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THE CARNIVAL.

REX AND HIS FOLLOWERS

DAY AND NIGHT PROCESSIONS

THE MISTICK KREWE OF COMUS

MOMUS AND TERPSICHORE

Merry making carnivals have been observed from time immemorial. The heathen originals had little significance except as they were occasions for general mirth making, pleasure and feasting, and among the ancient Greeks and Romans they were carried to excess. More rational amusements came with Christian civilization. In the New World the carnival festivals have only been successfully transplanted in New Orleans. The day observed here as a carnival time is Mardi Gras, or Fat Tuesday, preceding Ash Wednesday, and the beginning of Lent. In former years there was no system or order of the movements of masquers, and all enjoyed their opportunities according to individual inclinations. In 1872 the King of the Carnival first visited this section of the country, and brought order out of the chaos of fun. He assumed absolute control of all affairs of the city, and commanded the highest and lowest in office to do his bidding. He proved a gracious ruler, and the people became his willing subjects.

The festival of yesterday was one of unusual importance. Warwick, the Earl Marshal of the Empire, had arrived a week since, and issued his proclamation directing the order of the pageant in the King's honor. Lord High Chamberlain Bathurst had also been here for some weeks, perfecting arrangements for the reception of his royal master. His majesty arrived in the city on Monday, attended by officers of his household, and was received with becoming honors.

The event of yesterday was the grand state pageant, marshaled by faithful subjects, chosen for their many virtues and soldierly bearing, and commanded by the King in person, whose age did not prevent him from joining in the festival. The pageant was composed of five grand divisions. It formed on Canal street, and took up the order of march through the principal streets soon after eleven o'clock in the forenoon, according to the royal edict.

The first division was under the immediate direction of the courtly Earl Marshal, surrounded by his suite, preceded and followed by officers and troops of the imperial guard. A mounted herald led the way; then came a platoon of mounted police commanded by Brigadier General W. F. Loan, and officers of his staff. A triumphal car followed, bearing the shield and royal coat of arms and banner, in charge of twenty faithful knights. The Earl Marshal came next, surrounded by heralds, the aides and suite of the First Lord Marshal, and ensignia of rank. The Thirteenth Infantry band furnished music for this division. The imperial guard proper consisted of a brigade of educated soldiers, whose faces bore a striking resemblance to those of the boys of our high schools. They wore British-American uniforms of red coats and blue pants. This brigade numbered about 400 strong. It marched in platoons, officered according to regulations of infantry service. These soldiers marched with precision, and excited many favorable comments along the route. The High School brigade was under the immediate command of Brigadier General J. L. Cross, Colonel Warren Easton, Major George B. Loud and other officers of the brigade staff, mounted, and marching to the music of a royal drum corps.

The second division brought the King himself. He was preceded by mounted heralds, the Second Lord Marshal and suite, royal musicians, knights, the Lord High Constable of the realm, mace bearers, and favorites of the household, and a Persian legion of war, worn and swarthy veteran soldiers as escort. The King was seated on a throne, surrounded by attendants, all drawn by six white horses. A detachment of marines, from the war vessel Canonicus, followed and also the court of Rex, foreign ambassadors and prisoners of war. The royal executioner came next with his ax, and assistants bearing the block of death on a platform on which were seen several decapitated heads. A squadron of knights brought up the rear of the division.

The third division was headed by the Third Lord Marshal and his aides. A military band enlivened the scene with music, and then came centurions in Roman chariots, Christian knights and heralds. Then came on an elevated stall a mammoth white ox, the bœuf gras offering, which had been fatted for the sacrifice at the royal stock yards. Following was the Holy Arcas, Isis on her throne, high priests and choristers, burning incense. These were followed by Anthony and Cleopatra on the throne of Egypt, Egyptian ladies in palanquins borne on the shoulders of men walking; Pan and Satyr on a car; attendants following in palanquins and chariots, and mounted warriors.

The fourth division, under command of the Fourth Lord Marshal, included a motley throng of maskers on foot and in carriages, and representing burlesque characters and caricatures, according to the taste of the actors in the merry-making parade.

The Fifth Lord Marshal, with many aides, had charge of the fifth division, including maskers on horseback and the advertising vans of loyal tradesmen.

