

BY TELEGRAPH.

WELLS ON THE STAND.

He is Caught in the Trap Fields Set for Him.

More Overwhelming Documents to be Produced on Him.

Another Returning Board Clerk Prepared to Support Littlefield's Testimony.

The Electoral Tribunal Will Decide Against the Returning Board.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Field will finish Wells to-day. He occupied all day yesterday in setting traps for him, and Wells walked into every one of them beautifully. Wells' mistake was in supposing, or being led by his counsel to suppose, that Field had exhausted his resources before calling him to the stand, whereas Field brought out only enough of his case to put Wells on the defensive and prepare traps for him.

Certain original documents have been given in evidence and printed. Wells has admitted them to be correct and sought to explain them. Then Field has certain other evidence in his pocket and has interrogated Wells concerning them. Wells has denied all knowledge of them. Field will then produce these and ask Wells to explain his denials.

Billy Green, (colored) clerk of the Returning Board, will fully corroborate Littlefield on all important points.

The electoral tribunal will probably reach a decision in the Florida case to-night. My best information is that they will decide to go behind the face of the certificates, to see if the Returning Boards have properly counted the results of the popular vote, but not behind the returns from the counties and parishes to inquire into the action of the people at the polls; in other words, they will rule that the face of the original returns as they came from the counties and parishes are conclusive, and will deny the power claimed by the Returning Boards to throw out votes.

The following dispatch has been received here from Duncan F. Kenner:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Had Wells stated the truth, he should have said he (Wells) asked for two hundred thousand dollars to count the vote of Louisiana as actually cast in the ballot-boxes. I replied that I did not have the money.

If deemed necessary I can come to Washington. D. F. KENNER. BUELL.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

Field Furnishes the Music and Wells Dances Merrily to It.

Which, It Ends in a Break Down.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The break down of Wells to-day was more complete than will be indicated by the regular report of his testimony. He started out, under the advice of his counsel, to deny and refute everything that Maddox, Littlefield, Pickett and Kenner had sworn to, and to explain away the documents, letters and telegrams that had been given in evidence. He had been advised to frame some answer for every question that might be asked him and not to refuse to answer any question, because a refusal to answer always left ground for suspicion; but Field adroitly tapped him on several points, made him contradict himself, and finally wound him up to the point of refusing to answer the broadest question he could put, which was: "Did you take part in any conspiracy to give the State to Tilden?"

This may be considered as the final break-down of Wells. As soon as his examination is concluded, Field will introduce seven or eight witnesses and a mass of documents, hitherto unsuspected by the Republicans, to sustain and increase the weight of testimony already given by Maddox, Pickett and Littlefield.

The fact that Wells subsequently answered that and other questions is not material. Field gained his point by putting Wells in an attitude where he was compelled to seek new advice from his counsel in regard to answering a question which called for nothing more than plain yes or no. BUELL.

MEX.

He Has Arrived at Port Royal. PORT ROYAL, Feb. 6.—The royal fleet, with the King of the Carnival and other distinguished personages destined for New Orleans to join in the Mardi-Gras parade, reached San Salvador Monday morning. All well and in good spirits.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

It Can Go Behind the Returning Board Certificates.

Every Individual Supposed Capable of Determining for Whom He Will Vote, and Protecting Himself in Voting.

The Vote of Florida Will Probably Be Thrown Out by the Commission.

The Morrison Committee Seen to Report.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Public feeling here has been wrought up to a high pitch several times to-day by the circulation of canards respecting the decision of the tribunal. Every fifteen minutes some wag would be seen rushing along the corridors of the Capitol building with a mysterious expression on his face, and when he met an acquaintance he would say, loud enough to be heard by the crowd around: "The tribunal has reached a decision. I must go and telegraph to Tilden" (or Hayes), as the case might be. Then he would rush away, and the vast crowd in the rotunda and corridors would surge after him like an audience trying to get out of a theater on fire.

The joke was repeated a dozen times during the afternoon and every time the crowd bit at it as regular as they did at first.

