

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 3, 1871.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollis, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaffer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English streets, Third District. K. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. S. Dirks, No. 24 Annunciation street.

The sale of oil paintings will be continued this evening, at the request of many citizens, by Messrs. Montgomery.

Boston dealers in ready-made clothing paid out last year about \$2,000,000 for labor in Maine and New Hampshire.

Forty-nine new distilleries were established during January. The number for February will probably be about fifty.

We had yesterday the luxury and inconvenience of morning and midnight showers. Rain was needed to lay the dust, however.

Do not forget the benefit to-night of Mrs. James A. Gates at the Academy of Music, and Mr. John Collins at the St. Charles Theatre.

Members of the Fire Department requiring anything in the way of gloves, neckties, etc., will find a splendid stock at Walsh's, No. 110 Canal street.

A grand festival will be given at the Fair Grounds next Sunday by the Grand Comclave of Seven Wise Men of the State of Louisiana. See advertisement for particulars.

Mr. G. Scooler, No. 11 Camp street, having positively determined to retire from business after this month, will sell his stock of watches, diamonds and silverware at first cost.

The New Iberia Times says: "We learn that the seed cane in Iberia parish is generally good. The planters are putting their seed in the ground as fast as they can possibly do it."

The stockholders of the Bank of New Orleans will hold a general meeting on the second day of April next, to consider the propriety of converting that institution into a national bank.

A Jerseyman exhibits with rare pride the most intimate friends a tray on to his Mrs. Richmond carried to General Washington his breakfast, as he was sitting on his back in Trenton before leaving for Princeton.

By the revenue bill, as it passed the House yesterday, it is provided that all suits in this city for State taxes must be brought in the Fourth and Eighth District Courts of this parish, instead of the Third District Court.

We have received from Louisiana Good Will Fire Company No. 10 complimentary tickets to a private *soiree musicale* and entertainment, to be given at the Magnolia Garden, Bayou road, Saturday evening next, at seven o'clock.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of F. C. Kenick as clerk of the Fourth District Court; of Thomas Lynne as clerk of the Eighth District Court, and the appointments of the several division superintendents of the schools of the city and State.

The matinee testimonial at the St. Charles Theatre, yesterday, for the benefit of the "Little Church Around the Corner," resulted in the receipt of just five hundred dollars. Had the weather been propitious, the amount would have been twice as great.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 63° at New Orleans, 47° at Augusta, 33° at Charleston, 58° at Cincinnati, 55° at Indianapolis, 72° at Key West, 58° at Lake City, 61° at Memphis, 62° at Mobile, 57° at Nashville, and 51° at Savannah.

Georgia paper tells with much glee how Louisiana "ladies" grossly insulted the Grand Longstreet at a hotel table in New Orleans, because he had accepted the role of the war and is now loyal to the government. This is a mistake. No ladies would insult General Longstreet.

A bar tender in Philadelphia cruelly marked a cross on the foreheads of four little bootblacks on Ash Wednesday, telling them, after he had learned by inquiry that they were Catholics, that it was done with *salvo* he had received direct from the Pope. He has been heard over for trial.

The Mississippi Central Railroad Company has a corps of engineers in Jackson to set to work immediately upon an inspection of the most practicable route of connection of the Mississippi Central and Nashville and Northwestern, or Memphis or Louisville roads, either at Milan or McKenzie.

We copy this from the New Iberia Times: The Chattanooga railroad will cross the upper Teche at Dr. Niblett's plantation, two and a half miles below Breaux Bridge, eight miles above St. Martinsville in eighteen months, or before the next Presidential election. So says Mr. Vanvleck, the chief engineer of this road.

The difficulties which have long existed between the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads, concerning land grants along the line of their respective roads, have been terminated by a fair compromise. This relieves the interior department of consideration of the case, which has been before it for some years.