The pageant in motion extended over a space of nearly three miles, and called forth thousands of people in every square of the streets through which it passed. Sidewalks and balconies were crowded. To describe fully incidents of interest along the route, and to mention all of the gay trimmings and decorations of houses and stores would require columns of space. The jolly figure of Pickwick appeared in front of the Pickwick Club, the rooms of which were handsomely decorated in front. The Edwards mansion on Camp street, the residences of Commodore Norton, Judge Steele and others were tastefully decorated with many flags, and drapings of yellow and royal purple. The Boston Club house and many Carondelet street offices wore a festive look. The house of the New Orleans Club, on Canal street, with stores on each side, and the theatres and public places, wore generally a holiday look. And so the day passed, and our people and the hosts of strangers found entertainment and pleasure such as can only be found in New Orleans on Mardi Gras day.

THE MISTICK KREWE OF COMUS.

At night the crowd was still greater, concentrated in anticipation of a street pageant by a mysterious society which annually comes from nobody knows where, and goes back as it comes, under cover of the night in a cloud of mystery. The spectators were amply rewarded for waiting and our visitors for coming here, for soon after the earth had been covered with the sable mantle of night, came into view the famous Mistick Krewe of Comus.

This organization has preserved the secret of its membership for nearly twenty years, appearing only on Mardi Gras nights. They flash out in a blaze of glory, are seen for an hour and disappear, leaving wonder and admiration in the trail of the pageant, and curiosity as to the identity of the actors in masquerade. The displays of the Krewe are talked of in all parts of the Union, and, according to a Boston writer, "are worth crossing a continent to see."

The Krewe first appeared on the streets of New Orleans on the evening of February 24, 1857. The characters then represented were drawn from Milton's "Paradise Lost."

The next display was February 17, 1858, when was seen the "Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Mythology."

On the eighth of March, 1859, the Krewe treated the expectant throng to traditional characters of "Twelth Night, or the Courtly Pageant of Misrule."

February 21, 1860, a most expensive and artistic pageant was seen, representing "American History." There were fifteen cars, mounted in imitation of blocks of granite, on which were living statues representing groups of eminent men, from Christopher Columbus to statesmen like Clay, Calhoun and Webster.

Another pageant was given on the thirteenth of February, 1861. The tableaux represented "Scenes from Life," in four divisions, childhood, youth, manhood and old age. There were seen infant and nurse, the wee thing and its cradle; the boy and boyish things; the youth and his tempters; the man with his virtues and vices; age with blessings and curses, according to rewards of good or ill-spent lives. This was the last procession before the terrible civil war which for five years denied all places from masquerade, and strangely enough the picture closing the pageant of 1861 was a shrouded skeleton, a masker representing Death. How many brave young men who witnessed that pageant then—when the air was already filled with rumors of war—went away to meet real death on distant fields of battle, can never be known; but those who survived all still remember the grim spectacle.

A hiatus of four years intervened in the representations of the Krewe, a period crowded with events which should never have occurred, when hand was lifted against hand, and American men met by millions and spilled the blood of each other. The wounds of pride and feeling and body were too terrible, and they have been too slowly healing. The record has been written on fields scarred by trenches, forts and crooked lines of earthworks; it has been written in desolate homes, on marble slabs holding dear names, on the consecrated sod of unknown soldiers' graves.

But life would be unendurable if hearts must always bleed, and so the Krewe walked again on the thirteenth of February, 1866. There were seen that year fanciful groupings, denominated "The Past, the Present, the Future, and the Court of Comus."

March 5, 1867, was seen "The Triumph of Epicurus," a comical subject for picturing.

In 1868, February 25, came a representative of "The Senses."

On the ninth of February, 1869, the Krewe represented the pageant of "Lallah Rooke" in great splendor.

The next procession was March 1, 1870, when the figures represented the "History of Louisiana."

In 1871 another poetical subject was handsomely treated, representing Spencer's "Faerie Queen."

The Mardi Gras of 1872 brought in review "The Dreams of Homer."

February 25, 1873, were seen all manner of living things, to form which art followed imagination run riot. The pageant was called "The Darwinian Theory."

On the seventeenth of February, 1874, the Krewe again exhibited an elaborate pageant representing "The Nations of the World," a female figure representing Europe, and seated on a white bull leading the van, the tableaus closing with a picture of the Arctic Queen seated on a throne of ice.

The Mardi Gras of 1875 passed without the usual celebration. The reason given for the omission was that political troubles put the desire of masquerade out of the minds of our people. The question need not be here discussed; but it is sufficient to know that the lapse of two years has brought back Carnival pleasures, follies if you will, with renewed zest, and the Mistick Krewe of Comus displayed last night a pageant which for elaborateness of properties, accuracy of dress and armor, according to the best known authorities, attention to detail, and evidence of studious historical research, has never been equalled by moving tableaus in the New or Old World. The subject was

"Four Thousand Years of Sacred History."

