THE FAIR GROUNDS.

THIS TO BE THE LAST DAY.

Bogardus to break 1000 Glass Balls in Seventy Minutes—A Few of the Popular Exhibits.

The Fair Grounds were closed yesterday, in order to enable the army of exhibitors and employees to witness the procession of Rex, and enjoy the sports of Mardi Gras.

To-day the cotton gin contest will take place; the Ulman loom be in operation; the tobacco factories be in full blast, and the awards made to the four competing sewing machine companies. Premiums and ribbons will be awarded to the successful competitors to-day at 2 o'clock.

To-day, at 4 p. m. sharp, Capt. Bogardus will undertake to accomplish one of his greatest feats. He proposes to break 1000 glass balls in less than seventy minutes, loading his own guns, and to use three guns of different weight and calibre—a ten gauge weighing 10 pounds, a twelve guage weighing 7¼ pounds, and a twenty guage weighing 5 pounds. Balls to be sprung from two or more traps, to be broken in the air to count, and only one ball to be sprung at a time. This shooting will serve to illustrate the rapid firing required of the captain to accomplish his great feat of breaking 5000 balls in 500 consecutive minutes at Gilmore's Garden, January 3, 1878.

Capt. Bogardus is the only man who has ever killed 100 pigeons consecutively from a trap, and has the best record ever made in Europe. The captain will bet $1000 to $500 that no man can equal his exploits with a shotgun.

Capt. Bogardus' son will give exhibitions of his skill with rifle and shotgun at 3:30 o'clock.

Among the various exhibits in the main hall of the exposition, we noticed Dr. Thomas' display of a masterpiece in art. A hare carved out of a solid block of wood. It is the trade mark for Thomas' preparations, consisting of Thomas' specific for the hair and Thomas' hair soap. The doctor's wife was in attendance to explain the merits of the above named articles to the visitors, and for her perseverance and energy Mrs. Thomas was individually awarded the blue ribbon by the managers of the fair. Thomas' preparations are sold subject to chemical analysis.

On exhibition in department B will be found our own Louisiana aromatic bitters. These bitters are unsurpassed for their flavor and agreeable taste. Prepared with harmless ingredients from the vegetable kingdom and the purest spirits, they are without rival as an apetizer, and are an excellent auxiliary to the functions of the stomach and liver.

A teaspoonful mixed with a little sweetened water will be an agreeable tonic for ladies and children. Added to sherry or Madeira wine or brandy will be highly appreciated by gentlemen in need of an invigorating drink. They are prepared and sold by H. J. Rivet, druggist, corner Chartres and Bienville streets, New Orleans; also by all druggists and grocers.

Rivet's Louisiana aromatic stomach bitters are used by all the leading bars in the city.

In department B we are gratified to notice that

HOME INDUSTRY

was once more honored with the blue ribbon.

Mr. Thos. Egan received for the second time the blue ribbon for his yeast powders; he received it the first time at our State Fair in 1876. The brands of yeast powders then exhibited for competition had to undergo a chemical test and for that purpose were taken to the well known reliable chemists and druggists, Frederickson & Harte, of Canal street, who gave a certificate to the effect that Egan's Excelsior Yeast Powder is the whitest, the purest, the strongest and best, being made of perfectly pure materials, has less inert matter than either of the other brands.

According to the rules laid d wn by the directors of the State Fair now held at the Fair Grounds any yeast powder entered for competition was to be subjected to a chemical analysis. This Egan was not apprised of and entered his yeast powder for competition, hoping that some of the many brands now for sale in this city would be entered also, but he was allowed to receive the prizes without opposition. He is the pioneer yeast powder manufacturer of New Orleans, having commenced making it in 1858, and since that time had strong opposition to contend with, as our market has been continually filled with cheap yeast powder, such as those exposed lately by Northern chemists, being made with alum instead of cream tartar.

Our wholesale merchants, of course, purchased those cheap powders, not knowing how they were made; now they are made aware how injurious alum is to the human system, we hope to see honest home industry encouraged. Egan guarantees that his powders and self-raising flours shall not contain any ingredient but what is pure.

Friend Egan has received the blue ribbons also for his self-raising flour and self-raising buckwheat. So we say success to home manufacture.

