephen Flanagan, of the firm of S. & J. M. Flanagan, of Philadelphia, arrived yesterday, by the steamship Yazoo, to witness the ceremonies of Mardi Gras.

The popular restaurant for ladies, at the corner of Canal and Bourbon street, has been opened, and our fair readers will now be enabled to get their lunches as formerly.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of Thursday, says: "Miss Isabel Freeman, the pretty, petite and popular actress who commences an engagement at the New Memphis Theatre, is at the Overton."

Home made linen bosoms and cuffs for shirts, and shirts made to order at Leighton's shirt factory, corner Canal and St. Charles streets. Ring scarfs at the same place for only one dollar.

President Thiers refuses to accept the Emperor's hospitalities for his stay in Vienna while attending the exhibition. He has hired the Palace Leitenburger and will there abide with the French commission.

Colonel John Roy will lecture at the Academy of Sciences, corner of Baronne and Common streets, to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock, on the "Explosion of Boilers." All interested in steam and its uses should attend.

A grand Mardi Gras ball will be given by Vigilant Steam Fire Company No. 3, at Turner Hall. The advertisement elsewhere gives the names of the committee of arrangements and other information relating to this festive occasion, so interesting to firemen and others.

Since a portion of the Senate Committee on Election and Privileges has reported in favor of a new election in Louisiana, the Democratic press of the North is discussing the question, "Is nullification a constitutional right?" The *World* of the seventeenth has more than a column on the subject.

Colonel James S. Cheney, of the United States and Canada Express, died at his residence in Manchester, New Hampshire, recently, after a long sickness, aged about fifty-six years. For many years Colonel Cheney was a leading Democratic politician in New Hampshire.

The Houston *Union* announces that Senor Delgado, the great violinist from the City of Mexico, proposes to give a series of performances in Houston. A distinguished citizen of San Antonio, who is a fine judge of music, expresses the opinion that as a performer on the violin there is not the equal of Senor Delgado on this continent.

There may arise a discussion as regards the permanency of a republic in Spain, the possibility of the Bourbons being restored to the throne, or the suppression of the revolt in Cuba, but no sane man will argue against the fact that Mr. Jayme Magi keeps the best of Havana cigars at his new and elegant store, corner of St. Charles and Common streets.

A grand fair, for the benefit of Central Church, corner of Liberty and Gasquet streets, Rev. Dr. Thompson, pastor, will commence to-morrow evening. Complimentary tickets have been received. The committee of arrangements includes Mrs. Frances Dunn, Mrs. Colonel Lewis, Mrs. Governor Antoine, Mrs. Governor Pinchback, Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Vance. Those who attend the fair will pass an hour o enjoyment.

We invite special attention to the advertisements of Messrs. Frederickson & Harte, the famed druggists of No. 139 Canal street, which will be found in another column. This house has long been considered the fountain head in this city of mineral waters, and never was fame more justly and honestly won. In no place in the city can such sparkling and excellent mineral waters be found, and we are satisfied that, were the world searched over, no greater variety could be found than in our town.

CONGRESS CAN NOT INTERFERE.

The sole inquiry that Congress can make in regard to Louisiana which will justify that body in taking any action looking to an interference with our local authorities is this: "Has the State a republican form of government?" So long as we, the people, fulfill this duty, and maintain a republican form of government, the State of Louisiana must forever remain exempt from federal interference, under the present system of the American government. We may convulse ourselves to the verge of bankruptcy and ruine, and the nation must and will keep its hands off, unless we call for help. All we have to do in the premises is to maintain a republican government, which means a government of the people. We submit that the above is a fair interpretation of the law and the ancient traditions in regard to the subject matter under consideration. If Congress should attempt to interfere, in any other case than the one we have mentioned, with the regulation of our local concerns, it would at once violate the notions and customs that have prevailed in this country for years.

Presuming that our postulate will not be denied, we proceed to the next proposition, that since Louisiana has a government that is republican in form and essence, where can Congress find any warrant that will justify it in interfering to set aside the authorities that we have chosen for ourselves? We had an election, we employed the usual agencies to put it through that were employed in other States, fraud was attempted, the remedies against fraud were employed to defeat it, the result was declared, and accords with what all sensible men believed to be inevitable before it was announced, and yet, out of this statement of facts it is sought to obtain an order from Congress setting aside the election in order that a similar procedure and a similar result may be produced. And the men who always insisted that the federal government possessed no power to act in the premises are demanding of it to do this extraordinary and illegal thing.

