

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SOUTH.

Views of the National Republican on the Situation.

The Present State Governments of the South Not to be Interfered With.

[Special to N. O. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The following remarks published in the National Republican of this city, the President's paper, have caused a profound sensation among Republican politicians:

"In view of the prospect that the administration is to remain in the hands of the Republican party, it may not be inappropriate to suggest some changes in the policy, which, in our opinion, should characterize the conduct of the government. There is no longer anything to hold the North and South apart, but everything to counsel union and harmony, and as a first step toward such a desirable consummation, we are in favor of leaving the present State governments of the South to sustain themselves or perish, just as the people shall be for or against them, seeing to it only that violence is restrained and peace preserved. We are in favor of inviting Southern statesmen, having the confidence and support of their people, to the counsel of the administration."

"A new political era dawned upon the Republican party yesterday. The Southern statesmen, the true and the patriotic, boldly put themselves upon record as being against any attempt to evade the decision of the judicial tribunal or thwart its result."

"It is the bravest and wisest act that has been recorded in the annals of political history for half a century. It does honor to the South and credit to the manhood and integrity of her people."

"These articles are known to have the approval of the President and his most prominent friends, and are creating a most intense interest. The presidential count has become a secondary question to the new political departure of the administration."

SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

The St. Louis, New Orleans and Brazilian Mail Line Bill Passed by the Senate.

The Republicans Promise to Foster Southern Interests in the Future.

Hooley's Hopes on the Oregon Case.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Boggs's St. Louis, New Orleans and Brazilian Mail Line bill passed the Senate to-day. An analysis of the vote will show that the Republicans have begun to carry out the policy of fostering Southern interests, which formed part of the agreement by which filibustering was prevented, and by which Hayes' peaceable inauguration will be made possible. A year ago this bill could not have got thirty votes in the Senate.

Judge Hooley is sanguine of success in the Oregon case, but nobody else has any hope in it.

The Tribunal intends to close the case at noon to-morrow. It will doubtless close it by a simple resolution that the three votes of Oregon be counted for Hayes, which will be carried by a vote of eight to seven. The Tribunal does not stand on ceremony. BUELL.

OREGON.

The Case Before the Tribunal.

The Old Game of Seven Up Resumed, Wherein the Democrats Are Ate Up.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1:15 p. m.—The two Houses have just separated on Oregon, and the case has gone to the Tribunal.

The method of procedure will be substantially the same as predicted in these dispatches several days ago. The Democrats will formally exhaust the case, but they have no hope of a favorable decision. BUELL.

CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate returned to their chamber at 12:50 and legislative business was resumed.

Mr. Sargent, of California, from the

Committee on Appropriations, reported back the deficiency appropriation bill, with sundry amendments. Placed on the calendar.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Both houses voted to count Nevada. The count progressed rapidly until Oregon was reached, when the full reading of the document was demanded. The credentials of the Hayes electors is certified to by a notary public. Attached is a full report of the elections by counties, certified by the Secretary of State.

There are fifty-nine avowed irrecconcilables in the House. They may incorporate, in their objection to South Carolina, the evidence taken in that State by the Congressional Committee, and insist upon its being read.

This will consume five days. There is abundant machinery to defeat the law if the minority insist upon the advantages, which parliamentary law gives them. It is impossible to say what may happen.

Gov. Grover, in certificate, makes no mention of Watts, Grover's verbiage is "eligible electors," and names Cronin as having received the highest number of votes.

Those papers are, in all respects, similar to those of the other States, and give Hayes two votes and Tilden one. Senator Mitchell opened an objection on the Republican side.

Objections read and houses separated. The objections to Watts close with the assertion that on the 6th of December he held the office of Postmaster, an office of trust and profit under the United States.

ANOTHER INELIGIBLE ELECTOR.

Huxley, of South Carolina, an Unnaturalized Alien.

New York, Feb. 21.—The Herald Washington special says: It is understood that Huxley, one of Hayes' electors from South Carolina, who arrived here to-day from Charleston in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, is an alien, who has never taken out naturalization papers.

HOWE'S COMMITTEE.

