

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 17, 1874.

Baton Rouge has a skating rink at Pike's Hall.

Josh Billings is going to California for a spell.

B natural is the key note of good breeding.

Boston has sixteen schools under Catholic management.

A couple in Kansas, of the creme de la creme, paid their marriage fee in butter.

It is stated that one quarter of the State of Minnesota has been given to railroads.

Miss Clara Morris, the emotional actress, has a little Scotch terrier, for which she paid \$100.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley, the muscular preacher of England, has arrived in New York city.

Danbury says nothing will change a man so much as grief, unless it be shaving off his moustache.

A good Baptist brother generally commences his exhortation by saying, "Brethren and sisters."

Young men who part their hair in the middle, are encouraged by the fact that Mr. T. Trotter, the English astronomer, does the same thing.

An old toper, who heard of the Olds women emptying whisky barrels into the gutter, exclaimed, "What happiness to be an Ohio gutter."

In exhibiting the remorse of Lady Isabel and Madame Fern it is calculated that Miss Lucille Weston will bring off from fifty shawls per year.

A Kansas gentleman has thoughtfully put his front gate in the parlor, so that his daughter and her young man can swing on it without taking cold during the cold weather.

The Detroit Free Press asks: "If a five months Kentucky calf sells for \$7,000, what use for a young and ambitious man to think of settling in that State to acquire fame and fortune?"

The Evangelical clergymen of Detroit have been discussing the propriety of having but one sermon on Sunday. Most of those who took part in the discussion were in favor of one service.

When the cock and the fox went on board the ark they had no fear of baggage smelters, for one had a comb and the other had a brush, and that was all the baggage they had between them.

Stantianus county claims to be the greatest wheat producing county of California. Of 26,089,067 bushels of wheat produced in the State in 1872, 2,909,009 bushels were produced in Stantianus county.

Adulterations of milk in Illinois are likely to fare very badly if the revised criminal code is adopted. One of its provisions is that whoever adulterates any milk with water, chalk, or other substance, or sells such milk, shall be confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding \$500.

A Nebraska journal invitingly says: "Who says farmers can't get rich in this State? Fifteen years ago a young man came to the State, without a dollar in the world. Last week he went out of the State carrying with him the sum of one dollar and thirty-eight cents, the savings of fifteen years of frugal life. Come West, young man, come West!"

Here is the opinion of a Detroit "count": "Law is law," nussed his honor, as he adroitly removed the coat from a mammoth unknuckled peasant, and dropped the kernel where it would do the most good. "A man may be a murderer, and you may have a thousand witnesses that he is a murderer, but you can't convict him of stealing a wood-saw because he is a murderer."

A Memphis paper notices the departure from that city of Captain Bob Lawler, a conductor on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, who comes to New Orleans to participate in the festivities of Mardi Gras. The paper adds: "We commend him to our contemporaries as a young man worthy of their attention and confidence, particularly as he is quite verdant, and on his first trip from home."

Thackeray had a nose of most peculiar shape, as may be seen by his portraits. The bridge was very low, and the nostrils extremely well developed. On one occasion, at a party where Douglas Jerrold was present, it was mentioned that Mr. Thackeray's religious opinions were unorthodox, and that a lady of his acquaintance was doing her best to convert him to Romanism. "To Romanism!" exclaimed Jerrold; "let us hope she will begin with his nose."

A Quakeress, jealous of her husband, watched his movements, and actually, one morning, discovered the trunk kissing and hugging the servant girl. Broadbent was not long in discovering the face of his wife, as she peeped through the half open door, and rising with all the coolness of a General, thus addressed her: "Betsey, thee had better quit peeping, or else thee will cause a disturbance in the family."

The prices paid to trappers and hunters for furs in the Northwest are nearly three times as high as a few years ago. In Montana many who had quit the business for more remunerative employment have again started in pursuit of the beaver, muskrat, fox, weasel and wolf. The high prices seem to be caused more by an increase of demand than a falling off in the supply, for the rivers, creeks and mountains of Montana abound with game valuable for pelts.

