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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### AN INTERVIEW.

**The President and Our Congressmen.**

**The Louisiana Delegation Protests Against the Commission.**

**The President Declares the Commission the Only Thing that Divided Cabinet Could Unite On.**

**The President will Exhaust the Catalogue of Non-Partisan Fair-Minded Men Before He Gives Up His Favorite Scheme.**

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—General Gibson takes a calmer view of the present situation than any of his colleagues of the Louisiana delegation. He says that he had an interview with President Hayes at John Sherman's house prior to the inauguration, in the course of which Hayes told him that he favored the plan of sending a commission to Louisiana to report on the condition of affairs there and would certainly do so. Gibson has resisted the commission programme vigorously, ever since Hayes was inaugurated, but he says that he has been prepared for it and believed that it would come, and that, in private communication, he has kept Gov. Nicholls prepared for it from the beginning.

To-day, when the President announced the determination of the Cabinet to send the commission, Gibson said to him: "Mr. President, I cannot find words in which to express my grief at this determination, nor need I try to express to you the disappointment with which the announcement of your determination will be received in New Orleans and throughout Louisiana. The language of your inaugural led my people to hope for the best at your hands. This determination will certainly fall very far short of their hopes."

The President replied: "I am very sorry to hear you say these things, Gen. Gibson. I assure you that nothing is farther from me than an unkind feeling toward your people, but I earnestly believe that this policy is best calculated to promote the common interest of all the people of your State."

At this point Mr. Ellis addressed the President and said:

"Mr. President, it is very hard on our people, after having been deluded and robbed, to be compelled to wait yet longer and dance attendance upon a commission; to wait and suffer, while their fate hangs upon the conclusions of four men, who may do one thing and who may do another."

The President replied: "It is hardly worth while to reopen a discussion upon those points, Mr. Ellis. The proposition to withdraw the Federal forces encountered opposition in the Cabinet and divided the administration against itself. The plan which we have adopted was discovered, after exhaustive discussion, to be the only plan upon which the Cabinet could unite and I thought it better that, upon a question of so much gravity, the Administration should act as a unit rather than as a divided body."

Mr. Hayes then turned to Col. Levy and said that he should select as members of the commission gentlemen who had the confidence of the whole country, and should await their report with perfect confidence that it would be justified by events and approved by results.

At this point, the interview between the President and the Democratic Conservative delegation in Congress from Louisiana terminated, but as the gentlemen were leaving, the President detained Gen. Gibson and said to him that the only embarrassment he apprehended was a possible difficulty in getting the men he wanted to serve on the commission, but he indicated that he would exhaust the catalogue of non-partisan fair-minded men before he gave it up.

### THE MIDDLE GROUND.

**Hayes Midway Between the Conservatives and Carpet-Baggers.**

**The Former Have Lost Confidence in Him.**

**He has Let his Great Opportunity Slip By.**

**The Commission a Triumph of Sherman.**

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, March 21, 11:30 p. m.—Hayes now occupies the middle ground between conservatives and carpet-baggers. The former have lost faith and confidence in him, and the latter are laying in wait in hopes of ultimately capturing him out and out.

The general belief of Southern men here is that Hayes has let his great opportunity slip by, since, even if the commission finally recommends the policy of non-intervention and the con-

sequent recognition of Nicholls and Hampton, the leader of the commission will get all the credit for this instead of Hayes.

The hope of carpet-baggers is that conservative men will refuse to serve on the commission, thus compelling Hayes to choose Radical partisans.

The determination to send the commission may be regarded as a victory for John Sherman and a defeat for Carl Schurz, who stood up manfully for the interests of the Southern people to the last, and did not yield until he found himself entirely alone in the Cabinet. However, Schurz does not regard this failure to secure his view as a vote of want of confidence, and will not resign yet awhile.

(From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday.)

### A SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSION.

**Gibson, Ellis and Levy at the White House.**

**Too Much Conservative Counsel for the Good of Louisiana.**

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Cabinet has just adjourned. They agreed to send a commission to South Carolina. I can't ascertain whether the same commission will go to Louisiana or not, but probably it will.

Messrs. Gibson, Ellis and Levy have just been summoned to the White House for conference with the President, doubtless on the subject of maintaining the status quo.

