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HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

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The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7, 1874.—At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is essential that there should be a more thorough organization of the Republican party of this State, and that the discussions still existing in some parishes should be harmonized. Be it

Resolved, That all existing Parish Executive Committees be and the same are hereby abolished. Be it further

Resolved, That a Parish Convention be held at 12 M. on the LAST SATURDAY OF APRIL next, in each parish of the State, except the parish of Orleans, at the parish seat, for the purpose of selecting a Parish Executive Committee. The basis of representation to such Convention shall be one delegate for every fifty Republican voters, and delegates shall be chosen by the Republican clubs existing in the parish. Parish committees shall consist of not less than five nor more than forty members, and when chosen, shall proceed at once to organize the Republican party in their respective parishes. They shall prepare lists of the Republican voters of their parishes and forward copies of the same to the State Central Committee.

Be it further resolved, That, in the parish of Orleans, the ward clubs heretofore known as the Mother Ward Clubs shall hereafter be designated the Central Ward Clubs of said parish. Such Central Ward Clubs shall at once cause a registration of all the Republican voters of their respective wards at the rooms of the Central Clubs. On the THIRD SATURDAY OF APRIL, an election shall be held in the several wards for delegates to a parish convention, and such convention shall meet in the Mechanics' Institute on the next following Saturday. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall fix the quota of representation in said convention on the basis of one delegate for every 250 Republican voters in the ward, and an additional delegate for a fraction exceeding half that number. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall be empowered to settle any dispute in any ward as to which club shall be recognized as the Central Ward Club.

By order of the Committee: T. W. DRILLINE, Secretary. Republican papers throughout the State please copy.

We are glad to announce the appointment by the Governor, of Mr. F. C. Antoine, as Recorder of Births, Marriages and Deaths. Mr. Antoine is in every respect worthy of the recognition which he has received. A consistent Republican, and a gentleman on whom every reliance can be placed; he, will, we are confident, discharge the duties of his new office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

What is the matter with the Carrollton Sentinel? Does its editor endorse the fossilized views of the New Orleans Picayune in its demand that "the State return as soon as possible to that system of schools which prevailed here before the war, when the public fund was used as auxiliary to private schools?" If so, will our contemporary give some reason for the faith that is in him?

Attention is called to the Card of Dr. J. T. Newman, Physician and Surgeon. The Doctor is Dean of the Medical Faculty of Straight University, and delivers lectures to the medical class of the above Institution daily from 11 to 12 o'clock, at his rooms No. 21 Canal street.

A DOG-GONED TOWN.—We offer our condolences to our contemporary of the Donaldsonville Chief, in the affliction he must be enduring. Read his wail:

The dog crop is unusually large this season, we judge, as there seems to be about nine thousand of the beasts within a radius of six hundred yards from our office of nights. As their individual barks average three to the minute and range all up and down the chromatic scale, our sympathizing readers will have some idea of the dog-goned racket that assails our ears when sable night has spread her blanket o'er the earth.

We don't suffer particularly from dogs, but if the squealing of cats is enjoyable, we invite the lover of such music to the vicinity of our sanctum any night he may choose, and if he don't wish a set of animals were without claws and in a place whose temperature is somewhat above fever heat, we mistake human nature.

THE INDUSTRIAL FEATURE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

THE DIRECT TRADE COMPANY.

The area of arable and fertile land drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries—the salubrity of the climate—the favorableness of seasons—the presence of equitable laws and of an active, vigorous class of laborers—all these, covering as they do, the possible and actual conditions that enter into the support of a large and contented population, guarantee the industrial future of the Mississippi Valley, and especially of Louisiana and her metropolis, New Orleans. To secure the progress and full development of this favored section of the Union, three important preliminary conditions must be provided.