The Louisiana Returns Confused and Contradictory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Howe's committee commented on Honore's Louisiana documents. Webster parish was opened. The papers were so confused and contradictory that the committee shirked the work and referred the whole matter to Col. Burke and Counselor Cavanaugh for the Democrats, and Judge Davis and Mr. A. Bell, clerks of the Returning Board for the Republicans, to organize the whole matter.

This will occupy two days, and the committee adjourned until these gentlemen are ready to report progress. This delays indefinitely Senator Howe's report, upon which it was hoped by the Republicans the President would act.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Barksdale Testifies Concerning the Political Condition of that State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Hon. E. Barksdale, Tilden elector at large and member of the National Democratic Committee, testified concerning Mississippi affairs. His general feeling has been established under Democratic rule.

He had participated in the canvasses of 1875 and 1876 and had knowledge of how they were conducted. The Democrats promised the colored people protection in their rights, and impartial laws, and the promise was kept by the Democratic Legislature, as declared by colored Republican members at the close of the last two sessions.

Witness was consulted by members of the Democratic committee of Hinds and Lee counties during the canvass of 1876, and never heard of duplicate keys for ballot boxes until the appearance of Lester's statement. Has inquired of the election managers and members of the committee, and they deny either knowledge or use of double keys, and have expressed a desire to testify to that effect.

ELECTIONS.

The City Elections in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21.—The Democrats elected the mayor and comptroller. The Republicans elected the treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Stokely, the Republican candidate, is elected mayor by about 3000 majority.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Debate in the English Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—During a debate Lord Derby said, if once the powers are assured that peace is hopeless, there is every reason to fear that the great energy which now induces them to strain every nerve to avert war, will lead them in the future to say this question must be settled once for all. That is the terrible danger.

The Earl of Beaconsfield challenged the opposition to propose a distinct motion.

A Radical President.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—De Verdier, an extremist, has been elected President by the municipal council.

General Amnesty.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—It is stated that the minority intend to recommend the King to proclaim general amnesty.

Peace Certains.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Turkish dispatches represent that peace with the principalities is regarded certain.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

Devastation on English and French Coasts.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Shipping Gazette of last evening, contains fearful reports of loss during the storm Monday night; thirty vessels, many of them with their entire crews, have been sacrificed to the fury of the gale. At Deal Bridgewater and Chatham the storm was severe. Communication by mail steamers was entirely interrupted by the storm between the English and French coasts and Channel Island. The ship Ravantree is ashore on the Welsh coast and will probably prove a total loss. The storm raged all Monday night over Cornwall, and was exceedingly destructive at Penzance, and over Mount's Bay, between Land's Ends and Lizard Head, also destructive on shore. Its area was exceptionally extensive. It raged on the greater part of the British Islands and the whole of Northern and Central France.

PREMATURE LOSS OF HAIR, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Buzott's Ointment.

Important to sugar planters. See Treasurer's advertisement.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

Kennedy's Testimony Corroborative of Kenner's

A Record Against the Returning Board Being Made Up for Use in the Quo Warranto Against Hayes.

Some of the Eccentricities of the Returning Board's Returns.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Kennedy's testimony to-day was corroborative of that previously given by Kenner, and added much strength to the record being made up against the Returning Board. Of course none of this record can have any bearing upon the national result, but it may become useful in case the proceedings in quo warranto are instituted, as intimated in last night's dispatches.

Burke and Cavanaugh spent the afternoon going over the original returns from the twenty-two parishes which are now in the hands of the Senate Committee. These returns show all sorts of tampering with the vote. Some have whole polls struck out, either on the strength of *ex post facto* affidavits, or without any affidavits at all. Others have abstracts made from the footings of each poll, arbitrarily and without a shadow of excuse. In some cases Cavanaugh discovered that a certain sum had been subtracted from the aggregate footings of the parish without any statement whatever as to why it was done, or at what poll or polls the subtracted votes were returned. This examination will form one of the strongest features of the record that is being made up.

BUELL.

THE TRIBUNAL ADJOURNED.