Now that the thing is all over it may be said that probably matters would have been managed just as well, if not better, had the regular Congressional delegation been let alone to represent the interests of the Nicholls government. I have been informed by one of the President's household that there were too many advisers and too much conflict of advice from conservative sources for the best interests of the Nicholls government.

(From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday.)

### A COMMISSION.

**The President Will Send Wheeler and Others South to Report on the Condition of Louisiana.**

**In the Meanwhile the Status Quo is to be Maintained Here.**

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A commission to visit Louisiana and report on the condition of affairs there has finally been practically resolved on as the solution of the present difficulties there, and will probably be ordered by the Cabinet at the special session to be held to-day. The commission will leave for New Orleans at once, possibly to-morrow. It will consist of Vice President Wheeler, Rep.; Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, Dem.; E. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, Rep.; Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina, —, and David Davis, of Illinois, Liberal Rep.

In the meanwhile the status quo will be maintained, and the troops not removed from your city as originally proposed.

Schurz is said to intend making a fierce fight against the commission plan, but he seems to be entirely alone in his opposition to it, and in a decided minority.

The President sent for Wheeler last night, and had a long interview with him on the subject of this commission.

### YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING.

**The President's Southern Policy Indorsed as a Sentiment But Postponed Practically.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Diligent inquiry is no more successful this morning than last night in obtaining a report of yesterday's Cabinet proceedings. Reports published are guesses.

The Baltimore American places Schurz and Key in favor of the withdrawal of troops, Sherman opposed to present action, supported by Thompson and McCrary.

The American concludes: "Summed up in a nut shell, the Southern policy of the President was indorsed as a sentiment, but postponed practically."

The American thinks a commission probable and consistent. It may be stated that the New York papers venture no report of the Cabinet proceedings.

It has transpired that no action was taken yesterday, on any informal proceeding, which justified the grouping of the Cabinet.

It seems most likely that some device will be found to break the promise of early quiet in Louisiana and South Carolina. Speculation is baffled.

### To-Day's Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Cabinet met at 10 o'clock and continues in session. The Southern question is under consideration. There are no intimations that a decision will be reached to-day.

To-morrow M. L. Byrne & Co. offer remnants of all classes of dry goods at fifty cents on the dollar.

## THE COMMISSION.

**Davis and Wheeler Decline to Serve On It.**

**Kenneth Raynor Objected to by Sherman and Dropped.**

**The Commission Will Consist of Wheeler, Foster, Henderson, Gov. Brown of Tennessee, and John Young Brown of Kentucky.**

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, March 21, 10:30 p. m.—There is a great deal of trouble in making up the commission to go to Louisiana. David Davis has formally declined to serve; Kenneth Raynor has been objected to by Sherman, and has been dropped in consequence. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, a member of the last Congress, has been offered the place refused by Judge Davis.

The following additional names for members of the commission are now being considered by Hayes: Stanley Matthews, Wayne McVeigh, Wm. Walter Phelps and John B. Henderson, of Missouri. Hayes believes that in spite of Wheeler's refusal to serve on the commission, that he can yet be persuaded to serve.

A friend of Hayes makes out that the commission will be, probably, as follows: Wheeler, Foster, Henderson or McVeigh, Republicans; John C. Brown, of Tennessee, and John Young Brown, of Kentucky, Democrats.

### AN EXTRA SESSION.

**It Will be Called and Meet in June.**

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—It has been decided to call an extra session, to meet the first Monday in June.

### FOREIGN.

**The Situation Unsatisfactory—England Placed in a Difficult Position.**

LONDON, March 21.—The situation is unsatisfactory. The Post points out that if England signs the protocol her first duty will be to ask the Porte to disarm, which the Turks would certainly refuse to do while the Russian troops remain on the frontier. England would thus be placed in a painfully ridiculous position.

### The Bishop of St. Augustine.

ROME, March 21.—Rev. John Moore has been appointed Bishop of St. Augustine, Florida.

### STRENNA STRAINING THE TRUTH.

**His Account of a Certain Affair.**

Confronted with that of an Eye Witness.

Some people have a mania of rushing into print, regardless of what they say, and such a person is John Strenna.

