

The Rapides Gazette.



ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Saturday, December 27, 1873.

T. G. COMPTON, Editor and Proprietor. C. B. STEWART, Publisher.

OFFICE: ON THE CORNER OF SECOND AND MURRAY STREETS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE State and Parish, ALSO, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISHES OF GRANT AND VERNON

TERMS: THE GAZETTE is published every Saturday Morning, on the following terms, invariable in advance.

One Year... \$3.00 3 Months... 2.00 100 Subscriptions not paid at once will be charged 50 per cent above these rates.

Announcing candidates from \$10 to \$20 according to the importance of the office. Invariably and positively in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

EIGHT lines of brevier, or a space of one inch in any other type a square, and any number of additional lines over four counts as a square.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Having signally failed as a general thing in enforcing our rule as to judicial advertisements, we are compelled to establish another. From this time no judicial advertisement of any kind whatever will be inserted unless payment is made in advance for the estimated cost of one insertion.

Extract from Printing Laws.

That all printing and advertising authorized to be done by this act, whether State judicial, parochial or municipal, shall be paid for at the rate authorized by section ten, item seven, of this act, which reads as follows: For all matter published in official journals, in obedience to the provisions of this act, the Printer shall be allowed one dollar per square for each insertion.

Public Printing.

The RAPIDES GAZETTE has been selected as an Official Journal of the State of Louisiana to publish the laws enacted at the late sessions, extra and regular of the Legislature, and a contract to that effect, signed by the proprietors and the authorities designated by law for that purpose, and also as Official Journal for the parishes of Rapides, Vernon and Grant.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper, (Rapides Gazette,) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

Judicial advertisements would do well to observe our PARTICULAR NOTICE, as we will not depart from it in any instance.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! AT FERGUSON & SCHNACK'S.

Owing to the absence of the Editor, having been called away on business, we will make a rather slim appearance in the editorial line this week, but will give our numerous readers a liberal supply in our next.

As we have already excused ourselves for the absence of our penman, we also feel truly sorry for the humble communication, as we are satisfied that he will look with great anxiety for a reply to his unoriginal public document, as it is quite a novel thing to have his name appear in print without it receiving a very particular notice.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—We are truly sorry to have to record the manner in which the Mayor's Proclamation was respected last week. We expected at least to see the places of business close for the time of the religious service in our quiet and not very pressive business times among our merchants, but the observation was unobserved on the occasion.

It being an official order, probably they might have supposed that it should have been published in the Official Journal, and therefore treated it with the respect in which they did.

As Christmas has passed, we will not turn your attention to Ferguson & Schnack's Christmas Toys, but must inform you all of the fact that they have an equal as well assorted stock of New Year's Toys and fancy articles, which they will dispose of cheap for CASH. So give them a call, and select for yourselves.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS at FERGUSON & SCHNACK'S.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

Such of our readers as take an interest in politics have no doubt, noticed the charges made against Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin, by a correspondent of the New York Tribune. The New York Times, one of the very ablest and at the same time most reliable papers in the Union, has all along defended the Senator from what it termed a wilful and slanderous misrepresentation. The last number we have received contains what appears to us an unanswerable vindication. We have only space for some of the quotations from other papers:

The papers generally, we are glad to say, strongly condemn the Tribune's course, and admit that the evidence in behalf of Senator Carpenter is conclusive. The New-Haven Palladium (no friend of ours) says: "The defense of Senator Carpenter, published by The New York Times, is a strong one, and must compel an answer from the Tribune. Two of the statements made in it may be accepted as proved, viz: that Senator Carpenter was not in a state of intoxication during his visit to Long Branch, and that the lady, by whom he was accompanied, holds a respectable position. The charges, and somewhat sloppy rhetoric in which the Tribune clothed its charges against the Senator, gave the impression that the lady was a person of notoriously bad reputation. If Dr. Bliss—the gentleman connected with Cauderburgo, we presume—and Senator Spencer state the truth, Ramsdell, the correspondent upon whose information the Tribune based its articles, has confessed that he is a malicious slanderer."