The Oregon Case Will be Taken Up To-Day.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Tribunal adjourned at 10:30 p. m. until to-morrow morning, abandoning the original intention to sit the Oregon case out to-night. There is no significance in the adjournment; the result is predetermined, and adjournment only defers it a few hours. BUELL.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

Editor Democrat—Correspondents at the capital, who catch their inspiration generally from those nearest the throne, are growing excessively critical of the course of the Southern Democrats. We are told even by our own and usually well informed correspondents, that there has been and now exists a state of "harlotry" among them, and that the agents of Gov. Hayes are the seducers.

This is a serious charge, and either the specific offense should be established and exposed, or the "opinion makers" of the national capital should cease their slanders.

It is a terrible thing for a Southern man to be arraigned before the Northern Democracy on a charge of "harlotry!" What the leaders of the Northern Democracy do not know about that crime is not down in the political law books. But history has done them full justice, and it is needless now to enlarge on that point. We desire to come to the charge against Southern Democrats. It is that they are not scoldily and blindly shutting out the grave necessities of their own constituencies, in their adhesion to the fate of the party as represented by office-seekers of the Northern Democracy. For eight years all the infamies evolved from the negro majorities, misled, corrupted, instructed in plunder, and inflamed to hate and outrage by Northern educated depravity, have been inflicted upon Southern communities. Has the Northern Democracy held the shield of its strength before the breast of the wronged and suffering South? Has even the voice of the Northern Democracy, potent as it is, through popular opinion, been heard to expose and denounce these outrages upon constitutional right and individual liberty? Unquestionably not. It is true, here and there a true hand and an unbought and unswayed soul has raised voice and pen to brand the infamies encendered over the fair South for years by the equally guilty indifference or purchased loathsome of the Northern Democracy.

But the pleading and prostrate South has been spurned from the foot of the throne, and even the tale of her woes, when, in sheer desperation, our committees and publications were thrust upon the unwilling attention of the Northern Democracy, was but half believed and soon thrust aside as a bore.

The writer, at the convention of the Northern Democracy at Baltimore in 1874, for the Southern States, was a mere looker-on—attempted to show the desperate difficulties hedging about our State campaign. We said the man who had plundered the people and debauched the politics of our State for eight years, and who still held in "these fingers," the ballots to be controlled against the Democrats on the State ticket, also stood ready to control the same ballots for Greeley. If we joined in the vote for Greeley we must co-operate with and perpetuate the power of the despoiler of our State. A representative Northern Democrat, an influential delegate replied: "Well, gentlemen, if you allow your local affairs to interfere with

your support of the National ticket, I hope you will be reconstructed over again, and crushed out worse than you were before." It is true that, when the writer thanked him for his frank expression, and assured him it fully accorded in his judgment, with the views of the average Northern Democrat, the gentleman at once withdrew and apologized for his language; but we all thought it came from the heart. When at last the good and true of the Northern men spread the infamies of the National Government over the people of the South broadcast, and we found a hearing through the press, the people rallied and a Democratic Conservative House was elected.

What then? Why, so little hold had the Northern Democracy on popular sentiment North, or, more properly, so fully did the Northern Democracy sympathize in the Radical suspicion of the South, that during the whole session the Southern members were regularly muzzled by the Northern Democracy. When indeed one or two, goaded by the insults of the brutal bullies of the ring of political harlots who control the national government, boldly defended their section against the lying taunts of the Radicals in the House, the truth was permitted to be smothered, and the infamies on the South continued, lest the Northern Democracy should lose their hold on the prospective national flesh-pots!

When at last the South, by heroic efforts and great sacrifices, had, unassisted, brought up such a fair and full contribution of electoral votes as to place the national sceptre once more within the grasp of the party, the Northern Democracy cowered before the threats of executive usurpation by force, and senatorial ring usurpation by fraud and perjury, and proposed an easy and "peaceable method" of getting rid of the Radical bullies!

Southern men were mere instruments, the Northern Democracy touched the strings, and the National Returning Board supplemented their infamous prototypes of the States under Radical rule.

