

The Louisianian.

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The Citizens' Guard, of October 5th, in commenting on the Cincinnati Commercial Reporter's description of Hon. A. E. Barber, as "a very large specimen of his race and very black," says "He is a very poor specimen of it, and is blacker since his visit at Long Branch." Is Mr. Barber any poorer specimen than any other colored man, who, like him, has not been blessed with opportunities for making himself a "good specimen" according to some peoples estimation? Everybody knows that he is black, and if it is true that he is "blacker" now than heretofore, we suppose this will be additional ground on which to render him more obnoxious to the Guard's people. Some of the Seventh Warders, in imitation of the seven Tooley street tailors, who once styled themselves "the people of England," have undertaken, in the name of the good people of the Seventh Representative District of Orleans to denounce Hon. E. C. Morphy, of the House, as incompetent and unworthy to represent them, and "that he be requested to tender his resignation at the next session Legislature." Mr. Morphy, like a sensible man will pay no attention to the assumptions of self-constituted spokesmen of his District. In another column will be found the greater portion of a speech delivered in 1867, by Judge Phillips, of Grant Parish. This document was tied to the poll on which the torch was left by the Ku-Klux, on the night of the attack on the Judge's house, and the murder of Recorder D. W. White, and serves at once to explain the cause of the hatred which so savagely manifested itself on that occasion. We had the pleasure of greeting Hon. Geo. Y. Kello, on Friday last, the day of his arrival in the city.

DR. J. T. NEWMAN'S APPOINTMENT.

It is with considerable pleasure that we chronicle the appointment of J. T. Newman, M. D., by the Board of Trustees, for the Charity Hospital, to the office of Surgeon and Visiting Physician to wards 1 and 32 of that institution. It is a matter for congratulation that notwithstanding all the accusations to the contrary that we are living under a Republican administration. Dr. Newman is certainly a gentleman of ability, and his merit would doubtless be ample to secure to its possessor a passport to preferment; but he is a colored man, and that fact alone has been and is sufficient, with certain sections of the community, to justify his exclusion from any position requiring the exercise of talent, or that ever so remotely recognizes fraternity or equality. His appointment is a decided indication of the vitality, earnestness and energy of Republican ideas and sentiment; and we trust that popular feeling will be found to be in sympathy with the action of the Board. It is the first appointment of the kind made in Louisiana.

LECTURE AT LYCEUM HALL.

On Thursday evening Major T. Morris Chester delivered a highly entertaining lecture, in Lyceum Hall, to one of the most appreciative audiences assembled for some time. Preferring to submit other, and certainly disinterested, comments on Mr. Chester's discourse, we transfer to our columns those of the New Orleans Times. The Republican says: There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen last night at Lyceum Hall, to listen to a lecture by Major T. Morris Chester, a colored man, who has recently returned from a tour of the principal capitals of Northern Europe, where he was received by the crowned heads and royal families with distinguished courtesy. Among the auditors we observed Mayor Claiborne and family, Colonel James Lewis and family, and several others of the City Administrators, City Recorders, and members of the press. The subject of the discourse was "An Evening with Royalty." The speaker commenced by alluding to the fact, that in continental Europe, among the refined and elegant Latins, the stalwart Slavonians, or even the sturdy Saxons, the distinctions of race or color were not recognized, and merit only was a recommendation to a lofty station. Here, in our own native land, the aspirations of the black man were ridiculed, and a damper put upon his best efforts at improvement. He spoke of his visit to St. Petersburg, where he was received at the palace of the emperor and of the Grand Duke Constantine, having been first introduced by the minister of the United States, Hon. Cassius M. Clay. In July, 1868, he proceeded to Stockholm, in Sweden, where he was delighted by the reception given him by the king and royal family, and with the regal grandeur of the palace. He next landed at Copenhagen, visited the capital of the oldest monarchy in Europe, whose warlike people, the Danes, had conquered Britain seven hundred years ago. Next he visited, in December, 1868, the capital of Prussia, where he was entertained at the palace of King William, whom he described as a man of commanding appearance and the wisest monarch in Europe. Here he was entranced with the magnificence of a gala day reception, and was not a little amazed at finding himself the centre of a gorgeous array of lovely ladies who gathered around him, from which awkward position he was relieved by being conducted to the king's interior chamber. At Brussels, the capital of Belgium he was also received in the same manner, and finally, in March, 1869, he proceeded to England, where he attended the royal reception. He was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, and passed in front of the throne, on that occasion occupied by the Prince of Wales, who held court in the absence of Queen Victoria. The only thing that marred the pleasure of these court receptions was too much ceremony. In his extensive tour he was often mistaken for a black prince, traveling incognito, and if he had any fancy for lionizing, he would rather go through Europe as a black man than as a minister plenipotentiary of the white race. His discussion was clothed in language highly ornate and vividly descriptive of all that he saw, whether the scenery spoken of were natural or artificial, showing him to be skilled in word-painting to a remarkable degree. The lecture was well received and frequently applauded. The Times says: AN EVENING WITH ROYALTY.—Major T. Morris Chester (a colored orator) delivered a lecture at Lyceum Hall last night on the subject of Royalty, the attendance, which was quite good, embracing not only a goodly number of colored people, but many of our best white citizens, including several prominent city and State officials. The lecture was both instructive and entertaining, and was listened to with marked attention by the audience. Governor Davis of Texas says under date Sept. 27, "should the epidemic not make headway in New Orleans after two or three weeks, I will recall the order," but there is reason to believe that the multiplied influential and reliable representations to his Excellency, of the total absence of epidemic in New Orleans, will induce him to raise the blockade sooner. Yesterday's papers have think it will be removed immediately.