In Art Hall, on exhibition for competition, are some beautiful specimens of

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Many of our citizens, as well as visitors, will be glad to know that Mr. Charles M. Evans, who has a national reputation as an expert in manufacturing improved artificial limbs, is at present among us. His display of models at the Exposition is interesting. We know of no mechanical contrivance more perfect or better adapted to its uses than the limbs he manufactures. The perfection attained by him in this line and the wonderful improvements made are almost incredible. The natural movement of all the joints, the symmetrical proportions given, practical utility and comfort, exceed anything we have heretofore seen or heard of. It seems out little trouble for him to make a cripple walk, dance, skate, or do anything others do with natural limbs. His testimonials and references are unlimited and reliable.

We learn that as a young man (a native of our sister State, Mississippi,) he commenced manufacturing artificial limbs about twelve years ago, and, unlike others in his business, has had not only an unbroken experience, but one of practical personal application, being constantly employed doing the important portion of the work with his own hands, and is now in New Orleans giving personal attention to fitting limbs. He has large establishments in St. Louis and Cincinnati, having by right of purchase and succession control of the famous Bly patent in the West and South.

Mr. Evans not only supplies limbs to citizens on cash orders on fair terms, but by contract with the general government, with his bond filed in Washington, United States soldiers of the late war can, by applying to him, obtain first-class limbs, and free transportation from their home and return, whether it be in Ohio, California, Maine or Louisiana. The government foots the entire bill. In the Southern States the State governments should make similar provisions for those who lost limbs in the late war.

Mr. Evans has been with us several weeks filling orders, and will remain a short time longer this season. He will doubtless arrange to return every winter and do the work required here, of which he expects to give ample notice.

His terms are, "Satisfaction or no sale," and prices are reasonable. For his superior work numerous premiums have been awarded at various State fairs and expositions. Those who desire to get his services at this time should apply promptly at his office, No. 54 Carondelet street; otherwise address him at St. Louis or Cincinnati.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company exhibits the most varied display in its line in the upper part of the Main Hall at the Exposition. The machine, which is kept in continual operation, and makes sixty different stiches, has numbers of visitors always admiring its work. To those who remember the advent here, nearly a quarter of a century ago, of the Singer Sewing Machine, in a small, modest establishment on Camp street, its present grand home at No. 85 Canal street, where Major Rundle, the efficient General Southern Agent, has located his headquarters, will strikingly establish the extraordinary growth of this enterprise. When, a few years ago, the agency was installed in the tail and handsome building at the corner of Chartres and Canal streets, it was naturally to be supposed that it would long find ample accommodation there. Such has not been the result. Major Rundle supervises several hundred sub-agencies scattered through the wide area of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama; and under his very skillful and pushing management the business has increased so rapidly that he has recently been compelled to find even greater storage room than he already possessed in so large a degree. He is now "at home," and most comfortably as well as elegantly installed. All the four stories—and they are broad and lofty and deep—are fully occupied, each having its department, with scores of busy hands and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of machinery, to furnish to the households of the land that most admirable epitome of human skill, progress and industry, the sewing machine. A splendid showwindow attracts the passer-by on one side of the portal; on the other side is the elevator. Entering, the visitor finds himself surrounded by an array of the finest sewing machines, the perfection of workmanship, with a profuse stock of the threads and other varied appurtenances necessary to complete an outfit. Next comes a department in which ladies, old and young, are all interested, that where the widely-known Butterick patterns are for sale. Their sole agency is here established, and their utility and reliability are best exemplified in the constant and increasing demand for them. It was thought that the loss to the sewing machine companies of certain of their patents would, by throwing open the manufacture to free competition, largely reduce the business of the old manufacturers and seriously damage them. This, it would appear, has not proven the case. The vast development of the manufactures, the immense capital required, the large number of trained and skilled workmen and employees already secured, the multifarious business connections and ramifications that it took years to establish, were formidable obstacles to overcome by new competitors. Accordingly we find that whilst the prices of machines have been liberally reduced, the demand has increased. This result was to be anticipated, as one of the invitable laws of manufacturing as well as commercial economy. At least this is the experience of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company has two great factories, one at Elizabeth, N. J., the other at Glasgow, Scotland. In the manufacture and distribution of the Singer machines throughout the United States over 100,000 persons are employed. A volume of enterprise, industry and home comfort is told in that one statement. The facilities and advantages of New Orleans as a central distributing point are strikingly illustrated in the New Orleans depot of the Singer Manufacturing Company; and in Major S. E. Rundle they have an agent fully competent for the discharge of the onerous and responsible duties placed in his hands. Over 356,432 Singer sewing machines were sold in 1878; of this number over 12,000 were disposed of by the New Orleans agency, and this year this agency expects to sell 15,000.