Mr. John Collins goes from here direct to New York, after which he will play at Ben DeBar's theatre in St. Louis, and then go to the Opera House in Kansas City, Missouri, under the management of Mr. Charles Pope. Mr. Collins will open the season at Ben DeBar's Theatre Royal in Montreal, about the eighth of May next, where Mr. J. W. Albough will be the manager.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

It has become very fashionable of late to censure the Louisiana Legislature. All the propensity of the community to find fault with things in general has been concentrated on the one idea of laying at the door of our law makers all the evils that afflict us. If cotton falls in price; if the country merchant fails to send in his orders or neglects to pay the old debt; if, in a spirit of indolence, the impetuous man looks for work, hoping he may not find it, and realizes his hopes; if subscribers and advertisers cease their favors to the newspapers; or, to sum up, if anything unpleasant occurs in any class of the community, the cause is traced directly to the Legislature. This much maligned body has been made to take the place of "Hard Times," that for a number of years presented the shiftless miscreants of the country. "Hard Times" enjoys a brief respite and the Louisiana Legislature receives the accumulated grumbings of the community.

But in the present case, we discover another parallel. Possibly those who are loudest in their denunciations are in a great measure either directly or indirectly to blame for much of the evil complained of. It would be very difficult to find in this community a man who is engaged in business of any magnitude who has not appeared in the lobbies of the General Assembly either in person or by proxy, and urged the members to pass into a law some scheme or job which was not for the public good nor intended to be such. The list is too long to be repeated here; but every intelligent reader can vouch for the truth of our assertion when we say that the worst bills that have been introduced into the Legislature since the adoption of the constitution of 1845 have been championed by men who make pretensions of the very highest order of respectability. And the last General Assembly of Louisiana that was composed exclusively of white men set a notable example to their successors. In 1867 the franchises of the State were granted in the most lavish manner to gentlemen belonging exclusively to the superior race. We believe that for the time employed that celebrated body passed as many bills with the object of depleting the treasury as any of its successors. And the pecuniary disaster was far from being the worst feature. It was the example that had the more blighting effect. For the men composing the General Assembly of 1867 had the advantage of a liberal Christian education. They boasted in season and out of their superiority of race and of their high descent. They made themselves appear to the untutored minds of their slaves a superior order of beings, whose countenance or approval would sanctify any measure. They even invested the infamous institution of slavery with a sentiment of right, and claimed for it almost divine attributes. Is it any wonder, then, that their pupils should imitate their example and follow their advice when the former came to be law makers? And further, the disregard of law, which precipitated the rebellion, weakened the sense of the unreflexing classes in their regard for oaths and their attachment to constitutions and laws. For if the master, who had sworn as an officer to support the constitution of the country, could disregard the obligation, not only without sin but with credit, why could not the man do so likewise? Thus it became the habit to cloak all sins with the mantle of politics, until the whole community became fearfully demoralized. By degrees the seeds of evil were sown, and as the plants sprung from the ground, they were liberally watered with the blood of those who dared to differ with the dominant party in politics. The numerous election disturbances, the riots, private assassinations and threats of violence afforded examples to the newly made citizens which, had they been more closely imitated, would have produced the most deplorable results.

The dominant party at this time and in the present General Assembly is largely composed of men who have been taught from infancy to know themselves inferior in every respect to the white people. Their own race has been depicted so often and so persistently as being without honor, honesty, intelligence, or any of the characteristics of manhood, that a most pernicious effect has been wrought. It would have been much better to teach them that no excellence was above their reach, rather than to ding it into their ears from day to day that they were worse than they really are.