SPEECH

—OF— W. B. PHILLIPS —AT— Political Meeting at Mr. Laysard's Store, IN RAPIDES PARISH, LA., Delivered last of June, 1867—Some Seven or Eight Hundred Persons being present, WHITE AND COLORED.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS— No ambition to injure our neighbor, no hatred, envy, or malice towards any people brings us together; but at the behest of a generous and patriotic love for the good of our common country, we are assembled. A mighty revolution has altered the order of things, and produced changes, recognizing in you the right to participate in the formation and control of the political and civil machinery of the government. And I recognize in this grand and proud era in the progress of civilization and humanity, when all classes and casts of fellow beings, regardless of race or color, can meet and consult together for the common good. The results of the late war have forever set at rest and buried all apprehension of this government being rent asunder by the inglorious act of States peacefully withdrawing from the Union, and giving birth to four millions of colored Americans who were unborn to the rights and privileges of citizens, and issued the Immortal Proclamation, that they are forever free. Yes, you are free to conduct yourselves as citizens and not otherwise; free to do right, but not to do wrong. You are free—and without distinction of race or color you will always be protected by the government when in the right, and punished or held amenable to the laws when in the wrong. And, for the protection of this government, it matters not where you may chance to be; whether out on the boundless prairies of the West, or in the more thickly settled lands of the East; whether in the icy North or sunny South; whether in the land of strangers, or home of your fathers; whether you are on a distant continent, or here near the graves of your fathers, mothers and children, who sleep in the soil on the different plantations in this parish, your government is powerful to protect you. And even when abroad, should the subjects of any foreign power maltreat you, "no sooner would the tidings of injustice reach your native shores, than every sword in the land, and every gun—every arm in the land and every heart—every drop of blood in the land, and every dollar would pass into requisition to redress your grievances;" and as your army of friends, "clad in arms and glittering in steel," marshal their strength to redress your wrongs, the procession as they move off would girdle the globe with the light of your banners, the American flag. This, gentlemen is due you for your fidelity to your country. Every qualified voter has taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and your protection in person and property is the reward for doing so. Therefore, to entitle you at all times to claim this protection, you must conform to the laws when made. And as you, for the future, have a voice in selecting the parties who are entrusted with the grave and important duty of enacting laws under which you are to live, it behooves you to be careful and sure you are right, before you cast your vote for the person who is to legislate touching your interest. See to it that he has the wisdom and intelligence necessary, coupled with the firmness to contend for and permanently fix your rights beyond future cavil or question. I will briefly allude to the political organizations of the country and give you what I conceive to be the purpose of each. The Conservative and Republican parties divide the minds of the people, the Democratic party being absorbed in the former. The Democratic party that so long wielded the scepter of this government were opposed to your friends; and had they not been defeated in the presidential canvass that resulted in the election of President Lincoln, would have continued the institution of slavery in the South, and postponed the glorious era of which is now at hand. The Conservative party is nothing more nor less than a catch-word, to unite Northern Democrats with the white men of the South who engaged in the rebellion, in the hope of controlling future elections by their coalition. But, gentlemen, we trust the remembrance of the past; the unnumbered acts of wrongs and oppression, cruelty and injustice separate you from this people, and I do not presume it necessary to consume time in rehearsing their history, as I am persuaded that you will never give your support to any man who was opposed to your friends; and particularly that class of men who, prior to the war, worked bought and sold you, as so many mules, oxen, and horses, and waged a war to perpetuate your period of slavery, that laid waste and desolate our far-famed and beautiful land; turned our valleys into an arid plain; delugged the earth of its pristine beauties; denuded society of her growing talent; involved a prosperous people in bloodshed and debt, and cast a sepulchral gloom around the hearts and hearthstones of a once happy people, from the eastern wave of the Pacific to the western wave of the Atlantic. I have no desire to delve down into your hearts, the great reservoir of your feelings, for the purpose of stirring up the unpleasant memories of the past, and exciting a hatred and malice against this people, who naturally enough are chagrined at their failure and defeat. But to the contrary, would counsel and appeal to you, to cultivate a friendly feeling and those Christian virtues which adorn the man, and will enable you to forget and forgive the wrongs of the past. Do this, and I assure you it will be pleasing in the eyes of all good men, and acceptable unto your God.