At the Gulf States exhibition on the ground between the two principal buildings, Mr. P. A. Murray has on exhibition one of his mammoth cisterns, to which is attached the blue ribon. For a series of years Mr. Murray has been a successful competitor in cistern manufacturing. This cistern is a supurb piece of work, and reflects great credit upon the manufacturer. It is made of the best Amite river and Stockton cypress lumber which has been thoroughly seasoned. This lumber is peculiarly suited for the purpose of cistern manufacture, being hard, close grained, and very durable, and said to last twice as long as many of the woods now in use; the hoops are made of superior band iron, being put on in proportion to the pressure, strong at the bottom and decreasing towards the top. Mr. Murray has established quite a reputation in this State for the very superior cisterns manufactured by him. His place of business is No. 191 Magnzine street. Don't forget the number as there are other cistern makers in the same neighborhood.

In the Art Hall can be seen the

SUNLIGHT GAS MACHINE

exhibited by Mr. J. J. Paquette, who also lights the Olio Hall and skating rink with one of his gas machines. The Sunlight gas machine, lately patented, is now extensively manufactured by J. J. Paquette, at No. 885 Tchoupitoulas street. As we noticed that it is being extensively and satisfactorily introduced among many of our large gas consumers, we thought that a brief description of it, with a few words on its chief merits, would be interesting as well as useful to our readers throughout the city and country who are in need of a reliable and economical gas-producing machine. A visit to the factory of J. J. Paquette, the inventor, will soon dispel all doubts as to the success of his invention. Mr. Paquette's machine is neat in appearance, and, for its capacity, is smaller in size than any other of the kind. It is simple, cheap and durable. The great superiority of the Portable Sunlight Gas Machine over all other methods of carburetting air consists in the simplicity of its construction, and in having avoided all the defects found in others. For instance, there is neither fire nor heat connected with it; no use for water, nor acids, nor chemicals of any kind; no stuffing-boxes to leak or smell; no checks or valves to get out of order. The air, admitted through an opening at the top, passes through a revolving pump, when it is thoroughly carbonated, and thence forced into the service pipes, ready for use. A simple and light weight, suitably suspended, furnishes the motive power. The opening through which the air is admitted is provided with a wire gauge cap on the same principle as a Davy lamp, consequently the contents of the apparatus cannot be ignited from any light being in contact with it. Its cost is quite nominal, compared with others; one furnishing gas for five burners and upwards costs but $40, and a ten-light one but $65. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our city gas consumers, and of those in the country who have large factories and residences, to this new and valuable home-manufactured machine. We understand that it can be built to order to suit large consumers. Over four hundred of these machines are now in daily use. Mr. J. J. Paquette seems to spare no pains in thoroughly explaining and exhibiting every part of his invention to those who wish to investigate for themselves.

Mr. James Waters is represented by Mr Jasper Diamond, and has on exhibition a number of essential articles, among which are his store truck; box, scale and trunk trucks, trucks used in sugar-houses, stores and warehouses, castors for bedsteads and centre tables, chairs, pianos, invalid chairs, sewing machines, work tables—all double trucks, neatly made and substantial, were not only honored with blue ribbons but they attracted much attention. Their patent alarm money drawer also took a blue riobon. All the hotels, warehouses and furniture store people should call at Mr. Waters' scale works, No. 122 Delord street, where will be explained to them the superior qualities of the articles enumerated.

Among the loveliest displays of goods in the Art Hall is the exhibition of Mr. Arthur Durieu, proprietor of the Red Star shoe store, corner of Bourbon and Customhouse streets, who has seven showcases filled with articles for feet wear.