The Baltimore American remarks that "the defense which appeared in the New York Times yesterday is generally received in Washington as being a complete vindication." The Worcester Spy quotes the greater part of the testimony we have produced, and says: "As the evidence stands, this seems to be a very bad case of malignant and dastardly libel, to which the records of political and personal warfare, so far as we are familiar with them, furnish hardly a parallel."

The Philadelphia Press has the following: "Of the lady, we can freely state that we have known the father, mother, brothers and sisters for many years, and we have never met a more irreproachable woman than herself, or a more respectable family than that whose name she bore before her marriage. For her sake and theirs we have decried the publicity that has been given to the charge against a public man who has done so much honor to our public councils as Senator Carpenter."

ALL WORK DONE WITH neatness and despatch, by W. S. RIDGE.

RATHER STALE.—A portion of our political news this week is, we confess, rather ancient, but it is so because we could not help it, and are desirous of keeping our readers fully posted. As we get no New Orleans papers early enough in the week to avail ourselves fully of the latest news.

ARE SELLING OUT AT prices to suit the times, FERGUSON & SCHNACK.

Christmas passed off cold, cloudy and lonesome, as it was most too cool and unpleasant on the street to admit of a very gaudy display of the fashionable gear of our city, but from the agreeable change in the weather, and if so continued, we will no doubt have occasion to witness something more lively on New Year's day.

PLANTERS STUDY YOUR interest, W. S. RIDGE is working cheaper than any Smith in the Parish.

The Louisiana sulphur mining hub-bub, it seems, is not yet dead. A huge number of the Lake Charles Echo states that there are hopes of the resumption of work at the sulphur mines, for since the failure of the French engineer, a Kentucky engineer has offered to undertake the work of sinking shafts to the sulphur beds, and takes most of his pay in stock of the company.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS in great variety, at FERGUSON & SCHNACK'S.

THE RENOMINATION OF SENATOR CARPENTER. Washington, Dec. 9.—The Republican caucus of the Senate this afternoon renominated Senator Carpenter for President pro tem, of the Senate. The nomination was unanimous and by acclamation. There was no opposition whatever manifested, and no name was mentioned or suggested by any one in opposition. The caucus was in session for an hour or more, and the inference was drawn from this fact by some that there was opposition and discussion in reference to Senator Carpenter's nomination. It is understood, however, that the time spent in caucus was devoted to the discussion of other and quite different matters, and that so far as any expressions were made towards Senator Carpenter, they were entirely cordial and friendly. The Senator did not himself attend the caucus. The unanimity of support given Mr. Carpenter, it is acknowledged on all sides, is due in great measure to the articles of THE TIMES vindicating him from the charges made by the Tribune, and exposing the motives of the persons by whom the accusations were invented.—[N. Y. Times.

WORKING AT PRICES to suit the times. W. S. RIDGE.

"LET IT DROP."—The New York Tribune, having invented a cowardly and disgusting slander in reference to one of our public men, and having been thoroughly exposed, has now suddenly woken up to the fact that the subject is a "dirty" one, and that the prudent course would be to say no more about it. "This is not a pleasant subject," it says, and "ought to be dropped." Thus the street-boy whom you catch picking your pocket bawls out loudly, when he feels your grasp upon his wrist, "Let me go." It is all very fine for a convicted slanderer to beg people to "drop the subject" when his mendacity is made clear to the public. But of all known methods of defending mendacity, it seems to be about the most impudent.—[New York Times.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! AT FERGUSON & SCHNACK'S.

An Answer to the Misrepresentations of the Attakapas Sentinel.

The incendiary article published in the Attakapas Sentinel of the eleventh instant, relative to the killing of Mr. Charles Guilbeau by Mr. Alcide Veazey, was evidently written with a desire to create a false misrepresentation in the mind of the public. We did not intend to say anything on this subject before the trial that might in any manner prejudice the minds of the people, but as the Sentinel has seen fit to make a statement grossly misrepresenting the facts of the case, we are thereby forced to give the following statement of the whole affair from its inception, as made by an unprejudiced witness.