John Strenna, the proprietor of an eating saloon, No. 16 Bourbon street, in a card published in a city paper, attempts to controvert the facts published in the report in yesterday morning's Democrat of the outrage committed upon Miss Lovet.

Strenna says that the door of the dining-room was open during the stay of Miss Lovet and Lazard; that the young woman was not drugged, and that they left the restaurant as they came; no detectives came to his house, nor were they indicated, by any circumstance attendant upon the visit of the pair, except but the utmost decorum.

This is John Strenna's version, and the following is the young woman's statement:

"On Saturday, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock in the morning, I went to the restaurant of John Strenna, No. 16 Bourbon street, in company with Napoleon Bonaparte Lazard, a man I have been acquainted with for years, and was in the habit of calling him 'Polly' as a nickname. Polly ordered breakfast, with which we also ordered a bottle of champagne. We ate the breakfast, but he forced me to drink all of the wine myself. I had no sooner drank the wine than a very

### PECULIAR FEELING.

got possession of me. Polly then started to leave the room. I would have started after him, but I felt so peculiar that I could not get up from the sofa I was sitting on. I heard him turn the lock in the door. I waited and waited for his return. In the meantime I had tried the door and found it locked. I then knew what was the matter with me; I had been drugged. I fell asleep and slept until evening. When I awoke I found him in the room, and during my stupor he had consummated my ruin. I faced him with his crime, and he threatened

### TO KILL ME.

if ever I breathed a word of what had happened. I found it impossible to stay awake and again fell asleep, and slept all Saturday night until 4 o'clock Sunday evening, when I again woke up. Suddenly somebody turned the lock of the door and came in. It was 'Polly'; he told me that there was a detective outside of the door who wanted to take me home. I told Polly I did not want to go home unless he went and told my mother how he had treated me. The detective then came in and took

me to the Central Station."

The detective whom the young woman speaks of was Sergeant Ryan, of the First Precinct, who states that he found the young woman in a room in John Strenna's restaurant, and she was in a stupid condition; that she was locked in the room; that it was as much as the young woman could do to reach the station.

Dr. Drew, City Physician, also states the horrible condition of the woman on

reaching the station. He said that she had either been drugged or been dosed with a large quantity of liquor. It remains

### FOR MR. STRENNA.

to explain the discrepancy between his story and that of the young woman, particularly when it is asserted by her that she remained in the same room from 9 o'clock Saturday morning until 4 o'clock on Sunday evening, and her statement is corroborated by other witnesses.

### LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

**Demas Bolts, but will Soon Repent.**

**F. B. S. Pinchback Says He Knows What He Knows.**

The disaffection of the colored Senator Demas, who has returned to Packard's caucus, has created little surprise and excitement, for without him the Senate still retains even a Returning Board quorum.

Demas' action has been commented on variously, but, of course, his motives were anything but dishonest. As to the remaining Senators, there is no danger of their bolting, and even Demas may repent before many hours of his course.

### I KNOW WHAT I KNOW.

and his confidence was plainly expressed by the cheerfulness of his countenance as he spoke.

The Senate yesterday was principally engaged on the revenue bill, whilst the House made considerable progress in a short time on the general appropriation bill. It was pleasant indeed to notice the smoothness with which the members worked on this generally

### THORNY SUBJECT.

The bill re-organizing the police jury throughout the State coming up gave rise to important questions of policy, which will be found in our report of the proceedings of the House.

### IN COURT.

**The Contest for the State Treasury to be Judicially Determined.**

The Hon. John C. Moncure, State Treasurer, has filed through Attorney General Ogden, in the Sixth District Court, a petition against A. Dubuclet, now in possession of the office of State Treasurer, its books, etc.

The petition alleges that Dubuclet is unlawfully collecting his salary as such officer, claiming that he holds his position by virtue of a commission of the Governor of the State. The petition goes on to say:

"Petitioners allege that said commission was issued to Dubuclet in error, and that he illegally occupies said office and exercises the functions and is collecting the salary thereof; that John C. Moncure, one of the plaintiffs herein, is the duly elected Treasurer of the State, and is entitled to said office, as well as to have full and complete custody of the records, seal, books, etc., and collect the salary thereof; that an election was held on the 21 of November, 1874, whereat the plaintiff, Moncure, and the defendant, Dubuclet, were candidates for the said office, and that said election was conducted in accordance with law, and at the close of the polls, on the evening of the same day, the ballots deposited by the suffrage of the State showed on actual count by the commissioners of election that John C. Moncure had received for the office of State Treasurer 74,897 votes, and Antoine Dubuclet 71,621 votes, by which count it appeared that Moncure had received a majority of 3,276 of the legal votes, and was thereby duly elected Treasurer of the State of Louisiana; that the Returning Board refused, in violation of law, to count certain returns in order to defeat the will of the people; that said Dubuclet was falsely returned."