First—The protection of the products of the country from destruction from floods and overflows. This end is being rapidly accomplished by private capital, acting in corporate forms, aided at the present, by the credit of the several States interested and prospectively claiming national aid in the same direction. The result is, that the Mississippi and its tributaries, so important as channels of trade, are becoming more and more under control by perfected and adequate levees, so that the hardy toil that produces the Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco, Wheat and Corn, of this fertile region, has reasonable guarantee of an appreciative return and security to the values produced.

The second condition, is an improvement of the water channels of trade and a completion of the railroad lines connecting the country and cities of the great valley with the Gulf. Much remains to be done in both directions, yet much has already been done. St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Memphis, Nashville, the representative cities of the valley, have some of them water connections with New Orleans, and all of them railroad connections. The large majority, without break of gauge or bulk, have direct connection by rail to our great Metropolis.

From New Orleans to Cairo there is about 600 miles of rail on the trunk and from Cairo to St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati and Louisville respectively, there is an average of 340 miles. Putting this aggregate of length of rail, at \$30,000 per mile, it would make about eighty millions of dollars expended to perfect the carrying connection between this point and the principal cities of the valley. The third condition of our progress and the one most necessary at this juncture is an outlet to the Gulf, either by an improvement at the mouth of the river, or the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal. A national interest is felt in these enterprises, which are too large for State or private capital to accomplish, and we, at an early day, may hope for some substantial action. In the meanwhile the future is hopeful. Steps here and abroad, looking to direct trade with South American countries and with Europe, especially the British Empire, have been taken. We need trade with both and can greatly contribute to the prosperity of the countries that obtain our trade.

We call attention to the European movement as it finds development in two noted instances in this city. First—The organization of a branch here of the Mississippi Valley Society, as will appear from the following notice in the Times:

Pursuant to notice there was a called meeting yesterday of the subscribers of the Mississippi Valley Society at the office of the Illinois Central Railroad. Its object was to effect a temporary organization of the New Orleans Branch and to elect officers, the following gentlemen having subscribed their names as members of this local organization:

Messrs. J. H. Oglesby, Jno. Phelps, L. A. Wiltz, E. C. Palmer, Jas. Jackson, S. H. Kennedy, A. Rochereau, F. Rickett, J. T. Tucker, Ant. Carriere, David Hadden, Jacob Hassinger, H. O. Seixas, Geo. Jones, Wm. C. Black, Jno. M. Sandidge, G. T. Beauregard, Albert Baldwin, Adolph Meyer, Johnson Armstrong, J. Bowling, Charles

Briggs, Thos. D. Worrall, W. G. Coyle, J. H. Stauffer, A. E. Bader, Louis Schneider, John Henderson. Wm. C. Black was appointed Chairman, J. T. Tucker, acting as Secretary.

The General Manager in stating the object of the meeting, suggested the names of the following gentlemen as officers, intimating that their well-known business character and official positions, etc., making them known abroad, would, in his opinion, be particularly appropriate:

For President, Joseph H. Oglesby; Vice Presidents, John Phelps, L. A. Wiltz, G. T. Beauregard; Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. T. Tucker.

The second, and more practical and promising in immediate results, initiated by Dr. T. Worrall, is known as The Direct Trade Company, with an office at 24 and 26 Comp street, New Orleans.

The object of this Company will be explained by the following circular:

OBJECTS AND AIM OF THE DIRECT TRADE COMPANY.

The Direct Trade Company, formed by Dr. Worrall, during his recent visit to England, is composed of some of the most wealthy and enterprising manufacturers of Great Britain who are organized for the purpose of developing the vast trade of the Mississippi Valley, so as to save the people of the South and West the excessive charges of middlemen in New York and the exorbitant freight charges from eastern ports to the Mississippi. In other words to promote direct trade between Great Britain and the Mississippi Valley.