News was received by telegraph last night that the President had retired Brigadier General Amos B. Eaton, who has been for the past ten years at the head of the Commissary Department of the army. General Eaton is a native of New York, and entered the army from West Point forty-eight years ago. He was a captain in the Second Infantry twenty-two years, during which time he saw active service in Florida and in Mexico. He was transferred to the Commissary Department in 1851. At the time he was retired he was by several years the senior officer on active duty in the army, an honor which is now transferred to Major Hunt, of the Pay Department.

MARDI GRAS. This annual festival, which delights the children and makes children of grown folks, is again upon us, and gives promise of its usual riotous gaiety. That it has so long without the influence of American genius, which is sober and utilitarian, shows that it possesses some vital elements of attraction stronger than mere custom, for though it could never have sprung up among a race other than Celtic or Latin origin, it is eagerly enjoyed by all brought within its exhilarating influence.

What is this attraction? How is it that grave middle-aged men, absorbed in the harassing cares of life, are willing to throw aside their serious avocations for this day, and either play the fool themselves or enjoy the foolery of others?

Some have attributed the character of unbridled gaiety which marks this day to the artificial management or kind consideration of the ancient Church which sought by endowing it with unbounded license, to reconcile her children to the restraint and privation of the forty days of Lent which immediately follow it. But in Great Britain, before the Reformation, the eve of Ash Wednesday was kept as a day of penance and preparation for Lent as its name, Shrove Tuesday, indicated. It is still so kept by pious Catholics all over the world. Mardi Gras (Fat Tuesday)—its French name—points to a totally different view of its uses, and a totally different national character in those so naming it. Instead of the spiritual preparation of confession, it suggests the very earthly one of crowding into these twenty-four hours as much feasting and worldly enjoyment as possible.

In Rome, where this sportive method of keeping it originated, it was most probably the old pagan feast of the Saturnalia, Christianized, as were many of the heathen deities and temples, and transferred to spring. New Orleans inherited from its Southern European origin this idea of a carnival—*carne vale*—farewell to meat—and, except during the war and a few years subsequent thereto, has always kept Mardi Gras as a day of general license, given up to masking and mummery.

In saying, however, that it has withstood the utilitarian spirit of American character, we must do so with a modification; which is, that although this spirit has not, as yet, abolished the customary observance of the day, it has influenced the nature of its pageantry. Instead of a mere congregation of maskers, given up to jollity, as in former times, the processions of to-day have methodized their mirth, with an eye to business, as may be seen by the numerous advertising vans which now form so important a part of the show. The evening pageant, however, under the charge of the Mystic Krewe, still retains its primitive character. It is a rich and elegant display, manifesting taste and liberality—long may it remain so. The royal train of Rex, above mentioned, is of a more mixed nature, yet for the time he is a veritable king; and the whole town, gentle and simple, grave and gay, does homage to him—willing homage—for the most part, springing from that element in human nature which makes the wisest of us sometimes long to lay aside his wisdom for a while. "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men." This being so, it is perhaps well to have one day set apart for so salutary a purpose as a general indulgence in frolic. It may leave us the steeper for the rest of the year. Therefore, we say, reign Rex, reign Consul! Let strangers flock to our city to participate in our Carnival gaieties, and while they help us to play the fool, may they pay well for the privilege. Since fun and frolic follow, for this day at least, let us exclaim with the melancholy Jaques, "Merry's your only wealth!"

A RAT'S NEST. If we trace what they call "politics" to their source it will be found to consist in the fees and places under the city government, and under the shells, clerks and justices elected by the people. This science of politics consists in a combination of all candidates to raise money for the campaign. The excellent ethical expectations upon the people, in the shape of fees and commissions, being relied on to engage hundreds of persons in the noise and violence of the approaching municipal elections.

Following the example of the Key Stone State the Legislature will order all these fees to be turned into the treasury and allot the officers a salary. This salary should be sufficient to secure the services of good men, but not enough to pay for the discharge of official duties by deputy. If these laws be faithfully enforced in New Orleans we predict a peaceful course of elections, because the salaries of these officers will not be sufficient to justify any one in doing a dishonest expedition to secure them.

