

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY per annum \$10; and at same rate half-yearly and quarterly.
WEEKLY (published every Saturday morning), per annum \$5; and at same rate half-yearly and quarterly.

ADVERTISING RATES-DAILY.

Transient advertisements: first per square (line of solid text) \$1 per square; 50 cents each subsequent consecutive insertion.
Wants, To Rent, For Sale and Boarding advertisements, 10 cents a line, not cash, solid measure. None taken at less than 20 lines.
Advertisements for the period of one month or longer, as follows:
Local or Business notices 20 cents a line, not cash.
Editorial notices, in editorial type, 50 cents a line, not cash.

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
One.....	\$12	\$22	\$32	\$52	\$82
Two.....	22	42	62	102	162
Three.....	32	62	92	152	242
Four.....	42	82	122	202	322
Five.....	52	102	152	252	402
Six.....	62	122	182	302	482
Seven.....	72	142	212	352	562
Eight.....	82	162	242	402	642
Nine.....	92	182	272	452	722
Ten.....	102	202	302	502	802
Eleven.....	112	222	332	552	882
Twelve.....	122	242	362	602	962

Monthly advertisements, having the run of the paper, insertion every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.
Editorial page monthly advertisements, each square, 50 cents per line, not cash, solid measure.
Rates for Advertising in the Weekly New Orleans Democrat.

Transient and general rates the same as for Daily.
Advertisements for the period of one month and longer, as follows:

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
One.....	\$5	\$10	\$15	\$25	\$45
Two.....	10	20	30	50	90
Three.....	15	30	45	75	135
Four.....	20	40	60	100	180
Five.....	25	50	75	125	225
Six.....	30	60	90	150	270
Seven.....	35	70	105	175	315
Eight.....	40	80	120	200	360
Nine.....	45	90	135	225	405
Ten.....	50	100	150	250	450
Eleven.....	55	110	165	275	500
Twelve.....	60	120	180	300	540

NOTES.

From Portland proposed to suppress Sunday papers. At least the work was begun last Sunday by arresting the little newboys.

In a Cambridge, Mass., evening school is a man fifty-seven years old, learning to read, and one forty years old studying primary arithmetic.

Governor Hampton has received \$124,408 in taxes, pays the judges, and is supporting the penal and charitable institutions.

The Minnesota Forestry Association has offered to furnish from three to five hundred thousand young forest trees and cuttings to those who have lost their crops, and are now in danger of losing their timber claims, for lack of money to purchase.

During the course of the past year 102,601 emigrants of British origin left ports of the United Kingdom at which emigration offices are established. More than fifty per cent of the whole number sailed for the United States.

Prince de Battenberg's last judgment against his wife, Mrs. E. B. de B., compels her to pay 1000 francs a day for keeping her daughters with her.

The money lost by depositors in savings banks in this country, according to *Appleton's Journal*, equals only one-fifth of the amount paid to depositors in interest by the bank, and is only one-hundredth of one per cent of the deposit.

The library of the city of Paris contains 36,000 volumes and 15,000 plates or prints, all having relations to the French capital. In the London Guildhall a library of the same kind, and exceedingly rich in London topography, was established about five years ago.

The probabilities of a new channel being formed in the Missouri are removed, for the present, by the partial subsidence of the ice gorge at Omaha, Neb., permitting the water to escape through the natural channel.

James K. Polk died ever so long ago, but his widow arrives, and the Legislature of Tennessee never adjourns *en die* without doing themselves the pleasure, and the memory of Polk the honor, of calling upon her.

Gov. Tilden's physician gives him this certificate: "My opinion is that Gov. Tilden, personally, is glad that he was not elected. He is in better health, physically and mentally, than I have known him for a year."

Mrs. Newman waited upon Mrs. Hayes, with the request that wine and the White House would be strangers, but Mrs. Hayes thought she'd let Rutherford attend to the matter, and a little rhyme for the stomach's sake may be found at the Executive Mansion. No hot Newmans, however.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Louisiana.

The weather in the country is all that could be desired.

Farmerville, Union parish, will soon hold an election for municipal officers.

The parish tax of Terrebonne is six mills for general purposes and two mills for public education.

Pumpkins, peas, potatoes and corn will be planted to an unusual extent in Union parish this year.

The physicians of Avoyelles are in session at Marksville. The cause of this melancholy meeting is unknown.

The hide crop of Vermilion is unusually large this year, probably owing to the bad winter that killed so many cattle.