On the evening of the sixth instant, Messrs. Alcide Veazey, L. E. Laloue, Judge Castle, and others went from St. Martinsville to Breau's Bridge for the double purpose of collecting some accounts, and for recreation; none of this party were aware of the fact that a ball was to be given at Breau's Bridge, until some time after their arrival, at which time it being ascertained they could not collect these accounts until the next day, they concluded to stay and attend the ball.

As they were about to proceed to the ballroom, Mr. Veazey was informed by Mr. Neville Landry that should Mr. Veazey and his friends attend this ball, a large number of the citizens would refuse to be present, but upon being closely questioned by Mr. Veazey, Mr. Landry at last acknowledged that only one person had made any remarks of this nature, and that person was Mr. Charles Guilbeau. Upon their arrival at the ball room they found a large party of ladies and gentlemen, but Mr. Charles Guilbeau was not present, at least he was not seen by Mr. Veazey. Everything went on in a most harmonious and pleasant manner, with the single exception, that during the night, one of Mr. Veazey's party was warned by a Democratic friend to be cautious, as threats had been made during the evening to waylay them on their road to or from the ball room and assassinate the whole party.

On the morning of the seventh as Mr. Veazey and Mr. Laloue were sitting in the store of Mr. Selvive Domengeanx, Mr. Veazey's attention was drawn to the fact that Mr. Charles Guilbeau was approaching him with the evident intention of speaking to him. Whereupon Mr. Veazey stepped from the door to the banquettes, and in a polite and inoffensive manner asked Mr. Guilbeau if he (Guilbeau) had made objections to Veazey's participating in the ball. Mr. Guilbeau uttered something that sounded like the word "yes," and in pronouncing it instantly drew a coiled revolver, and pointed it directly at Mr. Veazey, who at this time stood but a few feet distant. Mr. Veazey thereupon drew his own weapon and fired in self-defense, which under the critical circumstances was the only means of protecting his own life.

Mr. Veazey did not at any time make threat, by words, look or deed, against Mr. Guilbeau; neither did he give the slightest provocation until Mr. Guilbeau drew his revolver, when Guilbeau's life that he might save his own.

After the shot Mr. Veazey immediately went into Mr. Domengeanx's store, and when there, heard the words, "what are you doing," spoken in French by Mr. Laloue, and turning around saw a revolver in the hands of Aristide or Boy LeBlanc pointed at him, but Mr. Laloue succeeded after a severe struggle in wresting it from LeBlanc and gave Mr. Veazey's life by a hair's breadth, as Laloue's thumb was badly injured by the hammer of the revolver striking instead of the cap.

These desperadoes seemed determined to have Mr. Veazey's life at all hazards, for when Mr. Guilbeau fell a second revolver was thrown from his person out on to the banquettes.

Our informant denies in toto the alleged fact that Mr. Veazey made use of the words "it is Charles Guilbeau, I have done the thing for him," as also the words, "let us hurry up, if these Breau's Bridge fellows catch me they will hang me," as is fully proven in regard to the latter expression by the fact that these gentlemen remained in Breau's Bridge for over an hour before taking their departure for St. Martinsville.

All the expressions alleged by the Sentinel to have been made by Mr. Veazey, are stamped by our informant as falsehoods of the grossest nature, and are evidently manufactured for the occasion to gain the sympathies of a tender-hearted public. We call upon the public to suspend judgment in this matter until they shall have heard the sworn testimony in the case. We only ask a fair trial without prejudice.

The above is, as we honestly believe, a plain statement of the facts, given without fear or favor by a fair minded man who was one of the few eye witnesses to this unfortunate affair.—[New Orleans Republican.

ARE SELLING OUT AT prices to suit the times, FERGUSON & SCHNACK.

PUTTING ON A SHIRT.—There are things which a man can do with some show of dignity and even elegance, but the putting on of a clean shirt is not one of them. Even those fastidious chaps who put one on every week never become so expert and familiar with it with any degree of comfort or dexterity, and the less extravagant individuals who change only once a month, are really to be envied. The feat is accomplished in this way: You lay the garment down on the bed, or across a table or washstand, bosom downwards, each rustle of the stiffly starched garment striking terror to your soul. Pulling it open, you make a strange draft on your courage and resolution, and plunge into it, thrusting your arms here and there in a frantic and desperate search of the sleeves, finding which you struggle manfully in an endeavor to draw the garment down so that you can catch a glimpse of the outer world once more. By the exercise of a proper amount of judgment you are finally successful in this, and you find yourself gazing out upon surrounding objects encircled by stiff, rustling lines, which prop your chin up in the air and give rise to a feeling as though you were braced around about by crows, with no prospect of ever being able to sit down again. Putting on a collar and a tie, you don your outer garments and sally forth, feeling as unaccountable and uneasy as though you had just sat down on a coat-tail pocket full of eggs.