It will be noted that the President and their organ, the Republican, are in opposition to Governor Kellogg, who proposes the consolidation of fees and substitution of salaries. The kind of reform touches the quick, and the Fusion organ wince. What is to become of "politics" if the city sheriffs, collectors, judges, clerks and constables can no longer enrich themselves or reward their followers? Where will be the possibility of discharging a few thousands "for electioneering purposes" on the collateral of a nomination? What becomes of the clubs and processions by torchlight, and musketry? What inducement to visit Baton Rouge for a ballot box stuffed or gaffed? The thing won't pay under the salary system. There will be peace. The Republican Legislature will not fail to see the importance of the measure. It is a bomb thrown into the Fusion magazine. It is the capture of their military chest. It will disband and disband the Fusion army, and with conquest will come reconstruction on a more stable basis. Repeat the fees and pay salaries. Believe the poor people, who are daily robbed by officers in the name of the law. Surround these officials with such a circle of pointed

penalties that they can not continue the exactions they now practice. Think of a constable entering the house of an ignorant person, to serve a summons in debt, telling that it was an execution, and demanding ten dollars as the price of leaving the furniture in the house!

Well may the Fusion organ wring and twist at this pungent remark. It fears to oppose, and yet hears the death knell of its unholy combination. Well may it denounce Governor Kellogg and his Legislature. Very natural that it should like a new election to leave things as they are. The present exorbitant exaction and licensed spoliation will give the city to the Fusionists. The Republican executive and Legislature which enact, and the City Council and Chamber of Commerce which have harmonized with and aided the Republican government in the great measure of peace and economy, will receive the plaudits of the present and of posterity for their wise and resolute policy. A great political rat's nest has been broken up, and the public relieved from much deprecation.

PAYING FOR THEIR FUN. This case comes to us from Thibodaux, and we comply with the request of the young gentlemen to give it room:

THIBODAUX, February 14, 1874. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: We send you a little extract taken from one of our little country "masonic skins" (the Thibodaux *Scotch*), headed "Concerts," and request you to give it room, in the way of a reply. As you will see we have been taken before the "Lord Mayor," and fined. In our reply, we ask what? We can answer the conundrum saying, because the party were a set of Republicans, who dared offend the ears of aristocratic Thibodaux, with a subtle, respectable Republican sneer. There can be no charge of riotous conduct or disorderly behavior attached to one of the party. It has been the custom of our town, from time without date, to now and then pass off an evening in this manner, and we have never before heard of a set of quiet serenaders being taken up and fined, and then more completely humiliated them, stick each of their names in a little paper, to fill up its columns. If there is any scandal in the matter, the spirit which led to the article must be it; but, if it is not sufficient, then we say to take up a poor widow, woman's child, the man, and then to tanalyze her, publish him, completes the measure.

We feel ashamed of the author of this piece, but when we remember the piece just its the family friends a party of festive youths, led by Mr. Louis A. Crozier, G. Robichaux, J. C. Holden, F. Verret, John McMaster and Alf Verret, organized an amateur serenading concert, and seated upon their high benches, drove around town for the purpose of a little practice, especially on high notes, and succeeded admirably. In fact, the evening's performance had such excellent effect upon the first four named, that it did not lose its soothing influence until mid-day on Monday, when they each walked into Judge Lewis' office and deposited \$2.00 in United States currency, for the use and benefit of the general fund of the corporation of Thibodaux. Whether this beneficent influence will have a charitable effect on the other three unmentioned songsters, who reside in the country, time and the watchful eyes of our town constable will develop and determine.

We fear our young friends have failed to make out their case. They do not come into court with clean hands. They admit having been guilty of conduct reproached by the municipal laws. At least they do not defend upon the ground that they were arrested and fined were illegal. The charge against them is that they were making such a noise and disturbance as to annoy quiet, peaceable people. No malice or wrong intent is set up against them. It is quite evident the young gentlemen were off on a bit of a lark—were having their fun—innocent enough, perhaps, but slightly annoying to quiet people who wanted to sleep.

The defense that the young gentlemen were Republicans and singing Republican songs is not a good one. They should recollect that ours is a law observing party, one whose every interest demands a faithful observance of all the rules established by competent authority. We confess to a fondness for Republican songs, especially when well sung and in season, but cheerfully concede the right to others to object to them. Our young friends should recollect that their well known character as good Republicans gave "aristocratic Thibodaux" the right to expect the very best sort of conduct from them. The "poor widow woman's child" can not well be permitted to file a special plea of exemption in such a case, as he was not driven into the serenading business by any reason growing out of his orphanage or poverty. We sympathize with the young gentlemen, of course, but do not see that the printing of their names in the *Scotch* added to the publicity of the occasion, as in a little town like Thibodaux everybody is well known, and the names of the lively young serenaders were in all mouths the next morning.