Is the record complete? Not quite. Goaded by the miseries of their constituents, knowing the rapacity of the local pensioners on the Radical party, and desirous of shielding in some small measure the people of their own misgoverned and plundered States, the Southern members look to alliances with the men to whom the folly or cowardice of the Northern Democracy has given the name of allies. And now, the vials of Northern Democratic indignation are ordered to the front, and the whole crew of special statesmen, who "make public opinion," are instructed to tell the world what the Northern Democrats think of Southern Democrats who go "harlotting" with Hayes!

THE OREGON CASE.

The Democratic Prima Facie Case Can only be Overcome by Evidence "Alibide."

Editor Democrat—I agree fully with you as to the position which Justice Bradley has heretofore taken in his decisions, as a member of the Electoral Commission, as you have stated it in commenting on my communication published in yesterday's DEMOCRAT, and yet I am hopeful.

I quote from your comment, (which I think states his position correctly and succinctly): "The position heretofore taken by Bradley was not that the certificate of the Governor alone was conclusive as to the facts certified, but that it became conclusive when shown to have been based upon and issued in accordance with the finding of the Canvassing Board."

In other words, that under the limited jurisdiction of the Commission, the Governor's certificate, supported by the finding of the Canvassing Board, made a perfect case. Such was the case in Florida and Louisiana. In Oregon it is different. In that State, the Governor certifies that three certain electors, two for Hayes and one for Tilden, were duly appointed; on the other hand, the canvass of the votes by the Secretary of State shows that a majority of the votes cast were polled for three different electors, all for Hayes. Here is a conflict between the two, certainly not that agreement which would make the fact as to who were appointed conclusive, or a perfect case for either set of electors. Now, then, is the certificate of the Governor to be ignored entirely, and the finding of the Canvassing Board alone to be deemed conclusive, if, indeed, there is any way by which that finding can even get before the Commission legally?

I certainly find no such doctrine laid down in the decisions in the Florida and Louisiana cases. My opinion is (for I have not seen the reasons given by him for his decisions) that Justice Bradley pays great deference to the gubernatorial certificates; that he thinks that of itself, it presents a prima facie case, and, if corroborated by the finding of the Canvassing Board, is conclusive. But while I do not think that he will recognize the gubernatorial certificates and reject the finding of the Canvassing Board, yet I do believe that to decide the issue raised between the two, he must go beyond that jurisdiction to which the Commission has so strictly limited itself; that to ascertain whether or not the statement of the Secretary of State that a majority of the votes were cast for the three Hayes electors is true, the Governor's certificate to the contrary notwithstanding, he will have to enquire clearly *alibide*, or declare neither set of electors fully and properly accredited, and decline to count the vote of the State for either party.

Let Gov. Hayes beware of *alibide*, for it may prove a two-edged sword. We stand before the Commission on the gubernatorial certificate, which declares that three eligible electors, two for Hayes and one for Tilden, were duly appointed; our case is a *prima facie* one; to overthrow it the onus is upon our opponents. If Justice Bradley holds that our certificate is not conclusive, then there are no Oregon electors, unless the Republicans can make a case that is conclusive. What will they offer? Perhaps the certificate of a notary public, with a certified statement of the votes cast. Can a conclusive case be made from this basis without going *alibide*? I think not.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How it will be Celebrated To-Day at the St. Louis Hotel.

The Military Therein will be Allowed to Turn Out.

By Special Permission.

By special favor, which the DEMOCRAT acknowledges that it does not deserve, but for which it is, nevertheless, thankful, S. B. Packard, Governor of the St. Louis Hotel, has furnished us with a programme of the ceremonies to be held in his territories, to celebrate in gubernatorial style the memorable 221 of February.

Before going any further, we are happy to inform an anxious public that S. B.'s wounds are rapidly doing better, and that he will soon be able to get out of the St. Louis Hotel and take his long meditated trip.

UP SALT CREEK. At 11 a. m. sharp the various patriots who are to take part in the pageant will assemble in the vestibule on the lower floor, the right resting on the foot of the front staircase; the balance, if there be any, or whatever it may be, will form anywhere in the immediate neighborhood of the right. Fifteen organ-grinders have been retained at immense cost.

TO BE PAID IN WARRANTS. and will grind forth the most approved patriotic three-for-five-cents tunes.