The period embraced was from the creation of the world to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. The characters represented—one hundred and ten in number—were all drawn from Biblical records, with the exception of those of the final tableau, and the eras were arranged in dates after the lights of the Jewish Usherian chronology. There were in all twenty-three representations of the most characteristic and striking description. In the beginning came—

TABLEAU NO. 1

The Garden of Eden.—The scene was semi-tropical, luxurious in fruit and vegetation. Adam and Eve were seen reclining on a grassy mound, apparently in conversation. In the foreground were lying down together a lion and a lamb; in the distance was a buck deer quietly contemplating the scene. Entwined in the branches of a tree was seen a glittering serpent. Eve held in her hand an apple, which was extended toward Adam. All of our troubles commenced there, those that have disturbed and wrought evil in all society of all ages, from the picnic in the first garden down to Plymouth Church festivals, and the picture was silently and eagerly scanned.

TABLEAU NO. 2.

Noah Leaving the Ark.—The text was Genesis viii., 18. The time, according to Jewish chronology, was Anno Mundi (in the year of the world) 1657. The mountains of Ararat were represented. Noah, with his three sons, Shem, Ham and Japhet, and their wives, and following them various animal, were leaving the Ark through an opening in the side. The skeletons of human beings who had been drowned by the flood were lying about, and Noah and his family, the first navigators, were masters of the desolate situation.

TABLEAU NO. 3.

Babel—The Confusion of Tongues.—Text: Genesis xi., 7. Anno Mundi 1757. The central object was the Tower of Babel. Around it were bricks, stones, mortar beds and tools in confusion, with the architect, master builders, master masons, overseers and hod carriers in attitudes of astonishment at not being able to understand the different languages each were speaking.

TABLEAU NO. 4.

Abraham's Sacrifice.—Text: Genesis xxii., 10. Anno Mundi 2132. The picture was a wild mountain scene in the land of Moriah, a place Abraham afterwards called Jehovah-jireh. An altar built of rough stones and covered with wood was seen. On one side of the altar was the boy Isaac. His father stood with the sacrificial knife in his hand, and appears to have just discovered the ram which was seen caught by the horns in the thicket of bushes in rear of the altar.

TABLEAU NO. 5.

Jacob's Blessing.—Text: Genesis xxvii., 30. Anno Mundi 2225. The scene was pastoral in surroundings. Isaac, blind and old, was seated in the foreground. Jacob, having received the blessing intended for Esau, was leaving his father's presence. Esau appeared in the foreground, returning from the hunt with venison for his father. Rebekah, wife and mother, was seen near by, apparently observing with conflicting emotions the success of her plan for securing the blessing for her handsome and favorite son.

TABLEAU NO. 6.

Joseph Interpreting Pharaoh's Dream.—Text: Genesis xli., 25. Anno Mundi, 2259. Pharaoh, King of Egypt, was seen seated on his throne, surrounded by the high officers of his court, assembled for the unusual purpose of hearing an interpretation of the King's dream of the seven kine and seven ears of corn, by the Hebrew youth held as a prisoner by the Egyptians. Joseph appears as if hastily brought from a dungeon, and stood in front of the King as if explaining the significance of the dream. The costumes, decorations and furniture were strictly Egyptian, and according to the epoch.

TABLEAUX NO. 7.

Finding of Moses.—Text: Exodus ii., 5. Anno Mundi 2433. This beautiful picture was semi-tropical, representing a river, with marshy border. The figures were Pharaoh's daughter, Princess of Egypt, with her lady attendants, all richly costumed, and also the infant Moses, in the ark of bulrushes in the water. The princess had copied the babe, and one of her maids was in the act of taking the ark from the water.

TABLEAU NO. 8.

Worship of the Golden Calf.—Text: Exodus xxxii., 19. Anno Mundi 2513. This was an effective picture, representing a camp scene at the foot of the mountain Sinai. During the absence of Moses, Aaron and other priests had made and set up for worship a golden calf. The figure of worship was seen on a high altar surrounded by priests, men and women, and dancing girls. In the back ground Moses was seen descending from the mountains, having thrown down and broken the tables of stone. The venerable patriarch, with snowy beard and flowing robes, appears as a living rebuke to the idolatrous worshippers.

TABLEAU NO. 9.