A legislative body is necessarily and emphatically the representative of the community in which it exists. The members may not be, individually, the choice of what is rather boastfully denominated the "better classes." But they are always influenced to a great extent, especially in the matter of morals, by the teachings and advice of those to whom they have been accustomed all their lives to regard as exemplars. When, therefore, bank presidents, leading officers of insurance companies, editors of newspapers, capitalists, and business men generally, commonly known as "their leaders," go to the Capitol and button-hole enfranchised members of the General Assembly, while they tell them with all the air of sincerity that some scheme in which they are peculiarly interested is a measure calculated to promote the public interest, half the enormity of the job is concealed by the supposed respectability of the lobbyist. And when money is offered for legislative votes by the same so-called respectable men, with the assurance that there is no dishonor in it, but a square business transaction, who will hold the weaker of the two accounts?

The present General Assembly has obtained a deal of odium by listening to the subtle suggestions of those who knew they were advising the members to their own dishonor. And this lobby, when taken in the aggregate, represented, in one way or another, two-thirds of the wealthy population of this city. So far as we have been able to judge,

and we have watched the proceedings closely, nearly every iniquitous scheme that has been passed by any General Assembly in this State has been presented by men who were not members, and who do not belong to the Republican party. The Democrats, or Conservatives, or whatever they may call themselves, have endeavored, by every means in their power, to corrupt and demoralize the colored members. Money has been lavished upon the impetuous, the naturally vain have been flattered by a sort of semi-social recognition, and the eye of conscience has been closed on more occasions than one by the personal assurance "on my honor," by the "oldest and best," that to receive a hundred dollars to vote for a particular measure involved no disgrace. The loud and constantly repeated pretensions of these tempters to respectability, long residence and identification with the interests of this community since the adoption of the constitution of 1845, were well calculated to deceive the unreflecting until the precedent was established, and buying measures through the Legislature became an everyday affair.

Which is the greater sinner, the tempted or the tempter? And if the race that has been proclaimed the inferior for half a century is now to be stoned for its sins, where is the party, where the individual that is to be the leading freedomer? To secure an incorruptible Legislature, we must first purify the morals of the community. Not a measure has ever passed the Legislature, how iniquitous soever, in which gentlemen claiming the highest respectability were not the main beneficiaries. The money wrung from the people therefore permeates all through the "select circles" of the garden district, and pays for the daily marking of "the first families." It is wrong to accuse the Legislature of originating the evil. It springs from the scheming brains of those who profit by the measures evolved, and then denounce their dupes through the virtuous columns of the newspapers.

PARIS AND NEW ORLEANS. All due allowance should be made in New Orleans, at least, for the apparent purposeless threat of an outbreak against the triumphal entry of the Prussians into Paris. That it was purposeless is clearly apparent to us from the fact that any such demonstration would have brought upon the mob a terrible and almost instantaneous punishment, and would have inflicted on the fallen city a disaster which can not be estimated in its extent. None but the most unreasonable citizens would have suggested such an effort in the face of that calm and titanic force which had already prostrated France, and which was moving with artillery, cavalry and infantry to crown the result of its almost miraculous career of conquest with the last touch of victory.

We say that the despair which suggested such an outbreak, in the face of such an apparent disaster, should not be too harshly condemned in New Orleans, for our own local history offers a parallel to the occasion and to the effort which should warn us that human nature is the same on both sides of the Atlantic. When the victorious Union forces made their appearance in front of the city of New Orleans and demanded its surrender, and when a detachment of marines landed to assert the supremacy of the United States, there were crowds of people in New Orleans so thoughtless as to march to the city and demand that the Republic be restored to its former glory. The American end of the joint high commission will be overmatched in the negotiation that is about to commence at Washington, owing to the weakness of our members. This is a very groundless cause of grief, and the World needs an expensive funeral gear to attest its lamentation. The American members of the joint commission are amply able to take care of our interests in this connection. We happen to understand the matter on this side of the Atlantic, and there will be very little spread eagle diplomacy displayed in making out the balance sheet. All the foolscap in New York will not obscure the essential features that so much money was lost by the deprivations of the Alabama, and that it will have to be paid by Great Britain. And if the English members of the commission come over here with the idea that their concealed diplomatic ability will cheat the plain estimates of Jonathan, their errand is a foolish one.