You will very properly infer that I would only draw a political distinction between this class of citizens and your friends, the Radical party, whose noble exertions achieved for you and your children the privileges you to-day enjoy. When you feel yourselves becoming engrossed with thoughts of freedom, and likely to "forget the giver of the gift," and forget the work and struggle of your friends, who gave you all the liberty you realize and enjoy to-day, and which distinguishes you from the slaves of six years ago, and your present free condition; yes, when you forget how and by whom you were made free, call in and collect the vacillating thoughts of an infatuated mind, and go on an imaginary tour the hills and plains where generals Grant, Butler, Sherman and Sheridan won their great victories, and look at the graves of those sterling patriots "who died that you might live;" see where they sleep, all along the banks and valleys of your own Red River. Visit their graves, and while there meditating, think of their fathers, mothers, sisters, and little children, at their distant homes gazing on the vacant chairs around their hearthstones. Look at them and weep; shed a tear of sympathy for their grief-stricken hearts, and remember that from every belch of the cannon, and roar of musketry made to achieve your liberty, sorrow, like a sirocco-blast swept over the land, piercing with sadness congenial and kindred hearts. And when you forget that President Lincoln died at the murderous instance of your enemies, and that near four hundred thousand brave men perished on the field of battle, in the hospitals, and faced the missiles of death, that you might walk the earth breathing the pure air of freedom and independence, I should conclude that you were undeserving the most worthy sacrifice made for you. But no man who has a heart and soul will forget them. And I feel assured that you will do nothing to retard the march of the Radical Union party; and, if you should vote for your enemies, that it would be through error, or the misrepresentation of some partisan of the opposite party who led you to believe he was your true friend. I will now venture to remark about the Radical party of which you form a part. This party is not of recent origin, not of modern birth, it sprang into being many years ago, before many of you whose declining strength indicates your near approach to the grave, had an existence. Two or three of God's noblest men sprang into being, possessed of that godlike magnanimity of soul, that told them that all men, regardless of color, should be free and equal throughout God's green earth; and these men, born for noble purposes, a divine mission, were gifted with that innate energy, industry, and perseverance necessary to achieve grand results. They withstood the taunts, anathemas, and bitter invectives of the opposing masses; the unblushing and stygian denunciations of printed sheets; and through time acquired strength and numbers which enabled them to instruct their children to be champions and advocates of a cause that has culminated in the release from bondage of four millions of colored Americans, who were unjustly and cruelly deprived of their rights and liberty. The decree has gone forth that slavery shall no longer exist in this land, and every loyal heart throughout the North and South, East and West echoes the decree.

You should not grow jealous nor apprehensive of the fidelity of your friends who were so industriously to work for you while you were toiling in the cotton and sugar cane fields, unmindful of what was going on. "You trusted your friends in the dark hours of the past, when to be your friend was to give up society and hide in nature's caves and temples, free from the reproachful eye and persecuting tongue of your enemies." "You trusted them in the long struggle for freedom." "You trusted them to fight the battles of the Union." You trusted them in their giant efforts to secure to you the rights of suffrage, and they have not and will not deceive you. When you contrast your freedom with slavery, your present condition with what it was several years ago, when you were slaves and subject to the will of another, one whom you were instructed and made to call master; when your children were, or could be bought and sold and separated from you, I cannot believe that you are so far forget yourselves, that you are so void of gratitude, so inhuman, or ingrate, that you will prove treacherous to the party, or turn against your benefactors; or that you would not for the present select the best patriot and wisest Republican to represent you in the councils of the nation. And, gentlemen, as one main object and grand feature in the Radical party is to establish free schools for the mental culture and advancement of you and your children, and give you that education so necessary and auxiliary to your success in life, you, by diligent application, can soon prepare yourselves for official positions. And we doubt not, but that in a few short years, some of your race will hold high positions in the municipal government of the country; and make the walls, that used to echo only to the voice of the white man, ring with the eloquent tongue of some colored citizen. A word to the white laboring men of this Parish. Gentlemen—it requires no far-seeing lynx eye to observe the near advent of the time when you will recognize the great liberty achieved for you. You had no twenty slaves to exempt you from the toil and fatigue of camp life. A merciless conscript law, the provisions of which were frequently interpreted and executed by the arbitrary will of the unthinking and unfeeling, forced you to leave your home and the weeping ones there; many were made to bid adieu to their companions and kiss their little children for the last time; and to-day, notwithstanding the smoke and cloud of battle has disappeared and the "roar of cannon and clash of arms is no longer heard in our valleys or on our hill-tops," yet still many bosoms sigh, many hearts weep, many eyes shed tears of sorrow over the graves of the "loved and lost," lost to return to their families no more.