Sing your legal ballads, young gentlemen, whenever a fitting occasion presents itself, and enjoy yourselves in innocent pastime as much as you please; but remember to keep on the safe side of the law, and conduct yourselves in such a manner that you will not be obliged to seek special favors of Judge Lewis for the town constable. These officers have sworn to do their duty, and they ought to be encouraged and assisted by you in the performance, even though it puts you to a little temporary inconvenience. The best men have always yielded cheerfully to the law.

A HINT TO MACHONER. The President of France, like the two Napoleons, likes to keep his hand on the public pulse. He probably wishes to know so far as he goes, hence he resorts to the old Latin device of a plebiscite. Mr. Rocher, an eminent French political writer, has published a letter re-iterating that a popular vote be taken to determine whether the republic shall be maintained or a monarchy established when MacMahon's presidential term expires. We believe this term has yet a little more than six years to run, which suggests the suspicion that the ruler of France is either ambitious or dubious of his popularity. It may be a little premature to ask a nation so mercenary as that of the French to decide six years in advance upon such a question, as it is certainly

a piece of folly to expect them to abide by the decision. We suspect, therefore, that the object sought to be gained is less remote in point of time than has been admitted. Evidently those who originated the idea of a popular election expect the people to vote for a monarchy. The next proposition will be stated thus: The nation having thus decided upon a monarchy, it may as well be established now as at a future date. Then a plebiscite would be proposed to find out whether the people wanted MacMahon to be the monarch or not, and thus the old practice of gaining the summit of power by easy stages and gradual approaches would be repeated. It looks as though MacMahon wants to know whether he is to wear the crown by consent of the people, or by force.

However this may be, we have a valuable suggestion to make to him, for which, of course, we make no charge. If he will send over to this State and import a few of our adepts at holding elections he may have almost any result he wants. We can furnish him a full set, from the chief organizer down to ballot stuffers and box changers. We have experts who are ready to hear that vote is for Brown, and straightway put it down to the credit of Smith. If the French ruler will employ our supervisors of 1872, and give them full charge of these proposed plebiscites, we will guarantee perfect satisfaction, or no charge. The French people, being unaccustomed to voting much, would never be able to detect the frauds as we did in this State. Besides, the supervisors would have a powerful friend at the head of the government.

ACTION! ACTION! ACTION! Since Governor Kellogg sent his messages and accompanying bills to the Legislature, providing for reforms in our city government, a feeling of hopefulness has sprung up in the public mind such as has not existed for many months past. The almost certain prospect of the reduction of taxes, State and city, nearly one-third, is a silver lining to the heavy cloud which has overshadowed them so long, that a feeling of positive cheerfulness and hope is taking the place of that marked apathy and indifference to the future which heretofore prevailed, and which has so often been sadly commented upon by visitors and those of our own people who are watchful for the public weal.

An excellent sign of improvement is to be found in the fact that wealthy and largely interested citizens are daily to be found attending the sessions of the General Assembly, watching the course of legislation, and urging the passage of bills of public importance. Their presence exercises a conservative tendency, and we hope to see the attendance of interested taxpayers largely augmented, for there are few members indeed, who have not aspirations for the future, and who will not strive with double earnestness to deserve the good opinions of the people, when thus supported and encouraged, than when left to the belief that their most deserving efforts are treated with scorn or indifference.

The "city bills," as they are known, are followed, however, by all classes with careful attention, and their prompt passage into laws will seemly bind to the Republican party great numbers of citizens who have acted against us heretofore because of a prejudiced belief that "no good could come out of Nazareth." Therefore, for political reasons, as well as for the more influential one that it is right, just and necessary, we hope that the relief prayed for will be promptly accorded, in order that all anxiety and uncertainty may be forever laid to rest. These laws, with the funding bill, will prove a glorious record for our legislators to go before the people with next fall.