So long as goods are imported by way of eastern ports, no ships can come to take away our vast stores of grain, cotton, sugar and other crops, and consequently the whole planting and farming community will be at the mercy of grinding eastern monopolies. It is the purpose of the above named company to send their goods direct, without any intervention of middlemen on either side of the Atlantic, and thus to place the whole range of British Manufactures in New Orleans at the lowest possible rates, moreover their agent in America is instructed not to send one dollar out of the country, but to purchase with the proceeds of the goods sold, grain, flour, cotton, pork, lumber, hides and other American products, also to invest in real-estate, plantations, timber-lands and to make other investments in enterprises necessary to develop the vast resources of the Valley. Every article sent by this company will be the best that can be manufactured and will be sold at the lowest English current prices, so that merchants may get goods in New Orleans without the expense of a voyage across the Atlantic, and at the same time develop their own country by bringing ships to take away the products of the soil.

We ask our people to turn their attention to this matter, to visit the office of the Agent of this Company, Dr. Worrall, and examine the varied and admirable specimens of English manufactures that are proposed to be introduced into the State. We commend the enterprise and bid the Doctor God-speed.

[Communicated.]

MOBILE, March 16th, 1874.

Mr. Editor: I was agreeably surprised and well pleased, to receive the first copy of the re-issue of the LOUISIANIAN. There are many here like myself who will welcome its return to journalistic life, and who are glad that the causes which necessitated its suspension and thereby prevented them from greeting your neat and useful paper for several months, no longer exist.

As the LOUISIANIAN is especially devoted to the interest of the colored people, I hope you will give us a live paper, one that knows its duty to us, and will dare do it regardless of fear or favor.

The Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, U. S. Senator elect from your State, passed through here on his way to Washington. It was not known that he was on the train until he arrived here. Had it been known that he would pass through here, I can assure you that his friends, and they are legion, would have turned out and met him at the depot and give him a hearty welcome, and would have made "the welkin ring" with a "God speed" him on to success.

I will be glad to receive your paper regularly, and should you desire an occasional line from this old foggy town signify by saying, "aye." Then I'll be "myself again." EX-WHILMER.

A plebeian, that is, a general vote of the people, on the question who shall administer the Spanish Government, is said to be contemplated by the present administration in Spain, which was the result, our readers will recollect, of a military coup d'etat.

HONORS TO THE NOBLE DEAD.

On Monday night last, a vast concourse of our citizens filled the Hall of the House of Representatives to honor the memory of Hon. Charles Sumner. Hon. Charles Montaldo called the meeting to order, and Rev. Dr. Thompson opened the proceedings with prayer.

The following list of officers was reported and elected:

President—His Excellency Gov. Kellogg.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. James Lewis, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. C. C. Antoine, Hon. W. G. Brown, Hon. B. F. Joubert, Hon. Charles Clinton, Hon. L. A. Sheldon, M. C., Hon. G. B. Darrah, M. C., Hon. George L. Smith, Hon. Frank Morey, M. C., Hon. J. H. Sypher, M. C., Hon. C. W. Boothby, Hon. L. J. Soper, Hon. H. Mahoney, Hon. F. C. Antoine, Hon. T. B. Stamps, Hon. A. Dejoie, Hon. Leonard Sewell, Hon. W. G. Elliot, Hon. Charles Montaldo, Hon. George Devozin, Esq. Carter, J. W. Quinn, Henry Clay, James Henry, W. L. Evans, L. D. Hubbard, Moses Briggs, Patrick Creagh, Thomas Houlihan, Dr. Henry Johnson, Joseph Boutte, John Garstimp, Paul Dejoie, J. L. Menthew, Benjamin Campbell, Benjamin Brown, N. D. Bush, I. W. Falls, E. B. Falls, A. Perry, John Marks, William Bauduit, C. B. Augustus, J. B. E. Laiche, Hon. C. W. Lowell, General J. Longstreet, Colonel G. W. Carter, Hon. D. B. Bruce, D. C. Woodruff, E. T. Stamps, Captain A. Wilson, C. F. Ladd, E. Prevost, J. C. Miller, C. F. Glavin, W. W. Jackson, H. R. Hubert, P. Z. Canonge, R. C. Howard, Paul Dunbar, Robert Malcolm, R. St. Armand, J. H. Perkins, Col. William B. Barrett, C. N. Lewis A. Nolasc.