This will enable you to form a faint shadow of the interest felt here. The town is rapidly filling up with prominent politicians of both parties. Hotels are crowded and private rooms are in great demand. Everybody is quiet and orderly, but there is among Democrats an undercurrent of stern determination not to let their rights be trifled with, and among the Republicans a feeling of savage dissatisfaction at the turn things have taken, which shows how easy it would have been to have aroused a warlike spirit had the two houses quarreled over the count, and how near we were to civil war when the passage of the electoral bill averted strife and calmed the passions of partisans.

There is reason to believe the tribunal will report to-morrow at three o'clock, in an elaborate written opinion after the fashion of the Supreme Court, but what the report will be cannot be stated with certainty. I have authority, which is probably as good as any that can be had, for the statement that the opinion will be in favor of going behind the face of the certificates, in order to ascertain whether the returns as they came from the people were properly aggregated by the returning officers of the States, and the result properly certified to Congress; that the jurisdiction of the tribunal stops here, and that no cognizance can be taken of the influences under which votes were cast by individuals.

The theory of this decision will be that the will of the people is conclusively indicated by the face of the returns from the local polling-places, and that no board or tribunal can go behind such returns to examine into the action of individuals on election day. This theory is based upon the doctrine that, under the spirit of our institutions, every individual voter is supposed to be intellectually capable of determining for whom he will cast his vote, and physically capable of protecting himself in the exercise of such determination. This is the substantial ground taken by the Supreme Court last winter in deciding the enforcement acts unconstitutional.

It must not be understood that this report of the tribunal goes to decide whether Tilden or Hayes is entitled to the electoral vote of Florida, but simply to determine on a method of ascertaining that point by subsequent deliberations. This method of ascertaining the vote will probably be by having filed with the commission the written evidence as to the action of the Returning Board in throwing out the votes made him contradict himself, and finally wound him up to the point of refusing to answer the broadest question he could put, which was: "Did you take part in any conspiracy to give the State to Tilden?"

This opinion or report, I am told, will pass the tribunal by a vote of ten to five, and perhaps eleven to four—Morton, Garfield, Frelinghuysen and Miller, with possibly Hoar, dissenting. If this be the opinion of the commission, it is pretty safe to assume that the vote of Florida will be thrown out, because there are two acts of returns from several counties in that State, both purporting to be the original returns, and between which a decision could not be reached without going back to the ballot-box, which is beyond the jurisdiction claimed by the tribunal; but the same rule would give Louisiana to Tilden, because evidence is now at hand and in shape to be submitted to the tribunal showing that the face of the returns gave the State to Tilden, and that the returns were altered by palpable frauds. This survey may be found inaccurate as to minor details when the action of the tribunal is made known, but I think it will prove correct in a general way. It is a digest of the opin-

ions of the most eminent lawyers and jurists here, some of whom are of counsel before the tribunal, and one of whom is a member of the tribunal itself.

The House Committee on Louisiana have agreed to report to the House the evidence already taken regarding the action of the Returning Board, to be classified, indexed and digested for presentation before the tribunal. It is the opinion of a member of the tribunal that, after deciding upon the method of procedure, it will take at least until Saturday, and perhaps until Monday, to reach a decision upon the main points in the case itself. That is to say, whether the vote of Florida shall be thrown out or counted, and, if the latter, for whom. BUELL.

WELLS' TESTIMONY.

John Ray Advised the Returning Board What Returns to Throw Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The report of Wells' testimony, yesterday, which covers several thousand words, concludes as follows: In answer to questions, Gov. Wells was forced to admit that there were frauds in the Vernon parish returns, and that these frauds had crept into the returns signed by him and other members of the board, and that this was either an attempt to cheat or an attempt at perjury.

He also admitted that under the operation of the frauds Anderson, for District Attorney, and Hunter, for District Judge, were counted in as elected. Also, that Anderson has since refused to serve, asserting that he was not fairly elected.

Gov. Wells also stated that after the 29th of December all persons except Ray were excluded from the Returning Board, and that Ray was admitted, as often as wanted, and advised the board as to the law and the facts, and also advised the board what returns to throw out.