THE NATION'S CENTENNIAL. Ex-Governor Patton, of Alabama, a member of the centennial board of finance, has arrived in the city, bringing letters of introduction to Governor Kellogg and other prominent Louisianians. Governor Patton recently addressed the Legislature of Mississippi on the subject of the proposed celebration of the hundredth anniversary of American independence, and is desirous of conferring with our Legislature and people on this interesting topic. Accordingly, a joint resolution has been passed by both houses inviting him to address the General Assembly, and a committee appointed to settle the preliminary arrangements. We learn from Governor Patton that Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, will be the most convenient time for him, as he wishes to return to Mobile on the evening of that day. It is, therefore, likely the committee appointed to confer with him will fix the above hour for the address. Hon. John Lynch, a member of the managing committee from this State, Governor C. C. Andros, and other public-spirited gentlemen, have taken an interest in this matter, and we hope to see a suitable response on the part of the whole people.

Carpenter's election bill, as it comes to us in an official form, contains in the preamble an assertion that all the election returns and the official counts were fraudulent. Yet it remains in office all the parish and municipal officers, who hold by virtue of these same counts. If one class of officers are in power through fraud in counting the ballots, all are who have their claims on these returns.

Mr. Carpenter also provides for the election of a superintendent of elections, an office unknown to the laws of Louisiana. It is possible the great Wisconsin reformer means the State supervisor of registration; but this is not an elective office under our statutes, and Congress would hardly assume to interfere so far in the affairs of a sovereign State as to create or change the laws regulating the personnel of its government. In fact, a careful perusal of the bill will convince any thoughtful man that the fears of our friends and the hopes of our enemies had no good foundation in this measure. Did not Carpenter, perhaps, know this when framing it?

THE COLLEGE SCRAP.

We hope no conflict of interest will be permitted to interfere with the formal acceptance by the State of the land scrip given by the general government for educational purposes. One or two bills are now pending in the General Assembly, and if not acted upon during the present session this liberal endowment will be lost entirely to Louisiana. Of course the application of the funds is of great consequence, and one of the bills has been prepared by the State Superintendent and other gentlemen, after careful thought and study of the interests involved. This, we are now inclined to think, should pass as the best means presented for the disposal of the fund, but whatever the Senators and Representatives may determine upon in regard to it, we hope they will not fail to cover the main point now pressing in the case, viz: The saving to our school interests of this important donation.

A QUIETUS. United States Marshal Packard, now in Washington, telegraphs that the "new election" programme of the Fusionists is entirely dead at the capital, and not the least hope for success is entertained by any of its advocates who understand the political situation.

From other sources we learn that the President has recently expressed emphatic disapproval of interference in this way with the affairs of our State. This, of itself, was sufficient to kill the scheme.

DIED: KELLY—On Monday morning, February 16, 1874, at half past two o'clock, Mrs. BRIDGET KELLY, aged sixty-three years, a native of County Roscommon, Ireland. Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her son, Peter Kelly, and sons-in-law, John Hart, James McCreary and William F. Norvell, are invited to attend the funeral, to be held at nine o'clock, from her late residence, No. 222 Basin street, between Julia and Girod streets.

FREE MARKETS. WARD COMMITTEE appointed by the President of the Mass Meeting, held on Saturday, the fourteenth, at the Mechanics Institute, by virtue of a resolution passed, to that effect, to invite them to see the members of the Senate, in the name of the people, to prevent the passage of the bill abolishing the free markets in the city of New Orleans, and to meet at the Mechanics' Institute on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the eighteenth instant, at 11 A. M. Felix Amiot, A. Digne, William Voss, A. Ringuet, P. King, Philippe Pjeaux, Captain Peter Joseph, V. Leclerc, Octave Bédier, George Paris, Captain Yaver, A. J. Dumont, and J. J. Dumont. By order of the President, F. BROUETT, Feb 17 12 p.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT, 139.....CANAL STREET.....139. Tours Buildings. Draws a pure and strong water than any other fountain in the United States. FREDERICKSON & HARTE, Feb 17 12 p.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES. THE FAVORITES THE WORLD OVER. No other Machine has ever equalled its sales and none have ever given the same. UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION! Call and examine for yourselves. Office and salesroom, No. 59 Canal Street.