In what particular does the government of Louisiana differ from that of its neighbors and sister States of the Union? If there is any variation from republicanism, it is in older States than ours, for while Kentucky refuses to let one class of people vote, Georgia refuses to let any class vote unless they can show their poll tax receipts. Louisiana is the most liberal of all the States, perhaps, except South Carolina, and is both theoretically and practically republican in the form and practice of her government. This being the case, the right of Congress to interfere with its ends, for we fill the only bill required to be filled by the laws and customs of the country.

As to how we came by the government that we have, that is another question, and it is one Congress has no authority to inquire into. It is for the people of the States to regulate their own domestic concerns to suit their own notions of right and wrong. In some States the intelligence and integrity of the voters are sufficient to protect the ballot box from being used as the means of elevating rascality and ignorance into the control of the State, while in other communities a large portion of the ruffingans are so bitter in their prejudices, and so malignant in their designs, that they will corrupt their ballot boxes in order to forward their injustice. No law of Congress, which was general in its provisions, could meet two such cases as these, and therefore it is well that the communities are left to their own resources in dealing with the evils that beset them. If Congress had the power to inquire how we came by a good government in the face of a wicked conspiracy to prevent it, the same power might abuse its authority by undertaking to inquire into the validity of the government of a State where the people had too much respect for their own rights to attempt to degrade and corrupt them. So, under the law, the national legislature is limited to inquiring into the form of government, and there it is required to stop.

We defy Congress to discover a flaw in the form or in the practice of our government, and besides that we defy the opposition to dispute its validity. It represents the people. The frauds that have been unearthed and which were committed to defeat Kellogg, prove that Kellogg was the choice of the people. Else why the frauds? Wherefore were the returns held above inspection, why were the officers manipulated as they were unless it was to change the result that the ballots declared, and which were against McEnery? The plainest rule of law, and the one that stares every litigant in the face is this, that fraud throws suspicion on all who attempt it, and vitiates all acts that are tainted with its corrosive touch. Congress has pronounced judgement against the election conducted by Warmoth in the interest of McEnery that it was a fraud. This sets it aside. The same body rejected the award that gave the position of Governor to Mr. Kellogg, not on the score that it was untruthful, but on the ground that it was founded on secondary evidence. The difference is plain. The fraud defeats itself, whereas the judgement based on secondary evidence is as solid, in most cases, as if it was founded on the original testimony. The decision is therefore final as to the Wharton-DaPonte returns, but only advisory as regards the Longstreet-Horton award. The frauds are too plain. Even the opposition must surrender under this showing, for the logic of its own action puts it in default.

We are therefore in possession of the "form" and the "practice," and we are also in possession of the government that the people elected. And being so, Congress has no more right to interfere with us than it has to interfere with New York.

THE PLAGUE OF POLITICS.

For some two months past our citizens have looked to the telegraphic reports of the Committee on Elections with as much anxiety as if their daily bread and eternal salvation rested on the strategy of Warmoth or the veracity of Jacques. During this period no one seemed to regard any question of federal legislation in which New Orleans was concerned, so that not one of the great measures so vital to her prosperity, so essential to sustain the heavy rivalry to which she has been subjected, appear in the appropriation bills, and not one dollar is to be expected for canals, or levees, or steamships, or the cotton tax indemnity, which have been asked for on behalf of the Mississippi and its seaport city. Absorbed in this great question, which set of candidates should be successful, an "earthquake might have reeled unheededly away," not attracting the slightest attention from the embattled combatants. Of course, other people having measures before Congress merely laughed at the reciprocal exposures, or wondered at the specimens of the real live thugs and dilluble riggers who evade the laws against theft and larceny by calling themselves "politicians." Possibly those who had business before Congress did not object that Louisiana did not press her lawful demands for some twenty-three millions of dollars of appropriation to which she has a legitimate claim. Those who represented other interests did not object that Louisiana should cultivate the prejudice of other sections, that she should send representatives who had betrayed the Republican party, and, in the language of the Committee on Elections, organized a fraud to defeat the election of a Republican President. Such, however, is the plague of the politician certainly entitled to be added to the luxury with which the tyrants of Egypt were afflicted. Well, the session of Congress is waning. Not one of the measures in which Louisiana is interested has been taken up. The eminent gentlemen sent on to argue and testify before Congress never dreamed of urging or aiding one of these measures of local interest. The master-spirit of the conflict telegraphed for "time." Time for what? To pass some of these measures, so essential to our restoration? Not a bit of it. More time for affidavits and argument. More time to circulate the shame of a contest in which Congress has recognized neither party.