In showcase No. 1 can be seen: Red Parisian slippers; red Parisian slippers, satin; white kid Aimee ties; white kid slippers; blue and pink Aimee ties; bronze and inlaid Aimee ties; black slippers and Aimee ties in fifty different styles and descriptions. This is the finest variety of slippers ever noticed in any previous exhibition.

Showcase No. 2, contains principally, a full line of gentlemen's extra fine shoes, which are of the following styles: French calf button boots, hand made; extra New York walker, best calf; extra New York walker, French goat; Vienna calf congress, Vienna old gentlemen tie, basket blue cloth top, low quarter button on French last, excelsior tie, seamless calf Prince Albert, Broadway tie. All these are hand made goods of the very best finish. Gents' plain opera slippers, gents' fancy opera slippers.

Showcase No. 3 is filled with misses' French kid button boots, misses' French goat button boots, misses' pebble goat button boots, Cincinnati heel; misses' grey cloth top button boots, misses' brown cloth top button boots, both with Spanish toe; misses' kid side lace, misses' box toe, Polish; misses' box toe button boots, misses' grain, Polish; misses' fox, Polish; misses' fox button boots, misses' fancy slippers of numerous styles and qualities.

Showcase No. 4 contains children's French kid button boots, hand-sewed and worked buttonholes; child's cur kid button boots, worked button holes; child's kid button boots, hand-made; child's pebble goat button boots, child's grain button boots, child's grain button box-toe boots, child's kid boots, with opera toe; child's kid button boots, double tips; child's grain button boots, double tips; child's calf button boots, child's button boots, with blue tops; child's button boots, with gray top; child's kid Polish, child's goat Polish—both styles tipped; child's silver button boots, child's gold button boots, child's blue button boots, child's bronze button boots.

All these goods are different grades and prices.

Next comes showcase No. 5, the finest and prettiest of all. This showcase should have been named "the pet of the babies." We find in it the following: Infants' hand-made gold button boots, infants' hand-made silver button boots, infants' hand-made blue button boots, infants' hand-made bronze button boots, infants' hand-made gold and pink foxed button boots, all nicely ornamented with silk tassels; infants' kid spring-heel Polish boots, infants' kid spring-heel button boots, infants' turn-bottom button boots, infants's turn-bottom Polish boots, infants' ankle-ties, blue, black and bronze; infants' French kid Newports, infants' French cur kid Newports, and many other styles too long to enumerate.

Showcase No. 6 contains another assortment of men's, boys' and youths' wear of the following description: Youths' sewed balmorals, patent hooks; youths' balmorals in cable, patent hooks; boys' balmorals in cable, patent hooks; boys' sewed balmorals, patent hooks; men's Boston ties, sewed; men's Boston ties, cable; men's French low ties; men's English style of walking shoes, wrinkle and box; men's calf Yale ties; men's calf Oxford ties; men's glove calf Oxford ties; men's calf Prince Albert, box toes; men's calf Prince Albert, plain toes; men's calf low quarter button boots; men's calf high button boots; boys' calf high button boots; youths' calf high button boots; boys' caif Yale ties; boys' morocco Prince Albert; boys' sewed balmorals; boys' cable balmorals, tap soles; men's plain calf Congress; men's plain toe calf Congress; men's fancy toe calf Congress; men's calf sewed brogans; men's calf Southern brogans; men's extra hand-made boots; French goat leg and calf front, wrinkle and box. We also notice in this showcase a beautiful display of gents' and boys' slippers.

Show Case No. 7.—Now comes the bouquet of the display, show case No. 7—we should have styled the "Ladies' Favorite." The workmanship in it contained can well be compared to the finest and most elegant put up. Here we find: Ladies' hand-made French kid button boots, extra Louis XV heel, finished on the inside, with silk facing (these goods are put up with a neat pump sole); the same shoe, with a light double sole, also hand-made, with a French box; the same shoe is to be seen in French goat, in matt kid and India goat. This show case also contains a full line of ladies' white kid button boots, and a full line of machine-sewed button boots in French kid, matt kid, cur kid, pebble goat and French goat.

Outside of the show cases is a full display of gentleman's sewed and pegged brogans, russet plows, grain plows, men's boots of all styles and descriptions; boys' and youths' balmorals, boys' and youths' congress, etc.; also a large display of ladies' common wear shoes.