Dedication of the Altar.—Text: Numbers viii., 12. Anno Mundi 2514. The magnificent altar represented in the animated picture was that set up by Moses for the offerings of the princes of the tribes of Israel. It stood three cubits high, five long and five broad, having horns at the four corners. A fire was burning on the top of the altar, which was surrounded by officiating Levites. Among others stood Nahshon, son of Amminidab, of the tribe of Judah. He made the offerings of the first day, and the altar was surrounded with his gifts of gold and silver vessels, spoons, oil and incense, with peace offerings of kids and lambs.

TABLEAU NO. 10.

Joshua Commanding the Sun and Moon to Stand Still.—Text: Joshua x., 12. Anno Mundi 2554. This dramatic picture represented Joshua, the successor of Moses, mounted on a chariot drawn by two horses. He was surrounded by soldiers of Israel. All personages of the group were attentively regarding the sun. Seeing him in that striking attitude it was easy to imagine hearing Joshua say, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Aijalon."

TABLEAU NO. 11.

Jerusalem Taken by the Jews.—Text, Judges i, 7. Anno Mundi 2561. The figures represented soldiers and general officers of Judah, with their prisoners. Among the latter was Adoni-bezek, a wicked King of Jerusalem. This enemy of the house of Judah had mercilessly prosecuted the war, and boasted of having cut off the thumbs and great toes of three score and ten kings. The moment of the picture was where Adoni-bezek had himself suffered a like mutilation of body after his capture, and says "As I have done, so God hath requited me." Judah was seen in the picture mounted on a horse of life size, caparisoned with the trappings of war, and after his victory over the Canaanites.

TABLEAU NO. 12.

Samuel Hewing Agag in Pieces.—Text I. Samuel xv., 33. Anno Mundi 2815. The scene represented Saul, King of Israel, seated on his throne, attended by officers of the court. In front of Saul stood the prophet Samuel, holding in his hand a heavy broad sword, as if about to carve the King of the Amalekites. Agag, as king, had headed the Amalekite rebellion. The Lord had directed Saul to destroy the entire tribe, King and all; but when Saul had overcome the tribe his purpose of annihilation weakened, and he spared the life of Agag. Samuel was stern and dutiful, so loyal that he knew nothing of compromise and amnesty. In the name of the Lord he rebuked Saul, and had Agag brought before him. The Scripture says "Agag came unto him delicately." It is certain that he did not so depart, for the text makes Samuel say: "As thy sword hath made women childless, so shall thy mother be childless among women." And "Samuel hewed Agag in pieces before the Lord in Gilgal." The speech was short, the action decisive. The figures, costumes, groupings and attitudes made an effective picture.

TABLEAU NO. 13.

"Thou art the Man."—Text: II. Samuel, xii., 7. Anno Mundi 2970. David had been made King of Israel; he was rich and powerful; he had wives and lands, and all things to gratify his wishes man should want. Yet he coveted the wife of Uriah, and slew him to obtain her. Nathan came before the King and related the parable of the poor and rich man; one had numerous flocks and herds, the other had but one poor little lamb that lay in his bosom, his only friend, and that the rich man took from him. The story greatly incensed David, and at thought of the injustice he said that he who had done that should surely die. And Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man!" The dramatic picture shown represented King David on his throne surrounded by his court; in front stood the prophet, pointing at the King, as if speaking the words of the text.

TABLEAU NO. 14.

The Queen of Sheba's Visit to Solomon.—Text: I. Kings x, 2. Anno Mundi 3014. This was the most magnificent representation of the procession. It showed King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba seated in a practicable chariot drawn by twelve real and white horses, walking four abreast in the street, covered with royal trappings, preceded by a mounted herald, and standard bearer, and accompanied by officers of the court, making one of the grandest and most realistic views ever attempted in a street display.

TABLEAU NO. 15.

Shishak Spoileth Jerusalem.—Text: I. Kings xiv., 56. Anno Mundi 3031. By the connivance of King Rehboam, Shishak, King of Egypt, came up to Jerusalem and took away all the treasures of the king's house, and all the shields of gold which Solomon had made, replacing them with brass. The picture showed Shishak, surrounded by his officers and soldiers, amid the plunder of Solomon's Temple.

TABLEAU NO. 16.

The Miracle of Elisha.—Text: II. Kings, iii., 17. Anno Mundi 3049. The picture was a camp or forest scene. The figures were the prophet Elisha, King Jehosaphat of Judah, Jehoram of Israel, and the King of Edom. A minstrel was seen playing on a harp for Elisha, while the power of the Lord came upon the prophet, who was informing the king where to dig for water for the armies then perishing of thirst.