"Spring, blossoms, little birds, zephyrs," *et id omne genus*, figure conspicuously just now in our country exchanges.

The country papers are showing a want of feeling on the subject of altogether abolishing paupers as officials in this State.

The editors of the rural papers are all "eternally indebted and everlastingly obliged" just now for a small piece of wedding cake.

The merchants, doctors, lawyers, etc., of Abbeville refuse to pay licenses, on the ground that the town, not being expressly authorized by its charter to collect licenses, cannot collect them.

Avoyelles has eighteen farmers and only four thousand agriculturists, mourns the *Marksville Bulletin*. "What a sad commentary upon agricultural pursuits! How many would make first-class farmers, and how few will reach the goal of their ambition. Yet such is life. Immoderate ambition is frequently fatal."

The people of Vermilion parish outside of the parish seat, Abbeville, complain, with reason, of the statute which provides that Abbeville is to pay no part of the parish expenses, and yet to saddle nearly all its criminal expenses on the taxpayers of the parish. A petition, praying for a change in the law, was prepared and left at the office of the Vermilion *Banner* a month for signatures, during which time only two persons signed. Accordingly, the Vermilion *Banner* comes to the conclusion that while the people of the rural parts of

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO TUSKEGEE.

EN ROUTE-A FREE LUNCH AT BAY ST. LOUIS-A PUBLIC SPOILED LANDLORD-A GLIMPSE AT MONTGOMERY-A NARROW GAUGE AND A WIDE MARGIN OF PROFITS-TUSKEGEE, ITS SCHOOLS, ETC. (Special Correspondence.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 18, 1877.
Dear Democrat-Leaving the status quo to its fate, and packed to his dismal confines within his one ore of returning Board territory, I seated myself within one of the luxurious six wheeled truck coaches of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, on the 15th inst., and under the obliging safeguard of Mr. M. H. Hubbell, conductor, passed quietly along the crowded levee and reaching the city limits, dashed away for Mobile. The many inviting fishing and hunting grounds were passed with a sigh of regret, and a quick rush of fifty-two miles on in light air. "We began our soup" in light air, and the writer to Bay St. Louis, where we were informed a new outcrop of known taste and enterprise would furnish the hungry with a good supper. At a fair calculation, not less than forty hungry mortals precipitated themselves into the supper-room and ranged themselves at the neat tables prepared—with clean linen, crockery, etc.—but no food, soon, however, the light and airy, sweet butter and fragrant coffee engaged the attention of all, and a general attack along the whole line shortly ended in full satiety to the guests. But to the astonishment of all, the host positively declined to accept a nickel for compensation from any one. This conduct on the part of a railroad restaurateur was justly regarded as dangerous to the further calm and order of the great Packard gunpowder plink, which was exposed in such a masterly manner by the Nicholls police a few days since. We looked around in the hope that one of those men of detective genius might be on the train, in which event I should have expected our host would have been nabbed at once on suspicion of poisoning.

But none of Tom's men were there, and on further reflection it was ascertained that our host, having just taken possession of the house, was unable to give a supper, and so he had generously prepared a free lunch for the hungry passengers on that train. I did not learn that man's name, but I will guarantee he will rejoice the hearts of the wayfarers when his kitchen is in order.

A few moments' stay at Mobile, and away we went over the long bridges and through the swamp, to the "pink woods" highland, and slipped into Montgomery just after the great red sun, with blood-shot eye, struggled lazily up from behind the horizon, as if he had been on a horrible debauch over night with the Emperor of China or some celestial Rex. The trip from Mobile to Montgomery is a great improvement on the old management. The road is greatly improved, and the cars are elegant and comfortable, while the officers of the road are most polite and attentive to the wants of all passengers. From Montgomery, forty miles over the Western Railroad bring us to Chehaw Station, where a diminutive train on the narrow gauge railroad completes the distance—now only six miles—to Tuskegee. This road is thirty-six inches gauge, and the most whimsical looking little engine and train of cars carries one over the smallest of "T" rails in good time and comfortable style. I am told that four gentlemen of this city built, own and control this miniature railroad, and besides the passenger and baggage car, as high as forty bales cotton are carried at one trip—ten bales to each freight car.

With the travel that the fine schools, healthy climate and

VALUABLE MINERAL SPRINGS attract to this pleasant city, together with the products of a rich back country, it will not be surprising that with good management this little road has paid large dividends to the stockholders.

The land hereabouts is broken, and a growth of pine and black jack yields great attractions of scenery, yet the pure air, aromatic with the pines, is delightful.