On the cross-examination of Wells, the following ensued: Question—Did you say in the course of your conversation with E. O. Barrett, that you had determined to make a statement to Gov. Nichols? Answer—It is a most infamous lie. Q—Do you mean to say that the question is an infamous lie? A—Is it the substance of the question is a lie. Q—If you would answer my question in the way a witness should answer, it would be better? A—I will not ask your advice how I shall answer a question. Finally the witness answered "no." He proceeded to deny everything touching the Maddox and Littlefield matters, but on questions outside of these and Vernon parish questions, he refused to answer. Q—Did you not say to Barrett or Kennedy you would make a clear breast of it? A—It is an infamous lie. Gov. Wells looks weary this morning. He is before Howe's committee. He testified he did not see Littlefield after the Vernon parish returns, but Littlefield told him of it. The commission is in private session.

A BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The Savages Badly Defeated by General Miles—The Battlefield Covered with Traces of Blood.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A dispatch dated Tongue River, M. T., January 19, says: Gen. Miles has had another severe fight with the Indians, and has gained another victory over them. The Indians consisted of bands of Cheyennes and Ogallala Sioux, under Canon Horse, and numbered between six hundred and eight hundred lodges. Gen. Miles' command left this post on the 7th of December, and proceeded up Tongue River. His command consisted of five companies of the Fifth Infantry and two companies of the twenty-second infantry, and numbered about three hundred fighting men. Through lack of transportation Gen. Miles was compelled to employ Montana ox teams that happened to be at this post to transport his supplies.

This train he sent out three days in advance of the departure of the main command, under the charge of Major Decker, with two companies of the 22d Infantry and one of the 5th Infantry. After overtaking the train with the balance of the command, Gen. Miles abandoned the wagons and drove his oxen in order to have them at hand to assist in pulling his train up steep hills and through deep canyons. At the time of leaving this post there was a heavy snow on the ground, and heavy storms, with intensely cold weather, obtained during the whole period of the expedition. The movement of troops was necessarily tedious, and the hardships they endured were very great.

Gen. Miles, after proceeding some sixty miles up Tongue River, discovered signs of a recent Indian encampment, and pushing on struck their full force on the 7th inst. On the evening of that day quite a heavy skirmish took place, and on the 8th, the Indians to the number of one thousand warriors, well armed and plentifully supplied with ammunition, appeared on his front. Gen. Miles attacked them, however, with his little command and succeeded in gaining a decisive victory. The loss of the Indians is hard to estimate, but is known to have been great. The battlefield was covered with traces of blood. The Indians fought with great desperation. The battle was contested on very rough and broken ground, where it would have been impossible for cavalry to ride.

The Indians were entirely on foot, and charged the troops repeatedly. Our officers and men displayed the greatest coolness and courage, and poured deadly volleys into the ranks of the hostiles. For more than five hours the fight raged as terribly as ever was witnessed on a battle field. A heavy snow storm prevailed during a portion of the fight. Miles' loss was four killed and six wounded. Gen. Miles pursued the Indians into Wolf Mountains as far as his limited supplies would permit. The command has returned to this post, in good condition, considering the terrible hardships it has endured.

At all Well Catastrophe.

ALLENSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 6.—Yesterday at the iron pit, mine of Daniel Lauer,

Hensingserville, Lehigh county, twelve miles from Allentown, while the workmen were digging oil, the ground caved in on them. Three were killed and one seriously injured.

DISASTERS.

Loss of the George Washington—Every Person Aboard Lost.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—The steamer George Washington is a total wreck at Cape Race. All on board were lost. Fourteen bodies have been recovered. She had but two passengers. The crew were all from New York and vicinity. The steamer George Cromwell, of the same line, is also missing.

New York, Feb. 6.—A St. Johns, N. F. dispatch gives the following additional particulars of the wreck of the steamer George Washington: She went ashore probably on the night of the 20th ult., about half a mile west from Mistaken Point and eight miles southwest from Cape Race. The loss of the steamer remained undiscovered by the inhabitants of the coast until twenty-five men from shore, being lowered by ropes seventy fathoms over the cliff, found parts of thirteen human bodies, which they buried. Their features were not recognizable. One body was marked in India ink with the letters J. H. S. and R.