IN THE LEGISLATURE. Amid a variety of business, all of which was necessary, if not important, there was very little done of the kind to attract public attention. One of the most gratifying was the report offered by Senator Fish on behalf of the special committee to report upon the Auditor's books. The report stated that after a thorough examination the affairs of the Auditor's office were found to be in excellent order. No body who knows Auditor James Graham would expect any other result from the severest investigation, and the report of the committee is all the more acceptable from the contrast between the present condition of the Auditor's office and the state of affairs under the administration of that galvanized Democrat, Wickliffe.

Senator Hunsder is entitled to all credit for adhering to the bill to change the venue in the case of the men implicated in the disorders that took place at Donaldsonville during the fall election. The Senate passed the revenue bill with the same promptness as did the House on the previous evening. In fact, at this, the eleventh hour, there is no time to waste in party.

We notice, in relation to a bill for the charter of the town of Shreveport, that there is a disposition on the part of the legislative authorities to strengthen the hands of the larger towns throughout the State, by making such police regulations as will prevent a recurrence of the horrible scenes that occurred at several points during the late election. Had there been a competent organized police at Baton

at all times and in all places these respectable parties appealed to the members to sustain and uphold these enactments, and that they referred to their own standing and respectability to vouch for the disinterestedness and intelligence of their suggestions. And further, the Legislature should have explained that when these schemes were under consideration in the Legislature, their odious and oppressive features were allowed to pass without comment by the press of the city, with the exception of the REPUBLICAN, which is the only paper that has used its columns to explain and oppose this improper system of class legislation. The truth of this assertion will be sustained by a comparison of the files of the daily press of New Orleans. It is true that certain generally denunciatory epithets have been applied to the Legislature by the other papers, but this was a wholesale condemnation of the body, without any exception of the members that voted properly, and without any explanation as to the insidious character of the bills that were wholly objectionable.

But to our point. A deliberate consideration of the position which the Governor has held will justify us in saying that up to the present time he has stood between the State and the special legislation which the Legislature deprecates as so unfavorable to the people of Louisiana. He has vetoed every law that had the appearance of a speculation about it, with the single exception of the Mississippi Valley Levee, and that he would have vetoed unless the corporations had consented to modify their grant in such a way as to strip it of all its oppressive features. He has met the requirements of the Legislature by an exhibition of nerve in contesting measures of private benefit that is an honor to him, and would be to any man. And to understand the full force of this expression, the disinterested citizen must consider that he, at times, stood almost alone in the breach, for the press, which should have been his guardian, was silent as to the objectionable grants which he was opposing. And if the most obnoxious measures that were ever presented to a Legislature, backed by hosts of seemingly honest and reliable men, have been defeated, let the credit be given where it is honestly due, and where alone the Legislature looked for nerve and honesty enough to meet the emergency.

ARE WE OVERMATCHED? If the New York World will wait until the eggs are hatched, there will be plenty of time then to count the chickens. In its new born zeal to have the Alabama claims settled the World is quite as artless as it was in its endeavors, a few years ago, to prove that there were no such claims in existence. That is, in legal evidence, since the Republican party, however, has established the veritable truth and being of these demands, even to the satisfaction of Great Britain, the Democracy has been fearfully uncertain lest the party which demonstrated the existence of these claims would fail to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the same, and its organs have been promising to do the business up on a Tammany Hall principle if the people would only allow Democrats to hold the ruling strings. The popular confidence has been unattainable, however, and the Republicans have not only been retained in power, but they have very quietly managed to bring Great Britain to our own way of thinking about the propriety of promptly settling our bill of damages.