"Wherefore plaintiffs pray that a trial be had upon the matters, facts and issues set forth, and a judgment be rendered decreeing that said commission issued impudently to Antoine Dubuclet as Treasurer; that Moncure be entitled to be commissioned as such; that said Dubuclet be ordered to deliver up said office, together with all the books, records, seal, furniture, etc., to said Moncure, and to account to him for the amount of salary drawn by said Dubuclet up to the time of said delivery, from December 31, 1874, together with legal interest until paid."

### The Manhattan Club.

The Manhattan Club met again last night, at their rooms, No. 47 Magazine street, over Steve's House, with a full quorum present. After the preliminary business had been transacted, Prof. Carr, of New Jersey, was introduced, who gave a scientific lecture on language and the expression of thought. A committee of two was appointed to confer with the Property Holders' Union on the subject of schools, after which it was resolved that an invitation be extended to Prof. Wingard to deliver a lecture on his Nameless Force, next Friday night, to which time the club adjourned.

Choice new spring castles are 6 1/2¢ per yard at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, 163 Canal street.

### Benefit to Rosa Band.

We understand that on Easter Monday Miss Rosa Band, the leading lady and charming actress at the Varieties Theatre during the season just closed, will take a benefit. She will be supported by members of the different amateur dramatic clubs of this city, who have kindly volunteered, and we have every reason to believe that it will prove a success. The "Marble Heart" will be presented.

New parrots in great variety are offered cheap at the special sale of M. L. Byrne & Co., on Saturday, the 24th.

## NEWS BY MAIL.

### BEECHER.

**The Immaculate (Albino) Brooklyn Pastor Expresses His Views.**

(St. Louis Republican.)

Mr. Beecher expressed himself very well pleased with the new Cabinet. Mr. Hayes started off much better than his predecessor, General Grant. The trouble with Grant was that he always wanted a Cabinet of men who would look up to him instead of a Cabinet of men who would advise him. I do not know whether this was because of his army training or not, but certainly it was a marked and bad feature of his administration. The theory of the government is that the President shall surround himself with advisers, and not with clerks. He was not personally acquainted with any member of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet except Mr. Evarts, but he knew of them all, and he had a high opinion of them all. "Evarts," said he, "I know very well. I have talked to him by the hour, or rather, I have listened to him by the hour, for there's no chance for anybody else to talk with his present. He is a delightful talker, too; a man of extraordinary ability, although he talks too much about himself and his own speeches. He will make an excellent Secretary of State if he can be held down to practical and practicable things, and I believe that Hayes is the man to get the most good and usefulness out of him. Schurz is another good man, and he was sure that Mr. Hayes would not fall into errors into which General Grant fell in the making of appointments, and this itself would give a tone of great respectability to the present Administration than could be given to the last.

### PACKARD AND KELLOGG.

**The Boss Instructed to Stand Firm—Kellogg Comes to the Rescue.**

(Special to the St. Louis Republican.)

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The carpet-baggers of Louisiana have advised Packard from this point not to abdicate, no matter what policy the Administration may pursue. They remind him that the parishes immediately contiguous to New Orleans predominate with blacks, and that if Nicholls should antagonize his administration, he has the power, and that it is his duty as the Executive, to call upon them to ask him to uphold his government. Congressman Darrall says that on two days' notice Packard could have two thousand black followers with white officers in the streets of New Orleans, and that he has at least three thousand stand of arms. The game is now, if the friends of Nicholls give Hayes a guarantee that Packard shall not be disturbed, to force matters to such a point that Nicholls will have to violate the truce to protect himself, then the Federal army will be necessary to restore quiet, and Hayes will have to meet the issue, and either drive Packard or Nicholls out at the point of the bayonet. This is the shape the carpet-baggers want the issue to assume, and Packard is believed to be game enough to bring it about. Gov. Kellogg leaves here to-morrow to advise Packard to hold out and to co-operate with him.