We wonder whether it occurred to one of these principals, advocates or witnesses in the Louisiana controversy to attend the debates of Congress on any of the great questions of progress which have occupied that body? Probably not. But if such had been the case on the thirteenth instant, there might have been heard a most able speech on the report of the Committee on Commerce "for promoting artificial channels of water communication as an outlet for the products of the West." Possibly the Fusionist, on hearing that the speaker was Hon. Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, would have conceived such intense disgust at his political affinities that he would not have listened a moment; but if any citizen of New Orleans, having the slightest interest in anything except the rim at the last election, or the next, had listened, he would have heard the welfare of New Orleans advocated in the most conclusive and effectual manner, yet that advocacy qualified by misformation. The propositions of Mr. Negley were that upon the Atlantic slope there is at present produced more than one thousand million bushels of cereals; that the cost of transporting this surplus to foreign markets is so great as to leave no profit to the producer; that the railroads are inadequate to move these vast freights, and that it is necessary that the government should improve the waterways of the West to the ocean. The whole tenor of Mr. Negley's argument is to prove that the Mississippi river affords the only adequate vent for the grain of the West. Unfortunately, however, no one has appeared to disabuse his mind of some very serious errors. One was that a bushel of grain costs fifty-five cents freight from St. Paul to New York by way of New Orleans; another that this route is more tedious, and a third that grain is "liable to sweating in the warm climate through which it necessarily passes." So, while Mr. Negley demonstrates that the magnitude of this grain export is such that no way except the Mississippi river can possibly conduct it to market, he is led to give the weight of his argument in favor of a canal from the Ohio river, across 1700 feet of mountain summit, yet to be constructed at a cost of years and of millions of dollars.

The witnesses before the Committee of Elections might also have heard on a subsequent day Hon. Mr. Shellabarger, chairman of the House Committee of Commerce, report from that committee resolutions in favor of "a wise, liberal and comprehensive policy in improving, constructing and aiding the natural and artificial lines of water communication between the interior of the continent and the seaboard." This was followed by a recommendation of certain improvements, for which bills were reported. These works were: 1. The canal around Niagara Falls. 2. Ohio river improvement. 3. The canal from the Ohio across the Alleghany to the Chesapeake. 4. The canal to connect the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic at Charleston and Savannah.

It is to be noted that Mr. Shellabarger not only devoted nearly a third of his report to the advocacy of the Virginia canal, but ceded to Mr. Pike, of Georgia, a part of his time to make an elaborate argument in favor of the canal to connect the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic at Charleston and Savannah.

Now, with the exception that Mr. Negley recognizes the existence of the Mississippi and misstates the rates of transportation, and the defects of climate, not one word has been said or suggested by these leading statesmen in favor of the lower Mississippi or its outlet canal of Port St. Philip! Where were the representatives of Louisiana that they permitted a decision of a decisive of national policy to go before Congress without a recognition of interests so important to their constituents? Defending themselves, we may infer, against the futile assaults of those who come to dispossess them. Where was the public attention of our merchants? Absorbed in the decision of the partisan question of the hour. Mr. Negley uttered this eminently wise sentiment:

> One of the best reconstruction acts of a peace establishment would be the encouragement of works of internal improvement by Congress. One of the best armies to subdue the political heresies of the South, will be the column that builds the highways of commerce, and thereby stimulates the industry and independence of her citizens.