The last grief of the World is now being manifested in its suspicion that the American end of the joint high commission will be overmatched in the negotiation that is about to commence at Washington, owing to the weakness of our members. This is a very groundless cause of grief, and the World needs an expensive funeral gear to attest its lamentation. The American members of the joint commission are amply able to take care of our interests in this connection. We happen to understand the matter on this side of the Atlantic, and there will be very little spread eagle diplomacy displayed in making out the balance sheet. All the foolscap in New York will not obscure the essential features that so much money was lost by the deprivations of the Alabama, and that it will have to be paid by Great Britain. And if the English members of the commission come over here with the idea that their concealed diplomatic ability will cheat the plain estimates of Jonathan, their errand is a foolish one.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. The undersigned having positively determined to retire from business after this month, will from henceforth dispose of his stock of WATCHES, DIAMONDS and SILVERWARE at first cost, and even less than cost. The stock being now considerably reduced, the balance is offered to the public at very low prices, and those in need of such articles will find it to their advantage to call on him.

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STYLISH BOOTS AND SHOES. MARTIN'S OLD STAND, 113 Canal street. The best stock of Leathers always on hand, and all guaranteed. Custom made goods for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, in every variety. Give a call. J. POWERS, 113 Canal Street. THE NEW REVISED STATUTES OF 1869 AND 1870. In new ready and for sale at 60 Canal Street. WILLIAM BARRETT

through the night following the election, there would have been no excuse for gathering the heterogeneous force during whose presence at the courthouse two or three men were killed, by nobody, according to the evidence.

An elaborate report was made by a special committee appointed to investigate certain allegations against the member from Cameron (Mr. Carter, now Speaker of the House), concerning something which he did or did not do while holding the office of live stock inspector at the Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company's premises in the Fifth District. The report, which is very circumstantial, entirely acquits the gentleman of any suspicion of doing the things that he ought not to have done, or of having left undone the things which he ought to have done. The remainder of the morning session was occupied with the rapid passage of a number of bills, among which was one authorizing the Secretary of State to purchase two thousand copies of the Louisiana Magistrate's Guide, one for depending the Atchafalaya Bay Company is incorporated, and a bill to relieve W. Jasper Blackmon by paying him six thousand dollars as an indemnification for the loss of his newspaper, which was destroyed by some of the elite of the State, while suffering under a writ of chivalry.

In the evening session of the Senate there was an evident disposition to make the most of the time, and complete as far as possible the unfinished business on hand. Governor Warmoth sent a notification to the Senate that he had approved the bill for increasing the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court. We have already made some remarks in relation to this subject, and as the highest legal talent in the State should be engaged in the highest legal tribunal known to the law, such talent can be obtained only by an adequate compensation. Governor Warmoth has therefore displayed his usual acumen in sanctioning this bill.

The most important bill of the evening was the appropriation bill; this was passed with little debate or comment. In fact, there was no debate needed, as the bill was too necessary to the interests of the State to be gained.

There was a considerable amount of other business done, but nothing of general importance. At a quarter to eleven o'clock the proposition to adjourn sine die was moved and carried. In announcing the result, the President of the Senate, Lieutenant Governor Dunn, made a few appropriate and dignified remarks, expressing his satisfaction at the decorous manner in which business had been conducted. We concur in the remarks of Lieutenant Governor Dunn.

In its evening session the House completed the Senate in its attention to business. Among a variety of bills passed was the emigrant bill, which we have already spoken of. A number of other bills of no particular public interest passed. As eleven o'clock approached a motion to adjourn sine die was made and unanimously carried.

In announcing the result, the Speaker alluded to the characteristic story comparison of the various proceedings in the House during the session. He quoted Scripture, alluding to a drove of wild asses, difficult to guide, but not nearly as difficult as the Louisiana House of Representatives.

We make one remark upon the Speaker himself. As the presiding officer of the House he has shown unsurpassed ability and an impartiality worthy of all praise. It would be unjust to omit a remark in relation to Mr. Carr, the predecessor of Mr. Carter. As Speaker this gentleman showed talent of the highest order, and regret at his resignation must be modified by the reflection that the floor of the House gained an addition of talent and clear-headed business ability that would reflect high credit upon any legislative body in the Union.