This display is larger and more complete than any one seen at the Paris or Philadelphia exhibitions, and New Orleans should be proud of possessing such a house as the Red Star Shoe Store.

PERIQUE TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Messrs. Bovee & Stoddard, No. 77 Gravier street, have on exhibition a very neat and tasty display of perique tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. Their great specialty consists in a new convenience for smokers, in the shape of a corn-husk mouth-piece, which protects the lips and mouth from the tobacco, while it freely admits the smoke through numerous passages formed between the layers of husk, serving as a filter to prevent any impurities from entering the system. Physicians are loud in their praise of this improvement, being unanimous in their expressions of opinion as to its value. The invention of the corn-husk mouth-piece is due to Mr. George E. Bovee, of this city, and is patented under date of June 25, 1878. These goods are manufactured by no other firm in the United States, although repeated offers have been made for permission to use the mouth-piece by the payment of a royalty. Since placing these patent cigarettes upon the market several imitations have been brought out, but none equal to the genuine. Not content with the patent mouth-piece, this enterprising firm has, very recently, perfected a new and exceedingly simple

CIGARETTE MACHINE,

which performs the three operations of rolling, cutting the ends and joining the mouthpiece at one time. It is simple in construction, easily worked, very rapid, and capable of turing out three thousand cigarettes per day, made in the most perfect and beautiful style imaginable. We saw the champion cigarette maker, Michel Duvernay, roll off at the rate of six per minute without appearing to exert himself in the least. It would be impossible to make the same cigarette as beautiful by hand. The "Pocahontas," "Pelican" and "La Belle" are their standard brands of cigarettes, and the "Daisy," "Picayune" and "Creole Perique" are the favorite mouthpiece cigars.

We observe with pleasure these evidences of life and enterprise in our midst, and hope that we shall be often called upon to aid in developing home industry. Success to Bovee & Stoddard.

Mr. James H. Reynolds is exhibiting the celebrated Robert E. Lee Cooking Stove at the Gulf States Exposition. Many visitors partook of the splendid biscuits baked by it in seven and a half minutes, which were pronounced, by all who got them, delicious. The Robert E. Lee stove is warranted to be a good, even baker, thirty days' trial, if not money refunded. To all cash purchasers we present one of Hunter's Perfection Rotary Flour, Meal Sifters, etc. For further information address Mr. James H. Reynolds, general house and steamboat smith, plumbing, gas and steam pipe fitting, stoves, ranges and pumps, 90 Baronne street.

Messrs. Reynolds & Armstrong, agents for Louisiana and Georgia, principal office No. 90 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido, display the cheapest, most useful and convenient article ever invented, which is Hunter's Rotary Flour and Meal Sifter, mixer, scoop, measure, weigher, egg beater, rice washer, tomato, starch, wine and fruit strainer, the greatest combination known. Always turn crank to the right to take sifter apart. Hold agitator or wheel with left hand, turn crank to left when unscrewed at end; pull out crank and shaft, lift agitator, take cap off end handle, and the sifter is in four parts. Large button on agitator always put opposite handle. Price seventy-five cents. J. M. Hunter, sole manufacturer and owner, principal office No. 30 Emery Arcade, Cincinnati. Good canvassers wanted for all territory not taken.

Every family should have one. Over 275,000 now in use.

BOGARDUS AT THE FAIR GROUNDS TO-DAY.

Capt. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world, will shoot at the Fair Grounds at half-past 3 o'clock to-day. He will undertake to break 1000 glass balls in less than 70 minutes, loading his own guns and to use three guns of different weight and calibre—a ten gauge weighing 10 pounds, a twelve gauge weighing 7¼ pounds, and a twenty gauge weighing 5 pounds. Balls to be sprung from two or more traps, to be broken in the air to count, and only one ball to be sprung at a time. He will bet $1000 that he will accomplish the feat, and will also bet $1000 against $500 that he will do it quicker than any other man in the world can. And will furthermore shoot a match with any man that can be produced within five days for $100 a side, and give the acceptor of this challenge fifty "broken balls" out of one hundred—Bogradus to shoot at one hundred and the acceptor at fifty balls—Bogardus' trap and rules.

KING CETYWAYO.

Narrative of a Visit to the Zulu Country—Interview with the African Chief.