It is with a disposition to accept what has been elsewhere called "industrial reconstruction" that the delegations from Virginia and Georgia have obtained such a generous recognition of their merit and of their necessities. Louisiana has occupied Congress and checked out her share of the time and attention, in an exhaustive report which proves an "organized fraud" on one side, and an informal irregularity on another, and so these combatants are thrust out of Congress to settle their differences with further and domestic strife. In the meantime the Mississippi drowns out the hopes of her planter and the factor, while the taxes, like the frogs of Egypt, are in every man's bread tray. If one State chooses to accept intervention by a just federal aid, and another prefers to divide and destroy its people, be it so. But when the people of Louisiana come to compare their condition with that of States not less brave or less honest than herself, she will begin to feel that of all the plagues with which a people can afflict themselves, "the plague of politics" is the worst.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

It will be remembered that we some weeks since published *in extenso* a letter addressed by Hon. T. H. Nelson, American minister at the City of Mexico, to Joseph H. Oglesby, president of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans. This letter vindicated Mexico from the charge of jealousy toward the United States, and announced that they had advanced upon the pathway of progress as a better means of acquiring prosperity than civil war, politics or brigandage. The railroad system of Mexico is explained, and the co-operation of American capital and enterprise invited. The letter is, in a word, an able and elaborate explanation of our relations with and policy toward the Spanish American States and colonies. We accompanied the publication of this letter with appropriate comments upon its importance, and as, to some extent, the REPUBLICAN is regarded as having authority to speak the political sentiments of the party with which it acts, the Mexican press has translated and published these comments as an evidence of the sincerity of those who direct the government of the Union.

It was not, perhaps, polite to place our own publication in advance of the honor accorded by the press of Mexico, to the action of our Chamber of Commerce, but it was deemed proper, as an indication to our merchants of the manner in which the expressions of cordiality towards Mexico have been received in that country. *El Doria*, official, is greatly gratified with the character of Mr. Nelson's letter. It recognizes the accuracy of his reference to their political history, even to "the laws of reform embodying the spirit of progress which animates the people of Mexico, against doctrines of the past, which it would be impossible to except." The *Doria* acknowledges the tone of impartial and philosophical observations by which Mr. Nelson represents the present condition of Mexico, and congratulates the people that they are likely to have, for some time to come, a minister whose sentiments are so just and so congenial. This notice is followed by the publication of the letter in full as translated into Spanish for the *Federalist*, another Mexican journal. *El Trait d'Union* also publishes the letter of Mr. Nelson. It moreover translates and republishes our article on the subject, which is of no further importance than that in it we expressed the hope "that the traditional commerce would be restored between New Orleans and the land of the mines and Moctezumas." To promote this object we suggested that a postal service should be put on between New Orleans, by way of the Brashear railroad and the Atchafalaya pass, and Vera Cruz. This would conduct the Mexican mail from New York by New Orleans to the city of Mexico in one week.

We also proposed that our merchants would send a commissioner or a committee to Mexico for the purpose of opening an intercourse with the merchants of that country:

> How much good might be thereby effected? How delightful to visit the city of the Aztecs (now within four days of New Orleans) by rail and steamer! How charming to exchange the lower grades of the thermometer at Chicago and St. Louis for the eternal spring of Mexico! How delightful to visit the Alameda, where one may see the eternal shows of Popocatapetl, and breathe the fragrance of flowers which bloom perpetually along the path.

To our postal suggestion the *Trait d'Union* responds in this important language:

> It is evident that the natural communication by sea between Mexico and the United States—the shortest, the easiest, the most agreeable, and the most rational—ought to be established between Vera Cruz and New Orleans. We remember well the service which existed for several years between the two ports by fine steamers, such as the Tennessee, the Texas and the Orizaba. This afforded admirable accommodations, it was the most pleasant, the most safe and attractive. There was never the slightest accident, nor was the service interrupted by bad weather. The international relations, the commercial transactions, increased every day, and in these relations that existed the two republics would have derived mutual and magnificent advantages from it.

Speaking of the patronage necessary to keep up this line, it says:

> That which Mexico would not do for the port of New Orleans it has done ten years ago for the port of New York, and since that period the Alexander line has performed the service regularly and profitably. We are no mercantile company, but we have always thought that the one from Havana to New York is but secondary, and that from Vera Cruz to New Orleans is one of the first class. Former attempts made in Mexico have committed an error to be regretted. Now that the re-establishment of a steam postal service between Vera Cruz and New Orleans is under consideration, we trust that the present government will repair the error of the past, and that from the colonel Washington and Mexico will jointly come forth in diligent co-operation to extend that aid which the variable maritime communication between the two republics merits by every consideration.