DREGGING MACHINES. A gentleman who has given much attention to the science of dredging and the best adapted machinery for the purpose, has furnished us with the following brief description of some of the apparatus in general use in Europe and America: Bishop's submarine wrought iron and steel spiral double screw scraper may be made to cut a channel twelve to forty feet wide, one foot deep, one mile per hour, through mud, sand, soft clay, shells, or gravel, working in any depth of water from two feet to twenty-five feet deep by repeating the cuts any requisite depth and width may be obtained. It scrapes the sediment out each way to the full width of the machine, elevates ten to fifteen feet, puddles the sediment into the current, sufficient to carry the sediment out of the way, so that any steamer may follow a single cut of the machine; working better up against a current of rivers, or tides, only that the sediment goes further off. The expense of construction is not more, generally less, than any other style, the running expenses less, and the number of cubic yards removed in ten hours very many times more.

Osgood's Dredging Machines—Their Utility, Cost, etc., Considered.—The oldest dredging machine, or the one most used, is called the "scoop dipper," which passes down near the bottom, swings back, then scrapes forward, fills, and brought up by chains over pulleys as high as necessary, then swung round upon a crane on the deck of a boat, dumped on shore, if in a canal or slip; if not, the sediment is dumped into the boat or flats to deep water, emptying them and returning them again to be filled again. When much work has to be done in open bay, it is best to have two machines, say eight flats and two rags. The cost is, according to size, from \$30,000 to \$50,000 for all the machinery and contrivances necessary. The amount of work per ten hours is about three hundred cubic yards for medium size machines. The expenses of running each machine with its tenders is, perhaps, seventy-five dollars per day. The breakages and repairs take up much time and expense, and about every three months entire new sets of chains are required. There are, perhaps, some improvements upon these crane machines. Some parties claim that they have constructed large ma-

chines upon this plan, that, in some localities, will take up one to two thousand cubic yards in ten hours. Chain shell dippers work in all respects very similar, except that as the machine goes down it spreads out or opens like a clam shell, and as it rises closes upon the sediment hoisted up and swung on shore or in flats. The capacity and expense is about the same as Osgood's endless chain dipper, which works like a grain elevator, which buckets upon a chain hand bringing the sediment up and passing it into a shoot pouring into side flats, like the two first. In quicksand and soft mud they must be run slow, or the reaction of the water in scoops or buckets carries out the sediment. All of these machines have been used in different parts of the world to more or less advantage.

Jetty and wing dams are used to advantage in some localities. The object intended is to concentrate the water in a narrow channel across a bar where, by the increased volume of water and increased current over a bar, erosion takes place, when the sediment is carried from the highest portion of the bar to the foot or in deeper water. When the bar forms again it requires the following down stream, with more jetty or concentration of water. This plan will not answer in the still water of the lakes, or at the mouth of the Mississippi, unless the gulf water was scooped out or forced back to let the Mississippi volume of water pass out with great speed. All know that there is about eight feet depth of water on the bars. These jetties and wing dams are generally very costly, and require a long time to place them.

Square-rigged steamers hauled over bars down stream, if very heavy, carry some sediment with them until they fill, when they rise up, leaving a cross ridge, and striking any hidden obstruction, will fasten, break or lose their load of sediment.

From the quarterly report of the German Society, we learn that during the past three months, one hundred and sixty-four persons applied for seven hundred and twenty-five males and fifty-one females as laborers, servants, etc.; five hundred and forty-seven persons applied for employment, of whom four hundred and seventy-nine men and eleven servant girls were furnished with situations. The demand for plantation hands during February was very brisk, and the agent of the society was not able fully to supply all applicants. The agent further reports that planters are paying from sixteen to twenty dollars per month, with good quarters and food, for reliable workers. Our sugar planters are beginning to assimilate their fare to the customs and habits of European emigrants; they also provide better quarters than formerly. On some of the largest sugar estates the German laborers now have their coffee and wheat bread regularly every morning.