TABLEAU NO. 17.

Loss of the Ten Tribes.—Text: II. Kings xviii., 11. Anno Mundi 3283. The picture represented Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, in his chariot, surrounded by his officers, with soldiers and guards, and Jewish captives following the car, which captives were being taken to the cities of the Medes.

TABLEAU NO. 18.

The Prophecy of Isaiah.—Text: II. Kings, xx., 17. Anno Mundi 3292. The group represented Hezekiah, King of Judah, seated on his throne, surrounded by his court. In front of the King stood the Prophet Isaiah, reading the prophecy that the king's sons and treasures would one day be taken away and carried to Babylon.

TABLEAU NO. 19.

Captivity of the Jews by Nebuchadnezzar.—Text: II. Kings, xxv., 7. Anno mundi 3416. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, was seen standing between two broken columns amid the plunder of the Temple and palaces of Jerusalem. He was surrounded by his officers and soldiers, and Jewish captives. Among the latter was King Zedekiah, bound with chains and his eyes put out.

TABLEAU NO. 20.

Belshazzar's Feast.—Text: Daniel v., 25. Anno Mundi 3466. The scene of this car represented the banqueting room in the palace of Belshazzar, King of Babylon. The king and his courtiers, princes and women were seated at the festive board. The Prophet Daniel was seen standing, interpreting the words, "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," which a hand had written on the wall in sight of the king. This was a most effective and striking picture.

TABLEAU NO. 21.

The Proclamation of Cyrus.—Text: Ezra i., 2. Anno Mundi 3468. Cyrus, King of Persia, had issued a proclamation for the rebuilding of the temple, calling on all who loved the Lord to make contributions. The picture represented Cyrus on his throne, attended by his court. Mithredath, the treasurer, was seen numbering to Sheshbazzar the vessels which Nebuchadnezzar had brought.

TABLEAU NO. 22.

Queen Esther's Banquet.—Text: Esther v., 6. Anno Mundi 3551. This gorgeous scene represented Ahasuerus, King of the Medes and Persians; Haman, the king's favorite, and Queen Esther, seated at a royal banquet which the queen had prepared.

TABLEAU NO. 23.

Roman triumphs over the destruction of Jerusalem.—This picture, which was the concluding one of the pageant, was an elegant apotheosis of Titus Flavius Vespasianus, Roman emperor and conqueror of Jerusalem. On the car was mounted a Roman chariot, drawn by four bay horses, abreast. Vespasian was seated in the chariot, bleeding on the steps in front were Titus and Domitianus his sons. The chariot of the emperor was surmounted by an eagle, with spreading wings, also with the Roman standard and sceptre, with other eagles above, and the letters "S. P. Q. R," abbreviations of a motto which signified "Acquired by the Senate and people of Rome." Below was a out of the emperor. In the rear stood Simon, a Jewish general, and also a Jewish priest, prisoners in chains. On each of the four corners of the car were chalices of burning incense elevated above the head of the emperor. The authority for this closing tableau is found in Book Two, chapter fourteen of "History of the Jewish War," by Josephus.

Thus passed from view a series of realistic pictures and groups of Biblical characters, which, taken all in all, formed the most elaborate and extraordinary street pageant ever witnessed in this country.

At the Theatre.

Arriving at the Varieties Theatre, which was already filled with beautiful ladies, the Mistick Krewe of Comus proceeded to give two tableaus of the most magnificent description. The first tableau represented the "Garden of Eden." It was a triumph of scenic painting and artistic grouping. The scenery had been painted especially for the tableau by Mr. Harry Dressel, artist of the theatre. The figures were Adam and Eve, the centre of a semi-tropical landscape scene of rare loveliness. Grouped in front, and in various parts of the stage, were the lion and the lamb, and other animals filling the picture in all places not occupied by trees, fruits and flowers. At the rising of the act drop the figures were dimly seen through three gauze curtains. These curtains were successively drawn up, revealing the pictures more distinctly by degrees until all obstructions to vision were removed, when the border scenes were let down and a flood of light warmed the brilliant colors. The second tableau was called the "Epochs and Characters of Sacred History." The scenery and stage setting represented a grand amphitheatre, on the circular elevations and in the arcus of which were seen 108 of the historical figures shown in the street procession. In the front centre of the arena was Noah and his family; Noah being in the act of sacrificing a kid upon an altar. At the right of Noah stood Abraham and family, and on the left Isaac and his family. In the back centre of the amphitheatre, and half way up the elevation of the auditorium was a throne on which were seated King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. In rear and above the throne was the Roman Emperor, Vespasian, surrounded by his sons, and two Jewish captives. The wings of the stage were filled on each side with the remaining groups of the street pageant, arranged in the order of the procession. Above all, in the rear, was seen an illuminated view of the city of Jerusalem on fire. The whole formed one of the most elaborate and effective theatrical tableaus ever presented to the public by the famous Mistick Krewe of Comus. After the tableaus followed the usual ball, which was select and splendid with assembled beauty and elegant toilettes.