Here, then, we hear of a movement originating with the commercial interests of New Orleans, which shows the two republics of Mexico and the United States in accord for intercommunication by rail and and steamer. We have the evidence that this line of communication should be most properly made by postal steamer between Vera Cruz and New Orleans. Will our merchants permit this commerce to fail for want of filling this short link, which might be done by contract in thirty days? We shall see.

VOLUNTEER DIRT EATING.

The Fusion Legislature has deliberately gone back on itself and on the doctrine of State sovereignty by requesting Congress to order a new election in this State. Is it to be wondered at that the *Picayune* is ferocious, and frets for war when its friends thus disregard its instructions and disparage its profound conception of the constitution? The Fusionists pretend that they were honestly elected, that they are entitled to their offices, that the United States has no authority to arbitrate in any local matter, either for or against them, and yet they legislatively affirm, so great is their desire to receive official positions, that they are willing to have their election set aside, to have themselves returned to obscurity and to be ordered into a new contest by the very authorities which they pretend have no power to direct them in any shape whatever. They humbly retract all their high professions of independence, they swallow all their assertions about the dishonesty and tyranny of the general government, they submit to the suspicion that their present claims are based on fraud, and, gently kneeling, ask of the Congress they have hitherto delighted in abusing, that the election which they refused to conduct honestly when they had a chance may be ordered anew that their cunning may have another opportunity to seek for a victory. As their prayer was ordained to be refused from the beginning, and as a little sense on their part should have told them so, it does seem to us that the resolution involving so much of retraction, stultification and self-confessed fraud should have been voted down by the Fusionists out of respect to what they set forth as their principles, and what they pretend to be facts. They have eaten dirt with great ease for no available or honest purpose that we can see.

AN ENEMY TO ITS FRIENDS.

If the readers of the revolutionary organ believe all they see in its editorial adumbrations they are about the most badly informed set of people in New Orleans. No prominent event of the day connected with affairs in Louisiana has been correctly reported in the *Picayune* for months, and consequently no correct conclusion has been presented in that oracle for the same length of time, since the misstatement of facts must lead to their misconstruction. Congress has done nothing in regard to Louisiana, and yet the public is daily instructed that Congress has refused to recognize the Kellogg government. What the committee reports through its different members, and what Congress will do in the premises, are two different matters, and a sensible newspaper should refuse to mix and confound the two as being identical, out of regard to the press itself, which pretends to more intelligence than this. In other respects, the *Picayune* has misled its readers, and if no corrective has been applied they are certainly entitled to our sympathy for the depth of ignorance into which they have been plunged.

HARD TO PLEASE.

Because federal soldiers were detailed to preserve order at the capitol building, the fusionists set up a howl that the national authorities menaced the liberties of the State; because there are no federal soldiers stationed there to-day, the same set pretend that the nation has abandoned a State to be set upon and massacred by a mob. The fools who complained about the presence of the troops will discover their level when they attempt to assert their mastery in matters that the people withdrew from their charge long ago.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW REBELLION.

Governor McEnery, as his friends insist in calling him, says "this people" can whip the federal soldiers and establish the Fusion government without trouble. The *Picayune* intimates, in very round terms, that this is what ought to be done. It thereupon gives us all the information necessary as to the number of soldiers at the Barracks, their disposition, equipment, armament and so forth. Now for the whipping.

HAND-BOOK OF THE CARNIVAL

is now ready for delivery, containing Mardi Gras in ancient and modern observances, with a key to the Mystic Krewe of Comus, Twelfth Night Revelers, Knights of Momus and King of the Carnival. Price, twenty five cents. Liberal discount to the trade.

W. E. SEEBOLD,
Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 105 Canal street.

KING SCARFS, $1.

THE NEW COLORS,

LEIGHTON'S,

Canal and St. Charles streets.

THE GREAT

MINERAL WATER DEPOT,

139 ..... Canal Street 139

(Touro Buildings).

Constantly in receipt, direct from the springs, of the European and American Mineral Waters—

HUNGERFORD HALL OTTER,
VICHY BLUE LICK,
CONGRESS, CATTYSHEG,
GEISER SELTZ ETC.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
No. 139 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

OF

GEORGE TIEMANN & CO.'S MANUFACTURE,
A varied assortment on hand and for sale by
FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
No. 139 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

THE LAST EDICT

OF

KING CARNIVAL.

GET YOUR SHIRTS,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AND

Mardi Gras Equipments

AT

S. N. MOODY'S,

Corner of Canal and Royal Streets.