The pageant will move in the following order: A heavy advance guard composed of the survivors of the bloody Ninth of January, under command of Field Marshal Loan (by himself.)

MUSIC (AS ABOVE.) His Excellency's body guard, a chosen band of Nubian warriors, marching in hollow square.

His Excellency in person leaning upon the arm of HIS PRIVATE ASSASSIN, who will bear as insignia of office a pint bottle of absynth in one hand, and a cheap pistol in the other.

THE STATUS QUO. leading by the hand a diminutive but promising "quo warranto," and escorted on either side by a pair of gigantic and fierce "alibides."

Eliza Pinkston, if she can be procured for the occasion. N. B.—She also is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Ouachita bulldozers in chains.

THREE BRIGADES of Metropolitan Police, Lieut. Gen. A. S. Badger commanding. N. B.—The command has been specially recruited for the occasion, and by a fair count, (not made by the Returning Board) averages a full force of five men to each brigade.

Convalescents from the small-pox corps, carried on litters, Smythe, M. D., commanding. Pie and pea-nut vendors.

Unattached, including legislators, of high and low degree, and political bummers from the country, waiting for recognition. Mike Hahn in command.

The St. Louis Hotel Fire Department, composed of ONE BABCOCK ENGINE. H. T. Lawler, Chief Engineer.

A SMALL DOG OR TWO. Little darkies, with squirt-guns. N. B.—Little Antoine, having been entirely forgotten by S. B. in the make-up of this pageant, is supposed to take any place that he can get, which he will doubtless do.

THE ROUTE. The procession will move at the signal of three shots fired into Packard's knee cap by his Private Assassin. It will move up the stairs into the large vestibule leading into the executive chambers, and thence by a roundabout way into the Senate Chamber, where a pair of clean socks will be presented to Antoine by the ladies of the hotel.

THIS IMPOSING CEREMONY over, the procession, reforming, will march twice around the gallery above the court, then descend to the fountain, where it will be disbanded, after the proper and customary telegrams to Washington for recognition.

N. B.—No persons will be admitted to witness the pageant unless they have been either recognized or vaccinated.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE. A White Man Single-Handed Repulses the Attack of a Large Band of Sioux. (From the Hayes City Sentinel.)

By Mr. Henry Tilley, of Ness county, we learn the particulars of an Indian fight which occurred four weeks ago, in what is known as the "Cone," at the mouth of Sand creek, about sixty-five miles west of Ness postoffice, in which Dr. Tichenor killed four Sioux Indians, and was himself wounded. The Doctor and a man named Dickinson were out in that section of the country poisoning wolves, and had built a temporary dug-out in which to store their skins and provisions. A few days previous to the fight Dickinson had taken their team and gone into the settlement after provisions, leaving the doctor to run the camp. The doctor was asleep in his dug-out on the morning of the third day of Dickinson's departure, when he was awakened by a slight noise at the door. Thinking the intruder was a skunk or a wolf, he took up his gun and opened the door, to be confronted by a man, and that man was a Sioux brave, but at that time it was so dark that he could distinguish little more than the outlines. He demanded his business when the brave turned and fled; and as the doctor stepped outside to get a shot at him he was greeted with a volley which drove him back into the dug-out. Barring his door as best he could, he awaited daylight. In the meantime, the Indians, numbering about forty, as near as he could tell, had moved further up the creek; but with daylight, one of them

whom Tichenor thinks was the chief, from his dress, came to the dug-out carrying a white rag, and in broken English demanded his surrender. Tichenor told him there were three men in the dug-out, well armed and prepared to fight, and refused to surrender. The chief commenced to threaten, and told the valiant doctor he would have his scalp. This the doctor thought to be a declaration of war, and shot the red man dead in his tracks, and at the very door of the dug-out. The entire band then rushed in, but were driven back by several well-directed shots. The next maneuver by the assailants was an attempt to smoke him out by burning buffalo chips and the wood-work of the dug-out. From his position in the dug-out he could not see the Indian who was superintending the conflagration department, and knowing that if a stop was not put to it he was "a goner," he made a dash for the outside, kicked the buffalo chips aside, and exchanged shots with the head freeman, who was making tracks for his comrades, killing him instantly, and received a bullet through the lower part of his person. This man fell within five feet of his dug-out door. Then commenced a long-range shooting match, in which the doctor is confident he killed two more and wounded one. This was kept up during the day, but to ward the night-fall a terrible snow and wind storm came up, driving the red men to the south and snowing the brave man in. Had it not been for this they would eventually have got him, for his wound, though not dangerous, incapacitated him for fighting. He lay in bed for three days, suffering severely. At the expiration of sixteen days the weather moderated, and he started out for the settlement, reaching them in safety, and bringing trophies of one of the most remarkable fights on record. Though wounded but once, the doctor received several bullets through his clothing, and during his subsequent stay picked forty bullets out of the walls of the dug-out.