The Balls at Night.

The ball of first importance was of course the Rex ball at Exposition Hall. The imperial guards were on duty there, and peopled the entire building, which was for the time the King's palace. The King arrived at about eleven o'clock, attended by his suite, and members of the royal household. His majesty proceeded to the magnificent throne room, and sitting in state received the homage of his subjects, the vast throng of ladies and gentlemen who passed in review before him, and returned to enjoy the dancing in the main hall. All were made welcome at the Rex ball, which was excellently managed.

The Mystick Krewe ball at the Varieties Theatre was in all respects successful, but it was long after midnight before much pleasure could be had by the dancers, as the crowded floor offered little room for free movement. In time, when the more sedate guests had returned to their homes, joy was unconfined, and the ball went on, brilliant and magnificently.

A select ball, given by the Young Men's Benevolent Association, at Gennwald Hall, was well attended.

At the old St. Charles Theatre a real masquerade and fancy dress ball was given, where there was mirth and music, and fun enough for all.

The Opera House ball was less select and more festive. Those who went there made a night of it, and saw the end of Mardi Gras, the Carnival in all its phases.

HOME PROOFS.—The new Louisiana remedy, depot No. 165 Camp street, is a home production, which, for catarrh, coughs, colds, asthma and other diseases of the throat and lungs, is recommended by a host of the best residents of this city and State. Hundreds, it might be said thousands, have tried this remedy, which is agreeable to the taste, and have found in it the cure which they had before sought in vain. Not only in our own State, but in all the Southern States, and in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and other distant places has this medicine gained a substantial footing, and now shipment after shipment is made to those points, and the universal verdict is in its favor.

GREGG'S DEPOT.—Visitors should not leave the city without calling at the sewing machine and purchasing agency of Mr. William Gregg, No. 151 Canal street. Mr. Gregg is one of our most enterprising and reliable merchants, and any goods purchased through him are sure to be all right. He has sewing machines of all the popular makes, which he is selling very low for cash or on easy payments. These are not second hand, but new and perfect in every respect. By all means, let every one who needs goods in Mr. Gregg's line, call on him and they will surely receive satisfaction.

PERSONAL.—That enterprising gentleman Mr. A. L. Arundell, who so ably represents the well-known house of S. Hernsheim & Brother is in the city, and will remain during the present week. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is in excellent health and spirits.

Our lady visitors should not fail to call at Madame Rose [illegible]'s millinery st[illegible] No. [illegible] Chartres [illegible] Canal street, and inspect the latest styles of French hats, bonnets, flowers, lace scarfs, etc., etc., just rec[illegible]

The greatest attraction on Chartres street.—Mme. Rosa Reynoir's new and elegant millinery store, No. 9, near Canal.

Atomizers, steam and hand, at No. 139 Canal street.

The Exposition.

Of course there was a quiet time at the Fair Grounds yesterday, as everybody and his cousin, whether from city or country, was anxious to see his majesty Rex, and do honor to the royal purple. But after the grand procession many of our visitors went to the grounds, and thereafter things looked more lively.

No one could fail to admire the display of

PAUL GELPI & BROTHER,

No. 11 Decatur street, who are sole agents for the South of the celebrated George Goulet champagne, and have samples on exhibition at the grounds. They also exhibit cognacs, white and red wines, imported canned goods, and other articles, all arranged with great taste.

MILLER & DIELMAN,

corner of New Levee and Natchez streets, make a fine show of their candies, which are manufactured by steam, and with every appliance for the cheap and successful prosecution of their business. This is one of the most enterprising firms of our city, and their display at the grounds does credit to their taste and good judgment.

L. C. ARNY,

Nos. 26, 28 and 30 Bienville street, widely known as the agent of some of the most popular ales and porters in this market, is ably represented by Mr. James A. Roberts, and his display commands the highest encomiums from visitors, while his samples receive the indorsement of the best of judges.