FREE! FREE! 50,000 BUTTERICK & CO'S CATALOGUES OF WINTER FASHIONS. Ready for distribution, FREE. The "Metropolitan" published monthly, and containing all the latest novelties in dress, at \$2 a year, or 25c for a single copy. A full and complete assortment of BUTTERICK & CO'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS. Always on hand. Sent for club rates. Address, WILLIAM E. COOPER, Agent, Feb 17 12 p. No. 29 Canal street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, AND A FULL STOCK OF ALL ARTICLES Generally kept in our line. In fact, the MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT Ever offered to the public in the city of New Orleans, is now in store and for sale by FREDERICKSON & HARTE, 139.....Canal Street.....139. Tours Buildings. Among our numerous preparations we would draw the attention to our KNOXING COD LIVER OIL. Imported by ourselves and warranted pure. Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate Lime. Constantly prepared fresh, and therefore preferable to any imported from the North or Europe. PULMONIC CHERRY CORDON. Among Toilet Articles our favorite is Cologne WATER. Can not be overpraised in its fragrance and strength by its use in perfuming, and as to cosmetics we can safely recommend our SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. THE PURE Glycerine deprived of its irritating properties. LIND'S Glycerine SOAP. And the new preparation just introduced, GLYCERINE. THE GREAT HAIR RESTORER. Besides the above we have a full variety of French and English Perfumeries, Etc., SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS. And every article of the kind we can always send for.

VIOLET AND BUTTER WATER, Sold by Seltz, Congess, Hathorn, Gutzburg, and Blue Lake, Etc. 2. Colognes will be brought in and attended at the lowest rates. FREDERICKSON & HARTE, Feb 17 12 p. No. 129 Canal street.

M. K. C. The Reception Committee on the part of the New Orleans Convention respectfully informs parties attending the Festival at the Varieties Theatre, on TUESDAY, February 17, 1874, that the following arrangements will be observed: 1. Carriages will approach the Theatre from Granddieu street, and leave by Dryades street. 2. Seats on the first and second tiers are reserved exclusively for ladies and gentlemen who are not admitted. 3. The doors will be opened to the guests at 7 P. M., and will be closed on the arrival of the Krewes. 4. Guests are required to have their tickets in hand ready for delivery at the door, and they are notified that transferred tickets will be rejected. Feb 17

IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

BY THE LORD HIGH CHAMBERLAIN. The following Peers of the Realm, in waiting upon His Majesty, are hereby delegated to act as Royal Hosts at EXPOSITION PALACE, This Evening:

- His Grace the Duke of SUFFOLK. His Grace the Duke of DONCASTER. His Grace the Duke of VIKING. His Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE. His Grace the Duke of ORANGE. His Grace the Duke of OBERKIRCH. His Grace the Duke of WILMINGTON. His Grace the Duke of ARUNWATER. His Grace the Duke of LOCHRYAN. His Grace the Duke of RANSALIER. His Grace the Duke of TRUTONIA. His Grace the Duke of ANTHRACITE. His Grace the Duke of COBLENZ. His Grace the Duke of MIDDLESEX. His Grace the Duke of GRAVIER. His Grace the Duke of CORK. His Grace the Duke of RICHMOND. His Grace the Duke of MADRID. His Grace the Duke of SOMERSET. His Grace the Duke of PARIS. His Grace the Duke of BULL LUN. His Grace the Duke of WESTCHRIST. His Grace the Duke of TRADESMAN. His Grace the Duke of ANTHESTER. His Grace the Duke of CATALONIA. Carriages will approach from Julia street, both in taking up and sitting down. Tickets strictly personal, and not transferable. Costume de Bal de Bayagan. By order of the King, BATHURST, Lord High Chamberlain, Carnival Palace, February 17, 1874. Feb 17 12 p.

NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 16, 1874. The following lines of the different Street Rail Road Companies will run on Mardi Gras until 4 A. M., every fifteen minutes after a quarter past twelve o'clock, charging TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per passenger for each hour: Magazine, Carrollton, Jackson, Claiborne, Common, Esplanade, Canal (at station only), St. Charles, Annunciation, Callesse and Baronne, French Market, Bourbon and Royal. Feb 17 12 p.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 15, 1874. I hereby acknowledge the receipt of five thousand dollars, paid me this day by Messrs. Burts & McNeil, General Agents of SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Memphis, Tennessee, in full for amount of policy No. 596, CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, upon life of my beloved father, GEORGE DOUGLASS, 887. JOHN H. WILSON, Feb 17 12 p. CORA H. WILSON.