By Royal Appointment,

SHIRTIST TO HIS MAJESTY.

The most superb stock just received for

GENTLEMEN'S FULL DRESS,

embracing all the novelties just out in London and New York, and the display of

GLOVES, NECK WEAR,

EMBROIDERED SHIRTS, and

RICH TOILET ARTICLES,

will be found to be the most comprehensive in the Southern country.

VISITORS TO NEW ORLEANS

will not forget the renowned

Six Champion Shirts for $9,

And a complete outfit, equally cheap, at

S. N. MOODY'S

CHAMPION SHIRT AND FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

Corner of Canal and Royal Streets.

REX.

His Imperial Majesty is extremely anxious that all his subjects should enjoy not only the necessaries but the comforts and elegancies of life therefore issues his

SPECIAL COMMAND

That everybody should unconditionally rush to the subscriber's and purchase whatever Carpets, Oilcloths, Mattings or Shades are necessary therefor,

By order.

E. C. PALMER & CO.,
Nos. 85, 87 and 87 Camp street.

THE CHEAP STORE.

GOODS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

At the Corner of Canal and St. Charles Streets.

Every variety of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. New Stock. SHIRTS A SPECIALTY at

LEIGHTON'S.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

139 ..... Canal street 139

(Touro Buildings).

Have always in store a full stock of pure

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
BRUSHES of all descriptions,
SPONGES—different grades,

PATENT MEDICINES—French and American stock, and among our own specialties:

Cordial Elixir of Iron and Bark.
Pulmonic Cherry Cordial, Compound Pulmonic Paste.
Gout and Rheumatic Mixture, Hufeland's Worm Lozenges.
Chlorate Potash Lozenges, Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with Phosphate Lime.
Genuine Hair Tonic, Solidified Glycerine.

DISTILLED COLOGNE WATER.

All these articles are prepared with the greatest care in our own laboratory, and are fully guaranteed by

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
No. 139 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

Orders from the country, by mail, will be promptly attended to.

MINERAL WATER FOUNTAIN,

139 ..... Canal Street 139

(Touro Buildings).

The only place in the city where the public can find on draught,

ICE COLD AND SPARKLING,

those well-known waters that are prepared by

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
Druggists and Chemists,
No. 139 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

HOME-MADE

LINEN BOSOMS AND CUFFS FOR

SHIRTS,

SPECIALTY ..... SHIRTS ..... TO ORDER

WITHIN THREE DAYS

AT

Leighton's Shirt Factory,

Corner of Canal and St. Charles streets.

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

72 ..... Camp street 72

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU,

96 ..... Canal Street 96

Over Zimmerman's Jewelry Store.

To outline a want widely felt by parties resident in the residence 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 saved ALL EXPENSE OF TRAVEL, but they profit through its complete arrangements with all the large importing and retail houses by which FRESH ORDERS 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 family use.

All communications must be accompanied by full and plain address, giving name, town, parish and state, in order to avoid errors by mail. If more than a sufficient amount in each is received with any order, the surplus balance will be returned.

Send for Circular.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ANDERSON'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, No. 131 Canal street, where will be found the latest improvements in the photographic art. With close personal attention and the best assistants and artists we promise the FINEST WORK that has ever been done in this city, at uniform and moderate prices. Children taken from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The SUN PICTURE a specialty. All work guaranteed.

REDMOND R. MANNION,

29 ..... Carondelet Street 29

NEW ORLEANS.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit on
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, London;
Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD FRERES, Paris,
Messrs. S. M. DE ROTHSCHILD, Vienna,
Messrs. M. A. DE ROTHSCHILD & SONS, Frankfort,
And all their correspondents.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Erected by the late legislature, the extensive Hospitalier Small pox and Contagious Hospitals of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Fifth square outside Carondelet street,

Is now ready to receive patients, having a city residence, with permits from the sanitary officers.

Private or paying cases are received at Ward's $5 per day, private rooms $10.

Apply at the hospital.

TAX NOTICE.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

BUCK AND SOTE BROKERS

Will pay city licenses and all city taxes at a liberal discount, orders solicited.

Office, No. 31 Carondelet street.

THE LAST EDICT OF KING CARNIVAL.

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 this 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 REALM.

His Arrival.