SECRETARIES.

John W. Roxborough, Justin Holland, Jr., William Weeks, William Vigors, Charles E. Halstead, Charles A. Baquet, C. E. Lawson, Charles G. Paves, William, L. Green.

CHAIRMAN.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Newman, Rev. J. H. Handy, Rev. James Haywood.

Governor Kellogg, upon taking his position upon the platform, said:

I esteem it an honor to be called upon to preside over a meeting called for the high and solemn purpose of testifying to the grief that you all can but feel in the loss of a benefactor and friend. Charles Sumner is dead. His body has sunk into the grave, and the full story of his illustrious life passes prominently into history where it will forever illuminate a bright and glorious page.

The civilized world pauses in respectful sympathy while the nation from ocean to ocean mourns over its great bereavement. In many a gilded hall and in many a humble cottage the people of both races throughout the land mingle their tears over his memory. He was not an apostle of freedom merely for the sake of the slave, but for the sake, as he believed, of the master and of the nation at large. He was not merely a philanthropist, a scholar, an orator, but he was a statesman and a lawgiver. His unselfish personal integrity, his splendid abilities, his lofty devotion to principle, and his great services in the cause of human rights will be recorded in history and cherished to the remotest posterity.

Aside from the grief which I, in common with you all, feel at his death, this occasion is to me a source of especial personal sorrow. I enjoyed for several years the pleasure and privilege of sitting by his side in the national Senate.

Being a new and inexperienced Senator he generally gave me the benefit of his wise counsel, and throughout my services in that body he was ever ready to lend me the aid of his great experience and abilities in the furtherance of the measures which I had the honor to urge in the interest of this Commonwealth.

There is much that I could say from my personal knowledge of Mr. Sumner that would reflect credit upon his name, but the grateful task of delivering extended eulogies upon his life on this occasion has been assigned to others whose time I will not further trespass upon.

Gov. Kellogg introduced to the audience successively Hon. T. T. Allain, W. Jasper Dibble, J. Henri Burch, H. C. Dible, D. Young, A. E. Barber and Gov. H. C. Warmoth, who severally addressed the large and sympathetic audience on the subject that had brought them together. Each speaker pursued a line of thought distinctive and interesting. We can only give a suggestive epitome of the topics covered in the several addresses on the occasion.

Hon. Mr. Allain gave an instructive biographical sketch of the life of Senator Sumner. Senator Blackburn instituted a parallel between

the two lately deceased statesmen, Fillmore and Sumner, passing a glowing eulogy upon the latter.

Senator Burch dwelt upon the services the deceased philanthropist had rendered the cause of human liberty, and the difficulty of finding a successor to him in his great work.

Judge Dibble suggested as the hopeful element in human progress, the fact, that amidst the grossest individual and national deterioration, as guarantee of hope for the lovers of the right, always some great man would step forward, capable of achieving great purposes, and as illustrating of this truth, he instanced John Brown and Charles Sumner.

Senator Barber said the name of Sumner was impressed upon the hearts of his people and that the truths uttered by him would remain and influence a race, though the author thereof might not live to re-utter them.

Gov. Warmoth said that the dead statesman, was not only distinguished for his ability, but for his purity. He was republican, in his convictions—he was not a man of expedients but of principles; and concluded: "In his life he stood fearlessly by the principles he believed in, and at death friends and enemies alike honor and mourn him."

The utterances, no less than the temper and general demeanor of speaker and audience, evinced the deep sorrow felt by all present, in the death of the great American Senator.