THE SCHOOLS OF TUSKEGEE, have been long known and appreciated. Before the war there were two first-class academies for young ladies and one for boys, numbering in all over five hundred pupils. Quite recently one of the female schools and Mr. Park's high school for boys were entirely destroyed by fire; the first fully insured, the latter not insured at all. The remaining female school is under the patronage of the Methodist Church and the charge of Professor John Massey, A. M., who is very highly spoken of, and has now about ninety pupils. Professor Massey was formerly from Mobile, and is a gentleman of high culture, and under the vigilant charge of himself, his estimable and accomplished lady and assistants, this female college is flourishing. Prof. Park was compelled to build a temporary structure, where he now, with the assistance of Prof. S. H. Bartlett, instructs some seven or five pupils. Prof. Park was the sole owner of the large and completely equipped school building that was recently burned, and the loss was a severe one for a private enterprise. But last summer, being a delegate to the Centennial Educational Convention at Philadelphia, the Professor selected a plan for a new and enlarged building, with all modern improvements and apparatus, and will shortly commence its construction. Mr. Park has taught here for over a quarter of a century, with constantly increasing support and satisfaction on the part of his patrons. He is a most courteous and accomplished gentleman and thorough educator. I noticed among the scholars who were delivering recitations at his school Saturday, the sons of three members of Congress and other distinguished men of this State. It is the most thorough school, and the same time the most congenial atmosphere for boys and the most economical for parents, that has come under my observation for a long time. We need more such in the South. Tuskegee has now about 2000 population. It has been the residence of most attractive, hospitable and cultivated people, and before the war the centre of a great deal of wealth and enterprise, much of which still remains. *Au revoir.* J. L.

The Heidelberg and only Piper Heidelberg.

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

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

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

The old and reliable Piper Heidelberg.

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

DONNA DAILY—On and after Sunday next, the 4th inst., the Jacksons will run a passenger train daily, running to and from the city, making connections for all points North, East and West.

THE LADIES' THEATRE.

CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

FOR RENT.

For the Season of 1877-78, and season following.

This theatre is new, spacious, completely and superbly equipped in every respect, and is most eligibly located on the principal and most fashionable thoroughfare in the city.

Address: WILL STEVEN.

Secretary La Variete Association, m12 st mo tu su New Orleans, La.

DR. F. FORMENTO.

Has returned to the city and resumed the practice of his profession.

Office and Residence—No. 33 Royal street.

Consultation Hours from 12 m. to 2 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

Corner Delord and Foucher streets.

NEW ORLEANS.

We are prepared to manufacture STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS, SUGAR KETTLES, DRAGGING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, COTTON PRESSES, NEWELL SCREWS, GIN GEARING, FURNACE MOUTHS, GRATE BARS, JUDSON'S GOVERNORS, and all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat work, and every description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

Southern Shoe Factory

OF JOHN HANSEN,

23 and 25 Canal street, New Orleans.

TO ALL SOUTHERN CITIZENS.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

EXTRA SESSION OF 1877.

No. 9. AN ACT

To amend and re-enact an act entitled an act entitled "An act to incorporate the New Orleans Mechanics' Society," approved July 17, 1871, and the act supplemental thereto, approved March 6, 1876.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the New Orleans Mechanics' Society," approved February 21, 1871, and the act supplemental thereto, approved March 6, 1876, be amended and re-enacted, and they are hereby amended and re-enacted as follows, to wit:

"That the society known as the 'New Orleans Mechanics' Society,' and incorporated by said act, be and they are hereby re-incorporated under the name and style of the 'New Orleans Mechanics' Society,' and under that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable, at all times hereafter, of taking and holding real and personal property, and of conveying and disposing of the same, and of suing and being sued, and of doing all the acts and things which a corporation or body politic may lawfully do, and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations which may be enacted by the Legislature of this State in relation to corporations or bodies politic."

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That the members of the said incorporation shall have power to make and establish a constitution or form of government, which constitution when duly made and assented to by a majority of the members of said society shall be binding on all the members of said society, and shall be subject to the approval of the Legislature of this State."

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That the members of the said incorporation shall have power to make and establish a constitution or form of government, which constitution when duly made and assented to by a majority of the members of said society shall be binding on all the members of said society, and shall be subject to the approval of the Legislature of this State."

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LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

Corner Delord and Constance Street.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE

Steam Engines, Boilers,

Sugar Mills, Furnaces for Burning Bagasse,