THE RELIABLE BLACKsmith Shop, Corner 6th and Johnson Street is kept by W. S. RIDGE.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS in great variety, at FERGUSON & SCHNACK'S.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS at FERGUSON & SCHNACK'S.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! AT FERGUSON & SCHNACK'S.

CUBA.

HAVANA QUIET.—THE STREETS PATROLLED.—DISCUSSING ABOLITION.—THE RIOT DENIED.—BEARER OF DISPATCHES.

HAVANA, December 14.—The city is perfectly quiet. Details from the volunteer battalions patrolled the streets last night. There is no later news in regard to the Virginians.

A number of prominent and wealthy slave owners met yesterday to discuss the question of abolition. The meeting adjourned without definite action. The Diario strongly condemns the riotous demonstration of Friday night, and wants to know who instigated the movement. All those who took part in it really aided the rebellion. The Captain General should proceed with rigor against the disturbers of the peace and if necessary declare martial law throughout the island.

The Vos de Cuba reports that several rioters have been arrested, and recommends that those proved guilty be treated with the utmost severity. It attributes the trouble to the machinations of the Laboratores, and declares the government should put a stop to their intrigues.

Lieutenant Amick Palmer, of the United States marines, has arrived from Key West in the steamer Pinto, and leaves Wednesday for Santiago, with dispatches for the American naval commanders.

KEY WEST, December 15.—The Dispatch has sailed with four officers, from the flagship, and an extra crew of thirty-six men, to receive the Virginians, and will probably take her to some Northern port. She carries a full complement of officers for the Virginians.

A TRUE FRIEND.—A gentleman in Texas has bought a large and valuable plantation, and divided it into lots containing 20 acres and upwards. These lots he is selling on reasonable terms to the working men of that vicinity, who want to make themselves homes. Some colored men there have, by industry and economy, saved money enough to make a commencement on their own land when they can buy in small lots. The gentleman who adopted this plan will not only benefit those whom he thus helps to secure homes, but will at the same time increase the wealth and prosperity of the community. Such a man is a true friend of the colored people and will do them more good than a score of noisy politicians, who appeal to "our race" to vote them into fat offices. [Monroe Intelligencer.

HORSE SHOEING CHEAP or than ever, by W. S. RIDGE.

ARE SELLING OUT AT prices to suit the times, FERGUSON & SCHNACK.

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES AT COST TO CASH PURCHASERS, and any new goods at low figures to suit the hard times. HENRY ST. JOHN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections—Summer absent—reports themselves equally divided upon the merits of the case as between McMillen and Pinchback. The committee is divided thus, Morton, Logan, Anthony and Mitchell for sending Pinchback on pro ma facie; opposed, Carpenter, Alcorn, Hamilton and Saulsbury.

There was little done in the Louisiana case. Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report that the committee had considered the contested election case of P. B. S. Pinchback and General McMillen, claiming seats as Senators from Louisiana, and were evenly divided as to which one should be admitted. He, therefore, asked that the committee be discharged from a further consideration of the subject, and that the whole matter be referred to the Senate.

Mr. Morton introduced a resolution that the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback are formal, and he is entitled to a seat in the Senate, he having prima facie case, and gave notice that to-morrow morning, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would ask the Senate to proceed to a consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, hoped so early a day would not be fixed for the consideration of the resolution. He thought the Senate should have time to examine the facts of the case.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, asked if the reports and testimony in regard to Louisiana taken by the committee last session were before the Senate. The chair replied in the negative. Ferry asked that those documents be taken from the files and laid before the Senate.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, inquired if the Committee on Privileges and Elections had reported the evidence taken in regard to Pinchback.