Hon. T. T. Allain, of West Baton Rouge, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove our beloved friend, Charles Sumner, from his sphere of usefulness; and

Whereas, It is our desire to put on record the estimate and appreciation that the people of Louisiana, and especially the colored race, entertain of his distinguished services in the cause of universal liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this mass meeting most sincerely regrets the sudden demise of the honored Senator from Massachusetts, and that we realize the mournful fact that in his death liberty has lost a staunch supporter, the Republican party an able defender and the colored race one of their oldest and dearest friends and benefactors. Be it further.

Resolved, That the president of this meeting be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the General Assembly of the State of Massachusetts, the Republican papers in Washington City, and such others as he may deem best.

ITEMS.

A captain of a new military company drilling his men the other day, near the Mississippi river, coolly ordered his men to "fall in."

A white boy met a colored boy and asked him what he had such a short nose for. "I spect so it won't poke itself into other people's business."

A faithful brother in a Fairfield, (Ct.) church recently prayed for the absent members "who were prostrate on beds of sickness and chairs of weakness."

General Gonzales was installed President of Santo Domingo on the 27th ultimo. All members of ex-President Baez's family have been banished the country.

A golden eagle was recently captured near Chetona, Kansas. The lucky captor was immediately offered ten dollars in bank notes for it, which he naturally refused, as he felt entitled to a premium on it.

The New England Agricultural Society has contributed \$150 to the Agassiz Memorial Fund, and has extended an invitation to all other agricultural societies in New England to follow so good an example.

Celebrities have a weakness for favorite dishes—thus: Thiers is as fond of coffee as Voltaire; Rossini had a partiality for macaroni, when prepared by his own hands, as he often did to surprise his guests; Schiller loved ham, and Napoleon I. roister chicken; Napoleon III. delighted in a mutton stew, and Lessing was as happy as a king over a dish of lentils; Charles XII. doated on bread and butter, and Tasso on preserved fruits and jam. Marshal McMahon's gastronomic leaning is for the "birds of Venus," less poetical known as pigeons.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Next to the question of food—the daily bread of the millions—nothing so vitally affects the people, as the matter of education for the young—especially are we concerned, not only for its immediate but prospective consequences, that the public school system of Louisiana should prove a success. We have not succeeded as was desirable and possible. The system is defective in that it is too complex and cumbersome; also novelty may have contributed to delay the realization of our just expectations on this subject. But our partial failure in realization in this State, is largely referable to two causes, to wit: the attempt in the past to use the machinery of the public schools for political purposes, as was done under the administration of the former Superintendent to some extent; and dishonesty and incompetency in the subordinate officers charged with the administration and protection of these important educational interests. The present State Superintendent, is laying open the sources of evil and applying the corrective, as will appear from his report, and his honorable labors appear to be appreciated by the people, as will be seen from the subjoined comments of journals of the country:

The Daily Mississippi Pilot of March 3d, has the following:

"We have a report from Hon. W. G. Brown, Superintendent of Public Education, charging gross neglect and corruption in the past, and confirming what I said in a former letter, that we have never done our duty in this matter. Many of the County Superintendents have been guilty of downright robbery, and much of the school fund has been misappropriated. Mr. Brown makes a fearless exposure of this fraud. He is an able, earnest, and indefatigable officer, and will effectually check these abuses. I hope your State Superintendent will throw all his energies and intelligence into the system in Mississippi, where, in many counties, I am told, owing to the inefficiency or hostility of the local authorities, the school system is inoperative. We must have universal education as the hand-in-hand companion of universal suffrage and popular government."

From the Attakapas Register of March 4, we clip:

State Superintendent of Public Education Brown has published a report of the financial condition of the different Parish school funds, and there is but few boards in the State that have properly expended the money for the cause of education. Highway robbery is manifest in most all of the parishes, and the children have been deprived the privilege of schools on that account. We sincerely hope every person interested in stealing the fund will be severely punished. People growl terribly at having to pay the school tax, but to have it collected and then stolen is beyond the endurance of every one."