There arrived during the past three months, all told, six hundred and sixty-one German emigrants, of whom four hundred and twelve went to Texas, and forty-six to the West and other places, while but few remained here. Thirteen helpless and indigent individuals were succored in various ways, and fifty-one dollars expended in direct charity.

Six thousand school-books and one hundred dozen copy-books have been forwarded to Florida by the trustees of the Peabody fund, to be distributed among the public schools.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. 0229 ly

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THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF FORMING. The Fire Department of New Orleans, with those invited to assist in the celebration of their Thirty-fourth Anniversary, will assemble at nine o'clock, A. M., on

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871. In the following order: Volunteer Steam Engine No. 1, of New Orleans. ALHENS FIRE DEPARTMENT. Pelican Engine Company No. 1. Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2. Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. GRETSA FIRE DEPARTMENT. William Tell Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. David Crockett Engine Company No. 1. JEFFERSON FIRE DEPARTMENT. Professor Steam Engine Company No. 2. This above company will constitute the First Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Royal street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer JOHN BRUGNIERS.

Milburg Engine Company No. 1. Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Mississippi Steam Fire Company No. 2. Vigilant Steam Engine Company No. 3. Franklin Steam Engine Company No. 3, of Mobile. American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. Columbia Engine Company No. 5. Louisiana Hose Steam Engine Company. Mechanics Engine Company No. 6. Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7. The above companies will constitute the Second Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Royal street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer PAUL LAFOUR.

Phoenix Steam Engine Company No. 8. Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. Crook Steam Engine Company No. 5. Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 10. Mechanics Engine Company No. 7, of Mobile. Lead Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12. Washington Steam Engine Company No. 3, of Mobile. Perseverance Engine Company No. 13. Philadelphia Steam Engine Company No. 14. The above companies will constitute the Third Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on St. Charles street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer WILLIAM SWAN.

Jackson Steam Engine Company No. 13. Washington Steam Engine Company No. 20. Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. Orleans Engine Company No. 21. Kempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22. Johnson Steam Engine Company No. 23. Chalmers Engine Company No. 24. Crook Steam Engine Company No. 25. The above companies will constitute the Fourth Division, which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on St. Charles street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer I. N. GLEADWELL.

ROUTE. The procession will form in line at the positions indicated, precisely at ten o'clock, A. M. The head of the procession will move down Royal to Esplanade, to Canal, down Canal to Chartres, up Chartres to Canal, across to Camp to Julia, down Julia to Chartres, down Chartres to St. Andrew, up St. Andrew to Prytanee, up Prytanee to First, up First to Magazine, down Magazine to Felicite, up Felicite to Annunciation, down Annunciation to Calhoun, down Calhoun to Magazine, down Magazine to Julia, down Julia to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Canal, where the procession will be dismissed.

The chief engineer and assistants will be stationed at the City square. As the companies are upon the ground they will promptly report through their respective chief engineers, who will indicate their position. As soon as the assistant engineers have formed their respective divisions, they will report to the chief engineer, which being done, the chief and assistants will report in a body to the grand marshal.

The formation of the grand marshal will report to him directly twelve times to be struck upon the bells connected with the fire alarm telegraph, as a signal that the procession has moved. The exempt firemen, except those unable to walk, are requested to unite themselves with their respective companies, and to be in line along the route. The marshals and foremen of the various companies are notified to be punctually on the ground, as the procession will positively move at ten o'clock.

Whenever a break occurs in the procession, the grand marshal of the company at the point where the break has taken place, will at once communicate the fact to the grand marshal proceeding him, who, in the manner, will pass on the intelligence to the grand marshal. As soon as the line is again closed the fact will at once be dispatched in the same manner to the head of the procession.