BUY YOUR PIANOS AND ORGANS AT GRUNEWALD'S, GRUNEWALD HALL, NO. 12 BARONNE STREET. BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS. CHEAPEST PRICES. EASTERN TERMS. CARBON STOCK. In the city and the South. Musical Instruments and Music. At wholesale and retail. No. 129 Canal street.

LEIGHTON IS HERE NOW. And will be happy to take your measure. SHIRTS A SPECIALTY. Faithful Work and a Good Fit Guaranteed. At the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets. Feb 17 12 p.

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. LEIGHTON'S. Feb 17 12 p.

NEW GLOVES—NEW NECK-WEAR, FOR MARDI GRAS. ATTRACTIONS IN OUR CITY ARE INVITED AT B. T. WALSHIE'S. Feb 17 12 p.

SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS OF THE LATEST STYLES. At Moderate Prices for Cash. B. T. WALSHIE, No. 110 Canal street, Near St. Charles street. N. B.—A woman, a large assortment of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR of all sizes at low prices for cash. Feb 17 12 p.

CARPET AND OILCLOTH WAREHOUSE, ELKIN & CO., 168.....Canal Street.....168. Velvet and Brussels CARPETING, in new and elegant styles. Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, at extremely low prices. OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Feb 17 12 p.

SPECIAL TO TAXPAYERS. We are paying STATE and CITY TAXES on liberal terms. Have STATE WARRANTS for sale at market price. JOHN KLEIN & CO., 65 1/2 to 70, No. 53 Canal street, front office. Feb 17 12 p.

DR. O. R. LANG, OCUKLIST, Has removed his office to No. 217 Camp street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, across from the St. Louis Hotel. Feb 17 12 p.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU. 95.....Canal Street.....95. SHOPPING. Careful description for Ladies and Dealers on order from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insure a good saving to customers. CROQUIS and SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGRIDGE, Feb 17 12 p.

127.....CANAL STREET.....127. PIFFETS! PIFFETS! PIFFETS! CLEARING OUT SALE. OF BALANCE OF HOLIDAY IMPORTATIONS. I am selling, at greatly reduced prices, the stock remaining, specially imported for Christmas and New Year holidays consisting of: TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Wagons, Carts, Violinopes, Buggies, Toy Boxes, Mechanical Toys, etc. Dressing Cases for Ladies and gentlemen; Work Boxes, Work Baskets, Handkerchiefs, Musical Albums and Paper Statues. Toilet Sets, Vases, Sundry, etc., etc. The largest stock on hand ever imported into the city. Buttons and Button Moulds, Trimmings, Pringles, Ribbons, Silk and Buckram Gloves, Neck Ties, etc. Feb 17 12 p.

Candles, Fruits, Chocolate. Only a small lot of the favorite French Candies, Preserved Fruits and Jellies left, and a few cases of Chocolate, in cakes and drops, for the celebration of the Centennial of the Republic of France, are now on hand. Orders received for Flags, Banners, Ribbons, Scarfs, Buttons, etc., and executed at short-notice at reasonable prices. Feb 17 12 p.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE KING OF THE CARNIVAL. EDICT XVII. To All to Whom these Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

In honor of HIS MOST BLESSED MAJESTY'S safe return to his Royal Capital, and in appreciation of the true and unwavering allegiance so signally manifested by his loving subjects, A GRAND STATE PAGEANT is hereby ordered and decreed. Said Pageant will consist of FOUR GRAND DIVISIONS OF MASKERS, marshaled under chosen subjects of the Crown, and commanded by the Right Honorable THE EARL MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE.