The Concordia Eagle of March 14th, pays our paper the following appreciated compliment:

"We are glad to learn that The LOUISIANIAN has again made its appearance. This paper, under the management of ex-Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, did good service for the Republican cause during the last campaign, and as the leading man of the State still has its destiny in his control, we may rest assured that The LOUISIANIAN will always be found battling for the right of our race, the welfare of our State, and the perpetuation of the Republican party."

The Weekly Planet, Louisville, too, says:

"The LOUISIANIAN has arisen from a slumber which seems to have known a waking, and is another evidence that journalism is not confined to any particular race. Under the guidance of the invincible Pinchback, that Republican journal will probably live long and be a mighty power."

The new Cabinet as approved by the Queen, consists of Mr. Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury; Earl of Derby, Foreign Secretary; Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary for the Colonies; R. A. Cross, for the home Department; and Marquis of Salisbury, for India; Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Cairns, Lord Chancellor; Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General; Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of War; George W. Hunt, of the Admiralty; and Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Joe Jefferson has gone to his plantation in Louisiana, where he intends passing the winter, and is extremely uncertain when he will make his reappearance on the stage as he talks of retiring from it altogether.

Chicago is bound to outdo Philadelphia by getting up a Ten-centennial instead of a centennial.

OUR COUNTRY EXCHANGES.

Our country contemporaries begin to come in and our sanctum is more home-like and cheerful—as welcome as the sunshine after clouds, are the old familiar faces of our journalistic friends, and not less the new faces, that peep out from our files. Up to date we are in receipt of the following journals from the country, and find creditable progress when compared with the past, not only in exterior appearance, but in vigor of thought and purity of sentiment:

Rapides Gazette, Sugar Planter, Weekly Republican, St. Charles Herald, The Iberville Republican, The Opelousas Journal, The Donaldsonville Chief, Attakapas Register, Plaquemines Sentinel and The Grand Era.

The Grand Era scores the Baton Rouge folks for their tardiness in the endeavor to secure the location of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in that town. Our contemporary says:

At no time during this struggle was Baton Rouge far behind in the race for so great a prize, and we assert that had there been a little more energy and promptness displayed by her citizens, Baton Rouge would have secured a signal triumph over New Orleans and Ouachita. As it was, Baton Rouge lagged behind her competitors, for whilst New Orleans and Ouachita were holding forth great inducements to obtain the college, Baton Rouge was taking chances, until just at the finish of the race, the session of the legislature nearly ended, she put on a few spurts by offering inducements which should have been offered a month before. The action of the City Council and the Police Jury came too late, and even after the bill which finally passed had been adopted by the House. Such arguments as were contained in the action of the Council and Police Jury, placed sooner in the hands of her representatives, would have enabled the friends and representatives of this parish to have entered more confidentially and successfully in this struggle, and secured to Baton Rouge the Mechanical and Agricultural College for the State of Louisiana. There was not that promptness of action and liberality of spirit displayed by the citizens of Baton Rouge, equalling that of other parishes, and now that it is to be placed in the hands of a commission, there should be immediate steps taken to place before it the advantages of this city, its donations of school apparatus, buildings, money subscribed, and land given, so that all the facts may be presented and the commission fully satisfied that Baton Rouge is the very best locality for the Mechanical and Agricultural College.

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George Eliot, the lady novelist, one of the keenest observers of men and things, makes note of one essential difference between workmen who take pride in their trade and those who are indifferent, and expresses her thoughts through one of the characters in Adam Bede, "I can't abide to see men throw away their tools 't that way the minute the clock begins to strike, as if they took no pleasure 't their work, and was afraid o' doin' a stroke too much. I hate to see a man's arms to drop down as if he was shot before the clock's fairly struck, as if he'd never a bit o' pride and delight in 's work. The very grinders 'll go on turning a bit after you loose it."

Lunajilo, the king of the Sandwich Islands, died at Honolulu, February 3. Queen Emma claims the succession to the throne, and calls upon the people to vote for her. The Privy Council and the Legislature are in favor of David A. Kalakoa.