All on board the steamer when she sank were undoubtedly lost. Not a valuable property saved. Mail advices state that twenty-two lives were lost by the recent sinking of Goa, India, of the steamer Ambassador, after collision with the American ship Geo. F. Manson.

THE DEATHS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Financial Condition of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee Discussed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The committee of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia bank presidents, Geo. S. Gosling, president, discussed the financial condition of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Without action the committee adjourned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel February 14th, when interested parties will be heard.

More Russian Gun-Boats in American Waters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Another Russian gun boat, the Gormani, arrived yesterday from Vladivostok, making the eighth now here.

A Russian Fleet for the Mediterranean.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—A formidable Russian iron-clad squadron will enter the Mediterranean in the spring, the Grand Duke Constantine commanding, with Admiral Popoff chief of staff.

A New Grand Vizier—The Turkish Ministry to be Reorganized.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has been deposed, and ordered to leave Constantinople.

The Turkish Ministry will be reorganized throughout, with Edhem Pasha, an ultra Turk, as Grand Vizier.

LINCOLN PARISH.

The Nicholls Government Recognized.

Resolutions Adopted by the Police Jury of Lincoln Parish.

The Police Jury of the parish of Lincoln adopted the following resolutions at its session of January 27:

Whereas, the critical condition of public affairs in the State of Louisiana demands an honest expression of opinion, and prompt and decisive action from every good citizen and from every department of the government, State and parochial, in order that the constitution and laws may be properly enforced, and that order and justice may prevail throughout the State, over the machinations of evil men, and that the peace and prosperity of the country be maintained.

Resolved, by the members of the Police Jury of the parish of Lincoln, that the State government administered and represented by Gov. F. T. Nicholls and Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Wutz, is recognized by this body as the legal government of the State of Louisiana; that we pledge the lawful support of the parish of Lincoln to its maintenance, and as members of the Police Jury we will resist to the limit of our power, the collection of any taxes in this parish for the support of the infamous usurper, Stephen B. Packard, by any pretended authority constituted under him. M. DENESSY, Clerk.

A GLOVE SHAVE.

Indifferent Barbers on the Rampart.

About 5 o'clock last evening a difficulty originated in a barber shop at the corner of Malpome and Dryades street, between two barbers, Neo Lyons and Christopher Eggo, which terminated in the former being shot in the back and the latter being shot in the left arm and side. Officer Poesy arrived on the scene, but not until the combatants had been wounded. The two wounded men were attended by Dr. Drew, City Physician, who pronounced their wounds severe though not dangerous. They were afterward sent to their respective homes.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court will sit on the 14th, 15th and 16th insts, to dispose of all cases continued by preference last week.

Pointe Coupee—Beeve Building.

All the dangerous levees in Pointe Coupee are under contract and building, except that where the Colomb and Scott levees join. The work at the New Texas Landing is nearly completed, and a force of men will soon be at work on the Bovard levee, opposite Bayou Sara. The point where the Colomb and Scott levees join has caved so as to take in two-thirds of the base of the levee. The danger from it is very great. A crevasse there (with Grand Levee open) would overflow this entire parish, from Morganza to the Hermitage—including all the river front, False River, the Island, the Canal, Fardouche and Grand Lake. The desolation would be complete. Work will consequently begin on it at once.

We have received from R. G. Eyrich, No. 130 Canal street, who, as everybody knows, has on hand the latest publications, the two following books from Louisa's tales of the day: "The Widow of Windsor," by Annie Gaskell, and "Helen's Babies," by one of their victims. Both are very neat as to the getting up, and fully worth the reading.

Get your visiting gloves at Kroeger's.

THE CITIZENS' BANK.

The Condition of this Time-Honored Institution.

Its Extraordinary Trials and Successes—Its Board of Directors Elected on Monday.

On Monday the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank were called upon to elect seven directors to serve during the ensuing year. Owing to circumstances which will be related hereafter, there was but one ticket in the field, the following, which was elected by the unprecedented vote of sixteen thousand three hundred and twenty-two shares of stock, viz: R. Brugler, E. L. Carriere, D. A. Chaffraix, John G. Gaines, Robt. Hare, Thos. D. Miller and Henry Kenshaw.