THE ARRIVAL. The arrival of His Majesty and the Surrender of the Keys of the City, at 12 M. on the morning of Tuesday, the 16th inst., will be celebrated by a salute of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, after which His Majesty will grant a brief audience to Ladies and the DUKES OF THE REALM, at the City Hall. At and given signal, three divisions of the STABLE OF YEOMANRY, THE LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF THE GUILDS and the LORD OF THE UN-ATTACHED, together with their respective suits, will immediately proceed to and take possession of the points heretofore assigned as the right of their respective divisions. In the manner outlined in the regulations annexed to this edict, and in the hold in their several commands, subject to the orders of the Right Honorable THE EARL MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE.

HOW THE PAGEANT WILL FORM. The formation of the Four Grand Divisions is hereby ordered and decreed as follows: The First Division. Comprising all Maskers on Foot, will form in sections of four on the south side of Canal street, right resting on Royal, with line extending toward the Lake, and will be commanded by the LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF YEOMANRY.

The Second Division. Comprising all Masked Horsemen, will form in sections of four on the north side of Canal street, right resting on Royal, with line extending toward the Lake, and will be commanded by the MASTER OF THE HORSE.

The Third Division. Comprising all Maskers in Vehicles, of any and every description, will form on the south side of Canal street, right resting on Royal, with line extending toward the river and up Camp street. It will be commanded by the LORD HIGH SHERIFF OF THE GUILDS.

The Fourth Division. Comprising all stragglers late comers, provided for, and all subjects not elsewhere herein covered, will form on the north side of Canal street, right resting on Royal, with line extending toward the river and will be commanded by the LORD OF THE UN-ATTACHED.

HOW THE PAGEANT WILL MOVE. At precisely one o'clock a salute of ten guns will be fired at the foot of Granddieu street by the command section of Persian Artillery, when the King, Court and Military Escort will take up the line of march on the south side of Canal street, to the intersection of St. Charles, and up that street. When the left of the King's Division will move into line. When its left shall have passed Canal street, the FIRST DIVISION will move into line. When its left shall have passed Canal street, the SECOND DIVISION will move into line. When its left shall have passed Canal street, the THIRD DIVISION will move into line. The FOURTH DIVISION will next take up its order.

ORDER OF PROCESSION. MOUNTED HERALDS. MAJ. GEN. ARMY. TRIUMPHAL CAR. Platoon of Police under command of Brigadier General A. S. Badger, commanding Hottel Brigade, and escorting his Majesty, will precede the procession of peace of the King of the Carnival. THE SHARPS OF PRELATA. THE STANDARD of St. Rex. DUKES OF THE REALM. Music.

THE ROYAL ARMY. The French and Prussian. PURSUIVANTS. THE CROWN and ROYAL REGALIA. His Most Puissant Majesty THE KING OF THE CARNIVAL. THE COLLECTOR OF ST. REX. EXECUTIONER. Music.

HERALDS. KING BOABBE, EL CHICO, ALHAMBRA COURT. The King's Chamberlain, accompanied by a Escort, consisting of a picked squadron of His Majesty's Ninety-Second Lancers, known as the King's Own. THE BELLS GRAS. Music.

First Division. Commanded by Lord High Constable of Yeomanry. Music. ALL FOOT MASKERS. Second Division. Commanded by the Master of the Horse. Music. ALL MOUNTED MASKERS. Third Division. Commanded by the Lord High Sheriff of the Guilds. ALL MISCELLANEOUS MASKERS. Squadron of Police.

ROUTE OF MARCH. Up St. Charles street, passing Throil Circle on the east side of First street, through Throil Circle to the east side of Magazine to Callesse to Camp, to Granddieu, to St. Louis, to Royal, to Girod, to Canal, out by Granddieu street, to the south side, by the City Hall, where His Majesty will give place to the King's subjects and dismiss them to their own enjoyments, after which the King will proceed to Exposition Palace, where he will give place to the King's subjects, and dismiss them to their own enjoyments, after which he will proceed to the honor and glory of his Majesty, and dismiss them to their own enjoyments.

GENERAL ORDERS. 1. All places of business, both public and private are hereby ordered to be closed, and all traffic suspended, from one o'clock until the end of the pageant. 2. All houses, streets, squares, and public places, are ordered to be decorated with flags, bunting, and other festive ornaments, and to be kept in the highest state of cleanliness. 3. Owners and drivers of public conveyances, and of all other vehicles, are ordered to be ready to receive the King's subjects, and to be prepared