Mr. Morton replied that the committee had taken no evidence. He introduced the resolution as a question of right, the credentials of Pinchback being regular. The report and testimony taken by the committee at the last session could be referred to by the Senator from Connecticut, but he must object to their being made a basis for action in this case.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, inquired if there was any state of facts behind the credentials to show that Pinchback had not been duly elected in the case the Senate should admit him on his credentials on being prima facie.

Mr. Morton replied that the other side would contend that Mr. Pinchback had not been duly elected, and that the Legislature electing him was not the legitimate Legislature of the State.

Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, thought all the documents before the Committee on Privileges and Elections should be printed and laid before the Senate before discussion be commenced.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, thought the motion of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Ferry) to take the report and testimony in the Louisiana case last session as the basis for action now, by taking them from the files, should not pass. Mr. Pinchback was not a party to that investigation.

Mr. Ferry did not see why there should be an objection to bringing in that report and testimony. Every citizen of the United States was a party to that proceeding and every citizen is a party to this. The resolution now before the Senate was introduced by a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and was not a report from that committee. He was surprised that Senators objected to bringing in evidence which has been taken by a committee of the Senate in order to enable Senators to arrive at a conclusion. If the Senate went into the inquiry as to the prima facie case of Mr. Pinchback, it must also inquire as to the gubernatorial capacity of Mr. Kellogg and the power of the Legislature electing Mr. Pinchback.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Sherman objected to further debate, and called up the resolution reported by him from the Finance Committee on Wednesday in regard to the present monetary derangement.

After the Louisiana contest the subject of finances was resumed. The House bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858 passed, with several unimportant amendments.

Mr. West introduced a bill regarding the Fort St. Phillip canal, as recommended by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! AT FERGUSON & SCHNACK'S.

UNIVERSITY OF OPINIONS IN REGARD TO THE BACK-PAY BILL.—Washington, Dec. 15.—The Senate is not so ardent as the House for the repeal of the Salary Increase bill. Whatever may be thought about the back-pay feature of the law, it is very doubtful if a dozen Senators could be found to vote to refund their increased pay received under the law if they should vote in accordance with their real views on the question. But the popular demand for some statement for the original sin of back-pay is felt in the Senate, and so far as can be gathered from privately expressed opinions, the Senate will agree to some bill as soon as the action of the House shall have been concluded.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY. The House to day by a vote of 141 yeas to 29 nays, passed a resolution declaring universal amnesty without exception or condition, and repealing iron-clad test oath. So far as the House is concerned there is nothing which would prevent Mr. Jefferson Davis from taking a seat in that body. This measure was passed with few dissenting votes, unanimous consent to its consideration having been given, although under the rules it was not properly in order. The vote was taken standing. Among the Republicans who voted no were Messrs. Roberts of New-York, George F. Hoar, H. S. Bundy, Merriam of New-York, Hooper, Hawley of Connecticut, Monroe, and Tyler. The seven colored members voted against the measure. The same courtesy was not extended to civil rights that was shown to amnesty. It was idle for colored members to insist that the cause of civil rights should have at least as speedy a hearing as was granted the measure for the repeal of the test oath and the extension of amnesty. The Civil Rights bill went where it has been three times before—to the Committee on the Judiciary, which, some of its friends predict, will prove its grave.—[N. Y. Times.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.]

Card to the Public.

SHREVEPORT, LA., Dec. 15, 73.

Editor Democrat:

Sir—Learning that some parties in your city have seen fit to misrepresent me and my position, I beg a few lines in your columns by way of explanation.

I am charged with making inflammatory speeches. I welcome the charge, from the fact that I believe the present condition of affairs need more, were it possible, than inflammatory speeches. But, sir, I am surprised at men of good sound sense finding fault. If exposing ignorance be making inflammatory speeches, then I am guilty and must continue so. If exposing any such fact as your present Public School Board, with ignorance at its head, be a crime, then I am guilty. If telling the colored people that they must respect themselves before they can possibly expect to be respected, be a sin, I must be held accountable. If showing up error in an open-handed manner, let it occur where it may, be a thing so base as to call forth the bitter remarks of which I am informed, then, sir, I must meet the men who offer such remarks, in a manner meritorious of the occasion.