### DEMORALIZATION.

**Southern Men Becoming Careless of Party Ties and Lines.**

(Special to Chicago Times.)

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A Southern Senator, a Democrat, said to-day that he was in favor of the administration organizing the next House. He said that they had the means in their power to do it, and he believed it would be better.

Postmaster General Key is in constant receipt of letters from the South urging a policy of breaking away from old party lines and joining in with the new order of things. He received a letter from Senator Smith, of Tennessee, to-day, in which Smith thought it was time to break away from the old party machinery. What is especially noteworthy in Key's correspondence is the amount of letters he receives from Southern women, advising him to leave the Democratic party, and saying that it is powerless to do the South any good. One fair correspondent calls Hayes "a streak of Providence."

The Northern Democratic leaders that are here are becoming alarmed at the prospect of this loss of Southern votes. They contemplate a flank movement by nominating a Southern man for Speaker, and so retaining the support of the Southern elements. Goode, of Virginia, is spoken of as a candidate. Indeed, Morrison, of Illinois, is reported as saying that he would support Goode should his own candidacy not be practicable. Hooker, of Mississippi, is also a candidate. Foster, of Ohio, says that he is perfectly confident that the Administration will be able to organize the next House. He says that there is no doubt about this.

### A CONSERVATIVE'S VIEWS.

**Gov. Nicholls will Exact his Rights this Very Week.**

(Special to St. Louis Republican.)

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A member of Congress who is very conservative, a warm friend of Hayes and who is in favor of an immediate course of non-interference on the part of the Federal government, says he does not know just what the policy is to be. He thinks the troops will be taken away, but not sooner than three weeks hence. He has the best of reason for believing that a commission will be sent South, but whether to arbitrate the present difficulty or to settle the minor troubles which would remain after the removal of troops he does not know.

The Cabinet on two occasions have discussed the question, and it is known that to-morrow's session is to be mainly devoted to fixing a time for the withdrawal of the troops. Those who are direct representatives of Nicholls declare that they will not wait longer than this week, as they have all along been given to understand that their request would be granted at the end of the week; if not, they will demand their rights and not continue to sue for promises or favor.

### PINCHBACK'S PHILOSOPHY.

**He Says that Packard Must Accept the Inevitable.**

(Special to Journal of Commerce.)

CHICAGO, March 18.—Ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, passed through this city Friday night, on his way to New Orleans. In conversation with a reporter of the Gazette, he expressed the opinion that the Packard

government must inevitably fall. He said: My philosophy on the matter is all summed up in one phrase, "accept the inevitable," gracefully if you can, but you must make the best terms you can. It comes just to this: the white Democrats can govern Louisiana, the Republicans cannot, without military assistance, and some sort of government we must have; that's all there is in it.

Republicans have the right side, Democrats have the former. If there was any hope of one being held up, I should say stick; but everybody can see that there is not. A military government would be the best for all parties, but that we cannot have; the nearest to it will be the Nicholls government. The flower of the Confederate army well armed and splendidly drilled, to support Mr. Nicholls. Just let the President withdraw the troops, and in fifteen minutes all the present Packard Legislature will scamper over to the Nicholls Legislature; nobody doubts that it will then be legal, and it will at once recognize Mr. Nicholls. That settles it, all at once. My hope then is that the ruling class, weary of strife, will make peace with their neighbors and have no inducement to commit outrages.

### VAST AND VALUABLE RESOURCES OF LOUISIANA.

Some persons appear to think that we make extravagant estimates on the agricultural capacities of Louisiana. Let us appeal to well known facts.

In 1870, according to the census reports, the crops of Louisiana were valued at \$52,000,000; the farms on which these crops were made at \$72,000,000.

A competent judge, thoroughly acquainted with the topography of Louisiana, has estimated the tillable lands of the State to be ample for the employment of eight hundred thousand field hands; 400,000 in the cultivation of cotton, 300,000 in sugar and 100,000 in rice.

In 1870 not over 100,000 field hands were employed in all the crop. In this State.