A resident of New York, born in Mauritius, has spent many years in Madagascar, and penetrated the Zulu country in Africa, in company with a nephew of Tsifani, king of Madagascar, in the autumn of 1870. At Delagoa bay they met Kremalo, a younger brother of Chief Cetywayo. He was naturally bland and princely in his bearing, and stalwart and muscular in physique. He wore a wide belt of panther's skin, that was fairly covered with jewels, rough and irregular in size and shape, but large and of the purest water. He spoke fluently the language of the Magasci, in which Tsifani's nephew addressed him. Two of his officers, who wore white linen visors, with linen skull-caps to which veils were attached which covered the neck, presented the visitors with leather drinking-vessels, in which they poured a cordial from canvas-covered flasks. The flasks were attached to their belts, and contained the cordial that they call wayumba. Only officers high in rank had the privilege of carrying and dispensing wayumba, which is made of spirits they call yeaur (a species of white rum), ripe juice strongly fermented, a gum that tastes mildly of turpentine, and cocoanut milk.

From Delagoa bay the visitors were taken in a flat kind of wagon drawn by three fine horses, to a spot about seven miles in the interior named Ksen-si-ta Kan, "country seat of the chief," or "the king's country residence." "It was a fairy-like scene," the gentleman said. "An immense circle of palms and cypresses girded a leveled plain. Slaves in showy livery were sprinkling the bright green sward with sponges or mop-like instruments that answered the purpose of sponges, as they were steeped in vessels of water, and squeezed in sprinkling the grass. The trees surrounding the great sward were gaudily dotted with ornaments like Chinese lanterns. They were globular lamps constructed of pure gold wire and a species of thick parchment irregularly perforated. At night they held three-fold tapers or candles, and after they were lighted the heavy cordon of trees was a wonderfully beautiful scene. In the center of the sward a large tent, sexagon in shape, was pitched. In front a guard of four sentinels and a petty officer marched to and fro without intermission. At intevals an order was given, and the guard wheeled to the right or left and made the circuit of the tent.

"Kremalo, Chief Cetywayo's brother, who accompanied the visitors, advanced as they approached the royal tent, placed his hand across his forehaad, and then aloft. At these gestures the guard of sentinels were ordered to halt, front and present arms. They did so by dropping on one knee, placing their arms, European rifles, in the position known as 'point,' and then thrusting them forward horizontally. From that position they did not rise until Prince Kremalo motioned to the officer on duty, who gave another order in a curt, loud and monosyllabic manner, like all his orders, and the troops resumed their former position. Sitting on low, vari-colored benches or upon the grass, or walking in pairs or groups around the sward, were Zulu nobles and officers in their flowing white bonnets and jeweled uniforms, some wearing tidy jackets, some with clumsy tunics, and many with slovenly, shapeless cloaks of a red material.

"As soon as Kremalo was perceived approaching the officers hastened to form in line, and with bowed heads and uplifted right arms paid obeissance to their chieftain's brother.

"The interior of the tent was carpeted with the skins of panthers, lions, tigers and other wild animals. There were grotesque paintings attached to the sides of the tent in rude frames of solid gold. The Chief Cetywayo was reclining, apparently after liberal drafts of wayumba. His couch was about half a foot from the ground, but overspread with heavy skins, highly perfumed, and rich coverings woven from costly and rare materials, and lavishly encrusted with diamonds and various precious stones. A thick curtain of a material like camel's hair shawls separated the apartment in which the king lay from an inner section of the tent. A heavy block of rich wood, with its edges studded with gems, served as a table, and upon it were laid books in French and English, and swinging aloft was an immense lamp of solid gold, of crude workmanship, but looking all the richer in its barbaric shape and massiveness.

"The king arose to receive King Tsifani's nephew with uplifted arms, that he slowly lowered and rested on the shoulders of the young Magasci noble. The Zulu chieftain, despite his blackness, had at that period a singularly handsome and expressive face. His frame was brawny and powerful, his arms and legs being wonderfully hard and finely developed. He spoke English slowly and with much caution, as it it would offend his pride to make a grammatical or idiomatic error. He related his journey some years before to Bourbon island, south of Mauritius and east of Madagascar, when he visited, incognito, a friend, a French merchant named Adolph Le Roy, who was also consular agent for Italy. Through him he procured many articles of European manufacture for his palaces. He expressed himself eager to converse in French, that he understood better than English.