Our popular young friend,

J. J. MARTIN,

Of the great Tea Depot, Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, No. 5 Camp street, makes one of the handsomest displays on the grounds. The elegant canisters which he is now giving away, form an important part of his show, and nice as they look, are no better than his goods will prove on trial.

RAKESHIDE & MAES,

No. 17 Tchoupitoulas street, exhibit the ales, stout and porter imported direct by them; also, pickles and other goods, from Crosse & Blackwell; a large assortment of foreign fancy goods, with the most celebrated cognacs, whiskies, etc. Their goods are all standard quality, and deserve the marked attention which they receive.

Taken all together, the exhibition at the Fair Grounds is well worthy of a visit, and as a very interesting racing programme has been arranged for to-day; and the shooting tournament will be continued, we expect to see a very large crowd present.

German Protestant Fair.

At Masonic Hall there is now held a fair for the benefit of the new church, corner of Jackson and Chippewa streets, under the auspices of the German Protestant congregation of the Fourth District.

In addition to the fact that the fair is a very attractive one, may be noted that it is for an object that should enlist the sympathies of all citizens, even though they may have no Teutonic blood.

Kind attentions from the lady managers are acknowledged and appreciated.

Save Your Money.

The terribly hard times through which our people are at present passing, should admonish them to economize in every way that they can; and the many straits to which thousands have been reduced in consequence of getting out of employment, may be lessons to them from which they might learn wisdom for the future. If people would make it a rule to lay by out of their earnings ever so small a sum, and place it at interest in some good savings bank, they would find that they would be saved from all danger of falling into want, no matter whether they got out of employment or not. The Workingmen's Bank, is an institution founded for the expressed purpose of assisting the working classes in the performance of this duty. It is under the management of eight of our most solid and esteemed citizens, who conduct its affairs on the most conservative and careful basis, and moneys placed in it, we will venture to say, will be as safe as if in the Bank of England, while the rate of interest allowed is most liberal. In other cities of the Union workingmen's savings banks have proved great public benefactors, and we feel assured that not one of them is better managed or controlled by sounder or more honest men than this.

The commencement of the great catalogue sale of the splendid law and miscellaneous library of the late well known firm of Christian Roselius & Alfred Phillips, Esqs., will take place at No. 19 Chartres street, at 7 P. M., and continue nightly thereafter until the entire stock is disposed of. The professions, scientists, literateurs, and all others capable of appreciating such an opportunity, are specially invited to attend.

GO TO BYRNE'S.—If you want real bargains in dry goods, go to M. L. Byrne & Co., No. 163 Canal street, who have one of the most complete and desirable stocks in the city, and are selling every article in their house at remarkably low prices. The residue of their winter stock will be sold at enormously reduced prices, and should be seen before purchases are made elsewhere.

Our lady visitors should not fail to call at Mme. Rosa Reynoir's millinery store, No. 9 Chartres street, near Canal, and inspect the latest styles of French hats, bonnets, flowers, lace scarfs, etc., just received.

"Humphrey's Homeopathic Manual" distributed gratis, at No. 139 Canal street.

Compound pulmonic syrup, at Fredericksen & Harte's, No. 139 Canal street.

Beauregard's Pardon.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

General Beauregard has made what has been spoken of as a petition for the removal of his political disabilities. It appears, however, that his application is not in the form of a petition, but is simply a statement sent to Senator Gordon, and presented to the Senate by him, to the effect that Gen. Beauregard's friends think he ought to sue for a removal of his disabilities so that he could take course which it is desired that he should hold. It does not appear that the General has any request to make to congress, and it is [illegible] likely to report any bill for relief till he has sufficient anxiety to present a petition in due form.

A husband having remarked that women sometimes appeared as if possessed of the devil, his wife replied that such might be the case after they were married.

[illegible]REDATIONS

THE FRONTIER TELEGRAPH

THROUGH TO BROWNSVILLE

Special to the New Orleans Republican.

SAN ANTONIO, February 29, 1876.

Day before yesterday Indians from Mexico stole Mr. Dougherty's horses on Devil's river.

He is left with 5000 head of cattle to herd and but three horses to do it with.

The frontier telegraph is completed to Fort Stockton, and direct from here to Brownsville. BEXAR.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 29.—A large number of bills were introduced during the morning hour, and the Senate then resumed the consideration of the West Point appropriation bill.