Much of the land that year was poorly cultivated. Disorganized labor, want of means, crushing taxation, a bad State government, all bore heavily on the industries of the State. The poverty of many of our farmers was so great that they could not obtain good teams or suitable farming utensils; and much of the richest lands in the State was cultivated by colored labor, which is inferior to skilled white labor.

By the use of better teams and implements, and skillful white labor, 800,000 farmers could produce ten times the crops of 1870.

Eight times the value of the crop in Louisiana in 1870 would be \$416,000,000. The above field force could cultivate six million acres of land, and that would leave ten million acres of wood, timber, sea marsh and other waste lands in the State.

If 16,000,000 acres of land were in a high state of cultivation in this State; if the levees were strong, and proper legislative favors were bestowed upon our agricultural interests, the State treasury would be full and taxes light. Louisiana, with such a field force, and such lands, should have ample means to make strong levees, reclaim her swamp lands, and, like Holland, she could reclaim her marshes, and make her wet lands worth \$100 an acre. They are now not worth a dime an acre, though they are ranked among the richest lands in the State.

With these lands reclaimed, she could add two hundred thousand hands to her field force, and could then employ a million in place of eight hundred thousand men in her fields, vineyards, orchards and gardens.

True, these enormous crops would greatly reduce the price of the staple articles. This would result in more diversified crops, in raising finer and more stock, in extending our factories, in working up numerous smaller industries now neglected, and in developing the mineral wealth of the State.

If our State was well settled up with farmers, mechanics, miners and lumbermen, and her resources well developed, she would send to the markets of the world more of the products of industry yearly than would cover the present assessed value of the whole State, with all of its mineral property of every description, in city and country.

Could not geologists, agricultural chemists, observing statisticians and learned agriculturists, find much in all the parishes of the State, so prolific in natural wealth, that would be interesting and important to our law-makers, to our people and to the world?

DANIEL DENNETT.

City Hotel, New Orleans, March 21st.

### Another on Butler.

(New York Sun.)

James Eckler was arraigned for sentence in the General Sessions yesterday. He confessed that in a display of rage and beautiful spring and summer railroads, productions of foreign and American modes and manufacturers, which she has in store for their adornment. From early morning till late reasonable business hours, the fair side of our city thronged the spacious drawing rooms, revolving in gems from Caroline Colton and other Parisian houses, and equally elegant combinations of home production. Cousins would hardly do justice to the new shades of color alone, of which the leading are coral, Yvonne, Mandarin, tulle, sea-foam and gramme, while a description of the elaborate and superb hats and bonnets would require columns more. There were chips from Paris trimmed in tulle and green flowers and lace; long and long and Mandarin and ostrich feathers of the same colors, and fancy straws with Yvonne wreaths, Normand and turbans of English straw, for misses, embellished with plumes in new poses, and black straws with velvet sea-foam, and hop wreaths in blue, one of the finest days that has been given in the Crescent City for many years.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Did you belong to Butler's army?"

"No, sir."

"The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State prison for the term of two years."

### The old and reliable Piper-Heldstock.

To-morrow M. L. Byrne & Co. offer remnants of all classes of dry goods at fifty cents on the dollar.

### GRAND SPRING CELEBRATION.

Yesterday Mrs. F. R. Hardin, 27 and 29 Chartres street, celebrated the vernal equinox by calling together her hundreds of lady friends to enjoy a display of rare and beautiful spring and summer railroads, productions of foreign and American modes and manufacturers, which she has in store for their adornment. From early morning till late reasonable business hours, the fair side of our city thronged the spacious drawing rooms, revolving in gems from Caroline Colton and other Parisian houses, and equally elegant combinations of home production. Cousins would hardly do justice to the new shades of color alone, of which the leading are coral, Yvonne, Mandarin, tulle, sea-foam and gramme, while a description of the elaborate and superb hats and bonnets would require columns more. There were chips from Paris trimmed in tulle and green flowers and lace; long and long and Mandarin and ostrich feathers of the same colors, and fancy straws with Yvonne wreaths, Normand and turbans of English straw, for misses, embellished with plumes in new poses, and black straws with velvet sea-foam, and hop wreaths in blue, one of the finest days that has been given in the Crescent City for many years.