"When his nobles entered the royal tent at the call of a peculiar drum, they knelt on one knee, with bowed head and uplifted arms. In recognition of this the king raised his face upwards and uplifted one arm. His action was in adoration of the sun—theirs in homage to their chief. Then highly-seasoned uncooked meat, hard sweet crackers, and wayumba were served. This modest lunch was speedily disposed of and the nobles summarially dismissed. Then an official conversation ensued between Getywayo and Tsifani's nephew. It was brief, and ended bluntly, whatever was the nature of it. Then the chief drew aside the rich curtain which divided the tent into compartments, and, pointing to a massive casket of gold, invited Tsifani's nephew, Yatsinif, to remove a little slab at one end of it. He did so, and the immense vessel of gold was found to be filled with every variety of precious stones. He was then, with a princely wave of the arm, requested to 'help himself.' But, with chivalrous self-denial, Yatsinif did not avail himself to any great extent of the opportunity afforded him. Raising a little purple medal from the dazzling mass, he showed it to Cetywayo, bowed, and dropped the purple gem into his bosom. Whatever errand Tsifani's nephew went on was evidently unsuccessful; but Cetywayo's display of his jewelry, and his offer to Yatsinif were suggestions of his power, wealth, liberality and friendship, characteristics with which he desired the young man's uncle to invest him.

"At that time, in 1870," the gentleman concluded, "Cetywayo was a powerful and popular chief, and it is perfectly true that his army are well drilled and well supplied with the munitions of modern warfare."

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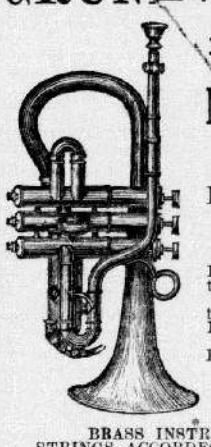
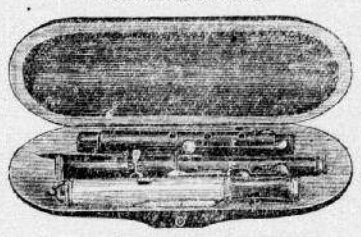


A stock of over 200 PIANOS & ORGANS to select from. General Agency of the world-renowned Pianos of STEINWAY, KNABE, PLEYEL, HAINES and FISHER.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS, STRINGS, ACCORDEONS, GUITARS, Of our importation.



LOWEST PRICES—BEST TERMS. Country orders respectfully solicited.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, no22 Grunewald Hall, New Orleans.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

New Orleans, January 23, 1879.

The Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company of New Orleans has this day filed in this office sworn statement in regard to registered policies in said company, and deposited the necessary reserve thereon, as required by act No. 39 of the extra session of the General Assembly of 1877, entitled "An act to better secure holders of life insurance policies in this State; to provide a reserve fund therefor, and for other purposes."

ALLEN JUMEL, Auditor.

ja25 3m eod 3m W

MANILA, SISAL AND HEMP CORDAGE, ALL SIZES.

Oakum, White Lead, Red Lead, Colors, Oil, Varnish, Etc.

BUY FROM FIRST HANDS AND GET Rock Bottom Prices.

A large stock of the above named goods on hand, for sale to the trade at manufacturer's prices, freight added. Linseed Oil a specialty. Jewett & Son's strictly pure White Lead, Hall, Bradley & Co.'s French Zinc and low grades White Lead, West Virginia Lubricating Oil. A full line of Murphy & Co.'s Varnishes and Japans for sale to the trade at the same price and on same terms as sold by the manufacturers direct.

W. M. ABBATT,

32.....South Peters street.....32

de15 Between Gravier and Natchez streets.

CLAY PEAS! CLAY PEAS!

1000 BUSHELS CHOICE NEW CAROLINA.

1000 Bales HAY.
3 00 Sacks OATS.
500 Barrels MEAL and GRITS.
2000 Sacks COTTON SEED MEAL.

For sale by GEORGE HECK & CO., Corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

a28 1m

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Louisiana, Executive Department.