The arrival of the King and Court, together with his military escort, which will also take rank as 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 tendered to his Majesty by his loyal and beloved subject, the Mayor, and where he will address the crowd in a brief audience to the DUKES OF THE REALM while the pageant is forming.

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

How the Pageant will Form.

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

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

THE SECOND DIVISION—Comprising 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 parties in open carriages, and commanded by the LORD OF THE CARRIAGES, will form on the south side of Canal street, their right resting on Canal street.

THE FOURTH DIVISION—Comprising all masks in vans, boats, wagons, bulls and all other public vehicles, and commanded by the LORD OF THE VANS, will form on the north side of Canal street, the right resting on Carondelet street and extending toward the river.

THE FIFTH DIVISION—Comprising all masks and parties, whether mounted or on foot, representing any trade or business in the city of advertising articles or wares, will be under the special command of the LORD HIGH SHERIFF AND KING 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 strangers, late comers, outsiders and subjects of the realm where 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 their places by twelve o'clock M.

How the Pageant Will Move.

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

When the Dog Division of the Pageant has passed Carondelet street the Horse Division will move into line, when its left flank will pass Canal street the Second Division will come into line; the Third Division will follow next in order, when its left shall have passed Carondelet the Fourth Division will follow, the Fifth Division moving next in order, and the Sixth Division in the rear, to be provided with a horse or vehicle, its marshal flanked on either side by a woman holding a shield bearer.

Order of Procession.

FLOUNDER OF MOUNTED POLICE,

Under command of Colonel A. S. [illegible], C. S. R., commanding the HOUSEHOLD GUARD, charged by special edict with the preservation of the peace in the Royal Capital.

HERALDS.

THE EARL MARSHAL OF THE REALM,
STATE TRUMPETERS,
Music.

THE ROYAL ARMY,

Consisting of picked detachments of the Sixth Arabian Artillery, 114th Turcos and 8th Zouaves.

POURSUIVANTS

CROWN AND ROYAL HERALDS

HIS MOST PLEASANT MAJESTY

KING OF THE CARNIVAL.

THE COURT OF ST. REX,

DUKES OF THE REALM

Escorted by a guard of honor [illegible] "King's Own," Nineteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry.

H. M.'s Lancers.

THE LORD HIGH ALMONER,

Music.

THE ROYAL NAVY,

(Atlantic Squadron).

THE LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF THE REALM.

Music.

THE BOEUF 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 FOOLS.

Route of March.

Up St. Charles street, passing Washington avenue, the march will be continued through Magazine down Magazine to Louisiana avenue, through Calliope street to Camp, down Camp to the north side of Canal, to Royal, to Louisiana avenue, Dumaine to Canal, to the Clay statue, where the Majesty will graciously review the Krewes and dismiss them to their respective quarters, whence they will be escorted by Rex's Guards to Rex's Palace, where the Majesty will graciously receive the Krewes, each living subject being permitted to kiss the hand of the King.

General Orders.

1. All places of business will be closed on Mardi Gras, as the King is ordered to be obeyed throughout the realm on that day.

2. All houses and dwellings are therefore ordered to be illuminated on the evening of the 25th, to display some emblem or inscription in honor of the King, and for the better guidance of the loyal subjects, it is hereby decreed that the Royal colors, to wit, purple, green and gold, be used, the purple to represent Justice, the Public, the Royal Red, the Royal Green, the Royal Gold, the Lion.

3. Owners and drivers of public and private vehicles are required to keep [illegible] in which the Dukedoms of the Realm are to be shown and through which they will pass.

4. Owners and masters of [illegible] are hereby ordered to put the premises of public [illegible] the Majesty, as directed [illegible] the entire day.

5. The city authorities are hereby ordered to open the public of Royal displeasure [illegible] the King from the highway [illegible] to be [illegible] under the severest penalty.

6. All indecency and improprieties will be rigidly excluded from the Pageant, and any proper conduct which may be [illegible] to be reported to the [illegible].

7. Societies may form [illegible] the streets to take the place of the Dukedoms during the period occupied in the [illegible] Dukedoms are [illegible] their respective [illegible].

8. Each and every [illegible] who during the KNIGHTS NIGHT [illegible] the Majesty [illegible] the Knights [illegible] their [illegible] and [illegible] the Knights [illegible] the Knights [illegible] the Knights