The grand marshal of the procession will report to him precisely at nine o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Canal and Camp streets. In the event that the weather prevents the procession from taking place, it will be indicated by fifteen puffs on the fire alarm bells, repeated three times. The procession will stand postponed. Whenever the procession is halted along the line of march, the companies are requested to avoid the railroad tracks as much as possible, so as not to interrupt the running of the cars.

PROGRAMME: FIRST DIVISION. I. N. MARKS, Grand Marshal. Add: GEORGE H. BRAUN, Vice-President. C. C. FLANAGAN, Secretary. ALBERT BRANFORD, Treasurer. ALBERT BRANFORD, Chief Engineer. PHILIP McCABE, Chief Engineer. JACOB ALEXANDER, Chief Engineer. WALTER H. PERRY, No. 2. JOSEPH B. PRANGE, No. 4. B. M. STUART, No. 7. GEORGE W. WOOD, No. 8. A. GUTHRIE, No. 9. GEORGE W. WOOD, No. 10. JOHN BRUS, No. 12. WYNNIE BRUGNIERS, No. 14. JOSEPH MURPHY, No. 15. T. B. HILL, No. 16. DR. H. H. HARRIS, No. 19. CHARLES LEWIS, No. 22. F. GIBBERT, No. 23. LOUIS A. WILTZ, No. 24. COLONEL F. W. HERRICK, No. 25. J. W. JAMIESON, American Hook and Ladder No. 2. M. LYNCH, Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3. P. A. M. HOFFMAN, Pelican Hook and Ladder No. 4. JACOB ALEXANDER, Kempt Society Jefferson No. 22. Volunteer Steam Engine Company No. 1. Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. Brooklyn Engine Company No. 3. Algers, Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. William Tell Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. David Crockett Engine Company No. 1. Gretsa, Professor Steam Engine Company No. 2. Jefferson.

SECOND DIVISION. CHIEF ENGINEER AND ASSISTANTS. THOMAS O'CONNOR, Chief Engineer. WILLIAM SWAN, Senior Assistant Engineer. PAUL LAFOUR, Assistant Engineer. JOHN BRUGNIERS, Chief Engineer. I. N. GLEADWELL, Assistant Engineer. Milburg No. 1, of Milburg. Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Mississippi Steam Engine Company No. 2. Vigilant Steam Engine Company No. 3. Franklin Steam Engine Company No. 3, of Mobile. American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. Columbia Engine Company No. 5. Louisiana Hose Steam Engine Company No. 6. Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7. Phoenix Steam Engine Company No. 8. Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. Crook Steam Engine Company No. 5. Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 10. Mechanics Engine Company No. 7, of Mobile. Lead Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12. Washington Steam Engine Company No. 3, of Mobile. Perseverance Engine Company No. 13. Philadelphia Steam Engine Company No. 14. Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. Orleans Engine Company No. 21. Kempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22. Johnson Steam Engine Company No. 23. Chalmers Engine Company No. 24. Crook Steam Engine Company No. 25. I. N. MARKS, Grand Marshal.

THIRD DIVISION. Phoenix Steam Engine Company No. 8. Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. Crook Steam Engine Company No. 5. Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 10. Mechanics Engine Company No. 7, of Mobile. Lead Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12. Washington Steam Engine Company No. 3, of Mobile. Perseverance Engine Company No. 13. Philadelphia Steam Engine Company No. 14. Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. Orleans Engine Company No. 21. Kempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22. Johnson Steam Engine Company No. 23. Chalmers Engine Company No. 24. Crook Steam Engine Company No. 25. I. N. MARKS, Grand Marshal.

FOURTH DIVISION. Jackson Steam Engine Company No. 13. Washington Steam Engine Company No. 20. Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. Orleans Engine Company No. 21. Kempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22. Johnson Steam Engine Company No. 23. Chalmers Engine Company No. 24. Crook Steam Engine Company No. 25. I. N. MARKS, Grand Marshal.