Last year, and this year again, AN OPPOSITION was gotten up against the directory, who were plainly charged with bad management of the institution, or, at least, the burden of the charge was laid upon the shoulders of the President, Mr. John G. Gaines. The opposition this year, after selecting a ticket of their own for directors of the bank, withdrew it on the eve of the election, which gave the result mentioned.

Although following and observing with no little degree of interest the progress of this great institution, the Democrat has studiously avoided taking part in those phases of its development which partook of a "family" character, and it is only after a FEASIBLE SETTLEMENT of the dissensions that it is ventured to treat the subject of the condition of the affairs of the bank from a point of view which must be of interest to the people at large, meanwhile carefully avoiding, as far as possible, all invidious allusions. The opponents of the present directory of the Citizens' Bank had, it seems, several abstract objections to its management. The main proposition, however, and which all others lead to, was the fact that for three or four years the bank has paid no dividends to its stockholders, and it was contemplated in the event of the success of the opposition to liquidate the affairs of the mortgage department and reorganize, so to say, the institution on an entirely "cash" banking basis.

AN EXAMINATION.

In the affairs of the bank shows that to effect this obliteration of the mortgage department of the bank not only would involve the safety of the cash department, but would be most disastrous in its effects, particularly to the land-owners in this State affected by the mortgages held by the bank (or rather its bondholders,) and is that operation might throw the entire productive land interests in the State into chaos.

Without going into the history of the bank, which is too complex, it may be said briefly, for the information of the uninitiated, that there are now outstanding against the bank some four millions of dollars of bonds, indorsed by the State and held abroad. This amount is all SECURED BY MORTGAGE notes on the plantations of the subscribers to the capital stock, who, owing to the war and other extraneous circumstances, have been unable to meet their obligations. It has, therefore, been the policy of the bank, under the circumstances, to afford the easiest terms to its debtors in the settlement of their mortgage notes, and the correctness of this policy can find no better argument than in the fact that recently the European bondholders, acting with similar wisdom, have consented to an extension of the expired term for the payment of these bonds, of twenty-five years, conditioned that the directors should call an assessment of fifty cents annually per share on the mortgage stock. A very large proportion of the land thus affected is in full and profitable cultivation, some as herculeans, while another portion has passed into the hands of new proprietors, who have only recently begun to see their way out of their financial troubles. It may, therefore, be imagined

HOW DISASTROUSLY an opposite policy would result. Should the bank at this period endeavor to realize its credits, the land would in all probability not yield over ten per cent. of its real value, and to throw such a vast amount of property on the market could not, besides, fail to affect the value of all the lands in the State. But this would be even secondary to the utter ruin of the mortgages and the social demoralization that would ensue. It would, also, be ruinous to the bank, which would find itself in the impossibility of paying its debts, with the amount to be realized by a foreclosure of the mortgages. This applies to what is called the Mortgage Department of the bank. This department is, however, so closely allied to the

"CASH" DEPARTMENT, that it is easy to understand how much the credit of the latter department would be immediately affected by such an unwise course. First of all, the capital stock of the institution is \$1,500,000, one-third of which belongs to the mortgage department; it is clear, therefore, that that portion of the capital must be absorbed should the suicidal policy alluded to be followed. Further on, the facts will show whereon depends the credit of the cash department, and how much it must become affected by an unwise policy.

In 1874 the Citizens' Bank found itself compelled to suspend payments, like many other similar institutions in this State and throughout the country. The men at the head of the concern

however, but on the contrary, owing to the high character which they bore, the wealth they represented, and the rich assets of the bank, immediately set to work and managed to borrow in Europe the sum of \$50,000, representing in greenbacks \$270,000, and started afresh. At this unfortunate period the cash deposits in the bank had dwindled down to \$100,000. To-day they have increased

to \$1,800,000. To-day the \$50,000 have entirely been PAID UP.

This is why the Citizens' Bank has not paid dividends to its stockholders since the suspension; the directory preferred to pay its just debts rather than follow the example of other banks in declaring large dividends to maintain a fictitious credit, which led several of them into irretrievably bankruptcy. In this connection, in justice to the Citizens' Bank and its able directors, it must be said that whilst since the war all the banks of this city have reduced their capital by at least two-thirds, the Citizens' Bank has always maintained its figure—\$1,500,000—upon which it is still operating.