Permit me to define my position clearly. I am a preacher of the Gospel, and no politician. I would not suffer my name to be used any such way as in the Louisiana politics of to-day. I am an honest Republican, if gentlemen can understand the term. Not one, however, who will support any person or persons whose cry is "Ride or Run."—I am a Northern man, truly and willing to defend honest northern principles and honest northern men. But I am equally as ready to crush out sin and corruption wherever I may find them. When I differ politically with a person, I do it honestly, and at all times will be found ready to meet men differing with me, on the broadest of christian principles.

Sir, I expect to return to your city before long, and I trust that gentlemen who have pronounced judgment will give me a hearing, then judge from a positive knowledge and not from hearsay. If with the above facts gentlemen are not satisfied, then all I can say is, I must and will find time and opportunity to denounce a prejudiced opinion.

Until I meet the public again, believe me, sir, to be the friend of Right and Justice; the advocate of Education and Industry; the supporter of Honesty, and the defender of a common christianity.

F. G. CUMMINGS.

The Clearing House and the Banks.

The Republican stated on Saturday morning that—

All the banks in the city are in line and fully competent to resume payment, except one, which, it is stated, is indebted to the Clearing House some \$294,000, with nothing to meet it with, and that the Clearing House has decided to "carry" the bank through to prevent its absolute bankruptcy. A committee of the Clearing House has been appointed to report on Monday on the propriety of resuming, and it is thought by those best informed that resumption will not be delayed beyond next week.

On Sunday morning Messrs. Schneider, Jones and Irwin, trustees of the Clearing House, published a card in reference to this article, in which they state that—

Every Clearing House certificate issued, to any debtor bank is fully secured by undoubted collaterals, valued at thirty-three and one-third per cent in excess of such certificates, and that said article is entirely untrue.

The Republican is pleased that the responsible gentlemen of the Clearing House have been induced to come to the front. Now if they will go further, and publish a statement of the condition of all the banks in the Clearing House Association as they stood at the hour of clearing on Saturday morning, they have a right to demand, either these banks are in danger of crumbling into bankruptcy upon resumption, or else they are hoarding up the people's money for improper purposes. Which is it?

New York is afflicted with a financial "Star Chamber" very much as we are, and the Herald of the eleventh makes this demand upon it:

The banks are said to be still increasing in their gain of legal tenders. It would be eminently satisfactory to the public if a daily statement of the condition of these institutions were made known, and as soon as there is a complete resumption—a "Committee of Nine" to declare that the Clearing House Association is not carrying as dead weight one fifth of the fiduciary institutions of the city—we trust the policy will be adopted and perpetuated. The business men of the country would like to know the status of their financial representatives.

We hold that the public have a right to know these things, and a newspaper is untrue to its readers that neglects to furnish the facts when it is in its power to give them. We know the gentlemen of the Clearing House do not take the view of it, otherwise they would not have kept some condition of the New Orleans Banking Association so many days previous to its failure, after they had exhausted its last available collateral.

The trustees of the Clearing House pronounce article of Saturday false. As to this, time will tell, and the public shall be the judge. We gave as the reason why the banks did not resume that one of them was weak and was indebted to the Clearing House in the sum of \$392,000, "with nothing to meet it with." Perhaps these were not the words that should have been used to convey our meaning. Perhaps the bank has furnished collateral—and if it has, we well understood what that collateral consisted of—but we assert that at the time the article was written and printed the sign of it were correct, and this fact we are prepared to prove by one of the very men who signed the card denouncing our article as "entirely false;" for it was from his own lips the statement came. We assert, furthermore that at the hour of clearing, the amount had been decreased only \$100,000, leaving the amount of the bank's indebtedness to the Clearing House still exceeding \$292,000.

We assert, furthermore, that, although the three banks which these gentlemen say at the head of, are shown and believed to be fully capable of resuming any day, and have been so for nearly a month, they have made publicly the same excuse for themselves that we have made for them; that they were waiting for other banks to get in line with them, and because certain other banks could not resume, they would not.

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