LET US SAVE OUR STATE. ASHLAND PLANTATION, Concordia Parish, La., Feb. 20, 1877.

Editor Democrat—I have just read in your issue of the 17th the article headed, "Where are We to Stand?" It seems to me that your reasoning is clear and so lucid that everyone who feels the least interest in the unfortunate State will fully agree with you. Have we not bowed down to Basal long enough?

We have followed our Northern Democratic friends to the very brink of ruin, and still they say to us: "Hold on—keep the peace—we will stand by you." Yes, and they have, until we can stand no longer. Our friends at the North first offered us the great war Governor of New York to vote for in 1868. Well, we voted for him. Then, in 1872, they offered us "Horace Greeley." Well, some of us even got him down, but the struggle was so great that it killed him. Time passed on and in 1876 Mr. Tilden was offered, as he was not, by any means, the favorite of this people. Yet we elected him under the most adverse circumstances, and supposed and hoped we had passed, not under the "yoke," but alas, not our friends say submit to fraud—anything rather than fight. They knew the South, up to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, were "solid" for Tilden, and yet they would rather submit than fight. If the constitution and liberty of a country are not worth fighting for, then indeed the end must be near.

The question with us now is, can we save our State? I say we can and must. States rights seem to be most fully honored by the great "returning board," and we should profit by its decision, and the 5th of March is not far off. BUELL.

THE STORM. The Vessels Wrecked off Cape May. CAPE MAY, Feb. 21.—The schooner Annie Westbrook, from Baltimore, with coon, came ashore four miles inland here, at Herford Inlet, in a most condition last night, and is a total loss. The schooner E. S. Newman, Capt. Newman, from Matanzas to New York, came ashore at 3 a. m. on Cox's Shoal, with 681 hogsheads of sugar. The crew was saved. No insurance on the vessel or cargo. The crews of the life-saving stations Nos. 38 and 39, rendered prompt assistance. If fair weather continues they will probably get her off, as the vessel is in good condition.

A Phenomenal Pear Tree. [McLean (Ky.) Progress.]

We have heard of none that equal in size the huge pear tree on the premises of Mrs. Julia Fitts, four and a half miles from Calhoun, on the Owensboro road. The tree was planted by Mrs. Fitts in 1811—sixty-six years ago—who still lives to partake of its fruit, though now in very delicate health. The tree has reached the huge dimensions of eight feet in circumference, and in the sixty years in which it has been bearing there have probably been from seven hundred to eight hundred bushels of fruit gathered from its branches, many of which were sold by Mr. Wm. A. Fitts, of this county, when but a small boy, to the people of the then flourishing town of Rumsey, this place being a wilderness.

A Little four-year-old boy who had been taught his letters at home and felt his importance, on going to school was called up by the teacher, who asked: "Can you read, my boy?" The little fellow stood amazed for a moment at the impertinence of the question, and then exclaimed: "Hain't you got cheek!"

The Grand Duke Alexis gave a grand entertainment to about three hundred citizens and officers of the United States navy and army Tuesday afternoon, on board the Russian frigate Svetlana, at Norfolk, Va. A majority of the guests were ladies. The banquet was elaborate, and dancing was indulged in.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is all in elegant bottles of superior finish and beauty—in themselves an ornament. It has, in a brief time, obtained a large and constantly increasing sale, confirming the opinion of the best judges, that it is equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Farris.

Important to sugar planters. See Treasurer's advertisement.