Before closing this MERE OUTLINE of the vicissitudes and successes of one of New Orleans' time-honored institutions, it is also just and proper to say a word in behalf of Mr. John G. Gaines, its worthy president. On referring to the books of the bank it is found that during a period of two years or less of the presidency of this gentleman the bank has paid out, in dividends, sums aggregating over one million and a half of dollars, or, in exact figures, one hundred and two per cent

on its capital, equal to a little over ten per cent per annum. A little over two years ago the stock was worth at most thirty dollars a share, and eighteen months ago was sold at thirty-six dollars and a quarter. It has at this day increased to seventy-two dollars and a half, according to the official quotations of sales made at the Stock Exchange. We might go into other particulars connected with the management of the bank, but as it is not the intention of this article to bestow

FULLSOME PRAISE on anybody, or to attempt to improve the credit of the bank, but simply to relate facts in which the land-owning element of the State in particular, and the people in general, are vastly interested, we refrain from going further into the subject.

One item of interest may be added, however. It is the expression of Mr. Gaines that with the definite establishment in this State, the lands mortgaged to the bank will rise immensely in value, and that even at one-half their estimated value in the

GOOD OLD TIMES, the bank will find itself in a condition second to that of none in the country.

As to the gentlemen who were re-elected directors on Monday, it is hardly necessary to say that it would be difficult to find an equal number of men combining greater wealth, business qualifications and respectability.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

A Step Towards Regulating Trade in New Orleans.

Accompanying the petition from the merchants of this city to incorporate a "Board of Trade," presented to the House of Representatives yesterday, there is a bill which explains the object of the new association. "The Board of Trade of New Orleans" is to supplant the present Chamber of Commerce, and comprises all the members of the last named organization. The act of incorporation, which is quite long, provides principally: That the Board shall for the present be guided by the rules of the Merchants' Exchange, that the corporation shall be empowered to establish and maintain just and correct standards of the quality and quantity of flour, grain, hay, provisions, groceries and liquors, etc., cotton excepted.

To appoint committees of reference and arbitration and committees of appeals. The chairman of either of said committees, when sitting, to be authorized to administer oaths to parties and witnesses, and have power to compel attendance. Final awards in voluntarily submitted cases, where no appeal has been made in due time, are to be filed with any justice of the peace, or clerk of court, in New Orleans, having jurisdiction of the amount in dispute, and to be homologated, as a confession of judgment, and execution may issue on such awards, and may be entered in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages. Inspectors are to be appointed in lieu of those now appointed by the Governor. Pork and beef may be sold without inspection, unless required by the purchaser. Hay in New Orleans must be inspected. Cost of inspection six cents a bale. Grain must be inspected, and after thirty days' storage the purchaser may demand for a reinspection. Flour must be inspected—cost not less than two cents per barrel, whether branded or not, at the expense of the buyer or receiver. It shall not be lawful to sell flour which has not been branded by the Board of Trade. For grading, classifying, whenever called on, buyers or sellers of flour, two cents extra by the party calling for the inspectors. No other person or persons shall have the right to inspect provisions, etc., except the Board of Trade. Appeals may be taken from the decisions of the inspectors, gaugers and weighers of the Board of Trade. Inspection, weighing and gauging of provisions, groceries, liquors, sugars, molasses and other articles of produce, excepting cotton in the city port of New Orleans, shall be performed only upon request of the buyer or seller, and shall not be compulsory. The board may require bonds from its officers. It shall be unlawful for any person to erase, deface, etc., the brands or marks of the inspectors, weighers and gaugers of the board.

Mr. Duncan F. Kenner left for Washington last evening to testify as to Wells' charge, that he (Kenner) offered Wells \$200,000 for the electoral vote of Louisiana. We are obliged to Stueb. the champion cheap vendor, at Goldsmith's bookstore on Exchange Alley, near the corner of Canal street, for the latest Northern and Western papers. Get your ball gloves at Kroeger's.