Mr. Bayard reported a bill extending to February 1, 1877, when lands held by the United States, under laws levying direct taxes, may be redeemed. Passed.

Mr. Sherman reported adversely on the bill authorizing the organization of national banks with $50,000 capital, independent of the population of the towns.

Mr. Morton made a personal explanation regarding the correction of his name with the Emma mine testimony. Mr. Morton said, in effect, five or six years ago, when on his way home after an adjournment of Congress, he met Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who asked him to serve as counsel in a case pending before the court of Utah, involving Mr. Lyon's interest in the Emma mine. He thought that the services required of him were purely professional, but learning from a remark of Mr. Stewart that he was expected to aid in the removal of Chief Justice McKean, he declined to have anything to do with the case. He did not go to Salt Lake City as requested, nor had he any connection whatever with the case, and this averment was confirmed by Mr. Lyon.

By Mr. Cockerell, granting a charter to the New York and Mazatlan Air Line Railroad, Telegraph and Immigration Company

Naval Academy bill resumed and passed as reported by the committee. It goes to the House for concurrence.

The resolution limiting the length of speeches on amendments to appropriation bills passed.

The bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific railroad bills was taken up.

Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

House.

A message was received from the President urging an immediate appropriation for the deficiency at Red Cloud agency.

Mr. Randall said the committee is unable to get needed information, and had requested the President to send officers to Red Cloud to report the cause of the deficiency, and unless the report of that officer was unreasonably delayed, he thought the committee might wait for it. There had been frauds and violations of law at Red Cloud, but as the President thought it sufficiently important to send a special message about it, the committee would proceed at once to its consideration.

The bill limiting the cost of the custom-house at Memphis to $400,000, passed.

The restoration pension bill was resumed.

Mr. Jenks moved an amendment that no arrears be paid for at any time during the rebellion.

Mr. Cook, of Georgia, insisted on the rights of those pensioners who had been restored by a division of the Supreme Court.

The debate continued, and was some what of a sectional and angry character. Finally, the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Luttrell offered a resolution that it is the sense of the House that the Secretary of the Treasury should commence at once to issue the silver accumulated in the Treasury. Referred, and House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Babcock Remains the President's Secretary.

WASHINGTON, February 29.—The President has decided to retain Babcock who delivered the executive message to Congress as usual to-day.

Democratic Executive Committee.

The Democratic Executive Committee elected Hester Clymer president, James E. Harry secretary, William H. Barnum treasurer.

A Proposed Serenade.

General Babcock desires that his proposed serenade be omitted.

Emma Mine.

The Emma mine investigation connects high names with the irregularity. Professor J. Silliman received $9000 or $10,000 for his favorable report. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., were paid $25,000 for the use of their name. Schenck was presented with 500 shares at £20 per share.

The Judiciary Committee has summoned ex-Senator Stewart, and will examine Schenck's evidence, taken in London. A full hearing will be given Schenck and his friends.

General Cook Moving on Sitting Bull.

The War Department has information that General Cook is moving on Sitting Bull, near the mouth of Powder river, where, with 1500 warriors, Sitting Bull defies the treaty. The number of United States troops on the expedition are about 2000.

Confirmation.

William D. H. Sears, collector of customs, St. Marks, Florida.

The Democratic Consultation Committee

The consultation committee remained in session till midnight. It is stated that two or three plans will be submitted to the caucus, as the committee fails to agree.

The Democratic consultation committee adjourned after midnight without a result. There is growing impatience, as the committee was formed with a view of concentrating the most discordant elements, and a complete agreement is impossible. There will probably be three reports to the caucus all minority.

The Spencer Case.

The Spencer case was adjourned to Friday.

Transfer of Supervisors.

Thomas J. Brady, now over Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, with headquarters at Louisville, to the district composed of Indiana and Ohio with headquarters at Indianapolis. Supervisor Tutton, now over Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, to Brady's district. Supervisor Hunt, transferred from Indianapolis to Philadelphia, in place of Tutton.

Arranging a Programme.

Eight of thirteen members of the consultation committee, who favor Payne's bill, met to-day to arrange a report. The remaining five will present the simple repeal or the resumption act.

New York and Mazatlan Air Line.

The bill introduced by Senator Cockerell granting a charter to the New York and Mazatlan Air Line Railroad, Telegraph and Immigration Company proposes to incorporate Joseph E. Johnston, James Longstreet, William H. Smith, William C. Wickham, William Gaylord and others under the above style, with a capital of $50,000,000, and the authority to construct a rail

(CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)