It is honorable, gentlemen, to earn your bread by the sweat of your brow; such was God's mandate to the children of men, made through Adam, their federal head. But slavery, which John Wesley pronounced the "sum of all villainies," branded the sweating brow with a mark of inferiority—you were not recognized as the peer, equal and associate of a man who owned the lives of a few colored men. Slavery led to the monopoly of the rich valley lands, and the honest toiling masses were necessitated to seek shelter and carve them out at home among the rocks and hills of the piny woods. And you were not visited by these "lords of creation," the aristocrats of the valley, unless, perchance they deemed it necessary to secure your suffrage in their election to office. But now, gentlemen, you have a chance of taking part in the administration of the Government, and assisting that party whose noble exertions will be used to establish free schools to educate your children, that the ruling powers have so long placed beyond your reach. Toiling men be of good cheer and save your earnings, and you may soon be able to locate near our navigable Red River and till more fertile lands, that will reward your honest industry with more money, at less expense in transporting your produce to market. Help us to honor the laboring man in this land, and a tide of immigration will soon pour into our State, whose industry and agricultural skill will soon inaugurate a reign of "peace and plenty" in this destitute region.

And to you fellow-citizens of the valley, we mean no offence in the candor of our remarks. You who were once the proud proprietors of comfortable homes, surrounded by all that wealth and luxury could give, a stranger to the tocsin of want and distress, we would harbor no ill will, but mutually agree to forget the past, and ask you to join in our efforts for the general good. We are a people claiming the same great ancestry, and God, in his beneficent providence has given us this mighty empire to people and cultivate. If you have lost your heart what is the use of pining yourself to death about it. No straws are left around the lost ship that you need be grabbing after them. Then let us all unite and make our actions declaim the proud proclamation of the angelic host, "Peace on earth and good will to men," and make this country more fertile and beautiful than the famous ranch that unfolded its beauties to the kindling eye of the Moor of Granada. Gentlemen—as you are comparatively strangers in the independent world, it may not be amiss to savor these remarks with a few practical thoughts. You will find extravagance a great bar to your success; take my word for it, and economize. Save every cent you can, for they make dollars. You see large and immense tracts of fertile lands lying along the banks and valley of your river and bayous, idle and uncultivated for the want of employes. Who knows but what this land will have to be sold out, and possibly in small quantities; and in such an event you will be proud that you have husbanded your resources. You can then buy a small tract of ground, become landed proprietors, build you a house, keep gradually improving until you can have your cows and hogs around you, live comfortably and be independent of the wants of life. And permit me to advise you, that instead of paying twenty-five cents for a drink of whiskey, purchase a spelling-book, and go to work and prove to the band of heroes who liberated you that they did not die in vain, and prove yourselves worthy citizens and deserving of a home among a good people. Then, when these remaining patriots live out their three score years and ten, and life's fitful fever comes over them, they can die with this flattering unctious to their hearts, and in the happy pride of having done a noble work, a work of humanity, for a people whose life and actions verify the belief that you are capable of appreciating their Christian services. A wise champion of your cause has said, "they are your friends, not because you are black, but because you are men; not because you are Africans, but because you are free citizens." From a consideration of this fact, it should be your proud aim throughout life to be peaceable, industrious, honest and studious citizens, and aid this great party to make this State the brightest in the galaxy of States, and this valley more lovely and prosperous than it ever was in days gone by. The question may be asked—how are you to ascertain who are your friends, and who are the proper ones to send to the Convention? Now, the only way that I can judge a man, is by his record, his conversation, and his acts. If a stranger stands before me mute and does nothing, I must confess that I cannot penetrate his unveiled thoughts and feelings and principles and tell whether he is a Democrat or a Radical, a Christian or an infidel. But let me hear him speak, and if his actions accord with his language, if there is a consistency in what he says and does, I can then judge the man. In this free and open examination of men and measures you will find your safety and strength. And, if you will listen to a man carefully, you can tell whether or not he will do to trust as the guardian of your rights and interest. I'd rather hear and judge for myself than take any man's word for what another is, no matter how great a friend the person telling me may be. I love to see a man judge for himself. And just so long as I am a free man and have the least grain of sense left me, I am going to be independent enough to vote for men that I think are right, whether any body else does or not. When any one approaches you and tells you I have given you bad advice and that I don't stand on the Radical platform, flat footed and erect, you advise him to forsake his snake-like, sneaking ways, and ask him to meet me face to face on the stump. And, while the people act as the jury, let him state his position, I mind, and then let the people decide who is right and who is wrong.