Whereas, application has been made to me for the cancellation of the following bonds, to wit:

1. One drawn by JULES C. DENIS, as principal and Administrator of Finance of the city of New Orleans, with Henry Peychaud, Samuel Boyd, R. M. O'Brien and Lafayette Folger as sureties, and dated December 13, 1876.

2. One drawn by JAMES G. BROWN, as principal and Administrator of Accounts of said city, with Sawyer Hayward, John P. Moore and George Swarbrick as sureties, and dated December 14, 1876.

3. One drawn by JOHN McCAFFREY, as principal and Administrator of Improvements of said city, with John T. Gibbons, Philip McCabe H. T. Lawler, Hugh McManus and John Ford as sureties, and dated December 11, 1876.

4. One drawn by ROBERT E. DIAMOND, as principal and Administrator of Police of said city, with Jeremiah G. Lee, Thomas Pickles and John Kuhlman as sureties, and dated December 11, 1876.

5. One drawn by CHARLES CAVANAC, as principal and Administrator of Commerce of said city, with William Fagan, Fred. Wintz, J. T. Aycock, John Finney and William Kern as sureties, and dated December 13, 1876.

6. One drawn by JOHN E. RENGSTORFF, as principal and Administrator of Assessments of said city, with Jos. Billgery, John A. Stalger, M. J. Brenan and Christopher Meister as sureties and dated December 11, 1876.

7. One drawn by JAMES D. EDWARDS, as principal and Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings of said city, with William J. Behan, John Thorn and Alf. H. Isaacson as sureties, and dated December 11, 1876.

All of which said bonds were each subscribed as aforesaid, and are for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of each of said principals in their respective administrative capacities.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, giving public notice to all persons therein concerned and interested to show cause, in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, at the city of New Orleans, within ninety days from and after the last publication of this notice, why the said bonds, or either of them, should not be cancelled and annulled, and the securities above named discharged from any further liability.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State of Louisiana to be hereunto affixed, at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States of America.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
WILL. A. STRONG, Secretary of State. fe9 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department.

Whereas, EDWARD A. BURKE, of the city of New Orleans, has applied to me for the cancellation of a bond, drawn and signed by him, as principal, with Judah Hart, Thomas H. Handy, J. D. Hill, Lorenzo Sisa and W. B. Schmidt, also of the said city of New Orleans, as securities, dated the tenth day of March, 1877, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and conditioned for the faithful discharge and performance of the duties incumbent upon him, the said Edward A. Burke, as State Tax Collector in and for the First District of the parish of Orleans, in this State.

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, with the view of giving public notice to all persons therein interested to show cause in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of New Orleans, within ninety days from and after the last publication hereof, why said bond and the mortgage resulting therefrom should not be cancelled and erased, and the sureties above named discharged from any further liabilities in the premises.

Witness my signature, authenticated with the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1879.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

By the Governor:
OSCAR ARROYO, Assistant Secretary of State. fe21 30t

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department.

Whereas, application has been made to me for the cancellation of a bond drawn and signed by Z. T. Wester as principal, and Will. S. Lewis, James Crow, Jesse G. Steele, E. S. Greene, G. W. Robinson and H. C. Stringfellow, as sureties dated the eighteenth day of April, 1877, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of said Z. T. Wester, as sheriff for the parish of Red River,

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, with the view of giving public notice to all persons therein interested to show cause, in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of New Orleans within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why said bond, should not be canceled and annulled, and the sureties above named discharged from any further liabilities in the premises.

Witness my signature and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States of America.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

By the Governor:
WILL. A. STRONG, Secretary of State. fe15 30d

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department.

Whereas, W. E. Seymour and John Douglass have applied to me for the cancellation of a bond, drawn and signed by JAMES GRAHAM, as principal, on the fourth day of April, 1877, and George Purvis, John Douglass, J. S. Copes and W. E. Seymour as securities, each for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the said James Graham as Register of the State Land Office,

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, with the view of giving public notice to all persons therein interested to show cause in writing, at the office of Secretary of State, in the city of New Orleans, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why said bond and the mortgage resulting therefrom should not be cancelled and annulled, and the sureties above named discharged from any further liabilities in the premises.

Witness my signature and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States of America.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

By the Governor:
WILL. A. STRONG, Secretary of State. fe15 30d