You will find a great many going round and propagating all manner of rumors and reports to turn you against your friends. Yes, you will find this self same spirit governing the actions of men throughout life. Yes, this envious and disreputable spirit will abuse all those in whom it recognizes an element of success. Well aware of this fact, I am prepared with broad shoulders to withstand the lashings of those men who, properly represented, work only in the mechanical capacity of pivots to tongues of slander. If you do what President Lincoln intended you should do, you will go actively to work and assist your friends. If so you will perpetuate your power to vote; your children will be forever free and grow up to be educated men and women. This government will be as perpetual as nature's inexorable laws; will endure as long as "grass grows or water runs," diamonds melt, or the sun is transformed into blazon. The stars in our national banner will brighten and increase in lustre until they approximate in beauty and grandeur to their originals that you see at night, twinkling so bright in the skies above you. So, regardless of eulogies or denunciations, malice or affection, I am in for the support of the Radical Union party; and so far as in me lies the power, get others so to do. And my exertions shall not be cooled by neglect, nor changed by disappointment; but I shall work on, and in this resolve I shall neither faint, falter, nor weary.

Let us elect our party men, forget the past; bury its "eventful history" in Lethe's flood, and unite hands, heads and hearts in this great work and assist the Radical Union party to reconstruct the disorganized State; to bring back the truant and prodigal to his father's house, and build up a solid government that will rise in strength and stand in beauty, and be as perpetual as the earth's revolutions round the sun, and as glorious as the silver moon and stars that nightly shine above your heads, and on the graves of your friends kindred and children, whose bodies moulder to dust in their graves in this earth. If you neglect to do this, unborn thousands will curse you; the blood of Abraham Lincoln will cry out unto you from the cold ground; and the corse fingers of near three hundred and fifty thousand brave men, whose bodies lie in graves scattered all over the land, will point at you with derision and scorn, for neglecting to cultivate a blessing by them so dearly bought. In conclusion, fellow citizens, I would admonish you to wipe out the reproach of being a lawless and reckless race. How? By being peaceable and good men, sober and industrious, kindly disposed to all men. Be firm and unflinching in your support of your friends. Do your whole duty and do not abuse your trust; and the self same God who nerved the hearts and crowned with success the long struggle of your friends; the self same God who planned the beautiful savannas of earth, that constructed the rocks and hills and built the Heavens, will reward you with future liberty, prosperity and happiness. Yesterday's State Register says with reference to the newly elected municipal officers of Carrollton: "As these gentlemen were returned as republicans let us engage in advance that they will reflect credit upon the party that elected them." So say we, and so say all. A Batch of Committal Typographical Blunders. There is no funnier reading in the world than some of the printers' blunders that go the rounds of the papers. Here are a few that a laugh or two may be found in: In the office of a New York paper there stood in type the report of a sermon and a paragraph about the career of a mad dog. In "making up" these two got mixed, and the readers of the paper next day were astonished by the following melange: "The Rev. James Thompson preached to a large audience last Sunday. This was his last sermon previous to his embarkation for Europe. He exhorted his brethren and sisters, and after offering up a devout prayer, took a whim to cut some frantic freaks. He ran up Smith street to Brawn, and down Car to College. At this stage of the proceedings some boys seized him, tied a ten-kettle to his tail, and let him go. A great crowd gathered, and for a few minutes there was a lively scene." The London Home Journal once, in describing a wedding in high life, said that the bride was accompanied to the altar by tight bridesmaids. The lovely ladies were eight not tight. A Providence paper once announced that Rev. Dr. Wayland, President of Brown University, "gave a billiard party." The editor wrote a brilliant party. The importance of careful punctuation cannot be insisted on too urgently. Here are a few instances which illustrate it: "Wanted, a young man to take charge of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind." "A child was run over by a wagon three years old and cross-eyed with pantalets and never spoke afterwards." A toast at a public dinner: "Woman—without her, man is a brute," was printed, "Woman without her man, is a brute."

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