

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES... NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1872.

The Southwestern Bible Society have published their twenty-second annual report.

The latest argument for the narrow gauge is that the road to Heaven is built on that principle.

A Philadelphia girl is the happy possessor of a dozen or more diamond rings, the fruits of as many engagements.

A Baltimore girl has broken her engagement because her lover couldn't afford to give her a diamond pledge of betrothal.

The Colorado Central Railroad is being graded and culverted between Golden and Central, and cars will be running over it in four months.

Cincinnati is trying to control 3175 miles of road in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, in connection with its Southern railroad project.

We have received from Colonel D. F. Boyd, superintendent of the Louisiana State University, a reply to the circular of Dr. James Barnes.

An important meeting of the Republican State Central Committee will be held at their rooms to-morrow, at twelve o'clock M. See advertisement.

A St. Louis woman, over six feet in height, recently married a man who is but four feet nine. When she wishes to kiss him she has to stand him on a chair.

A late letter from South Africa reports that there are 30,000 diggers in the diamond fields, but only a lucky or favored few making a good thing out of it.

Mr. J. Hornblum, agent for Professor Faber, will give a lecture at room No. 105, City Hotel, this evening, at three o'clock, for the members of the press, on the "talking machine."

The daughter of the Mayor of one of the larger Western cities was recently arrested in the streets for drunkenness, and her indignant father had the policeman who performed the duty discharged.

"Good morning, gentlemen," says a brusque colporteur, on entering a railway car. No one responded. "Beg pardon if I have said too much; I withdraw the last expression."

General James Dugan, of New Orleans, has gone to Louisiana to arrange for the manufacture of five thousand of his patent combined plow, seed-planter, fertilizer, chopper, cotton, corn and sugar cultivator.

The Denver Pacific and the Union Pacific have combined in a reduction of freight and passenger rates to and from Denver, Colorado, which will give the Union and Kansas Pacific roads equal advantages for Colorado trade.

Hattie Thomas is the name of the Connecticut girl who had her scalp taken off by the machinery in a button factory about a year ago, and now rejoices in another formed by skin transplanted from other parts of her own body and the bodies of other girls.

Mr. Bowen, of the New York Independent, asserts that Senator Sumner declared to him that he will not support the Republican presidential ticket if Grant is upon it, but would support "Mr. Colfax or any other good Republican."

Messrs. Lee & Hodges, of the Louisiana Rosin and Turpentine Manufacturing Company, desire to contract for the delivery of three thousand barrels per month of crude turpentine, either virgin dip, dip, slip, or scrape, for which they will pay the highest market rates. See advertisement.

In the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, last Monday, Henry Hill, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and J. B. Weller, of New Orleans, United States Commissioners, were appointed special examiners in the suits filed by the Union Paper Bag and Machine Company against Thomas R. Nixon et al.

In St. Louis the other day, a foolish book agent offered a fine Douay Bible, worth \$20, for sale in a liquor saloon. The result was he was knocked down and stabbed, and the Bible stolen for the sake of the filthy lucre that it would bring. He will know better than to cast pearls before swine another time.

A sacred concert, under the direction of Professor L. A. Seward, will be given at the Coliseum Place Baptist Church, corner of Camp and Terpsichore streets, for the benefit of the organ fund, on Friday evening next, the eight instant. The committee consists of Rev. Dr. Taylor, E. C. Palmer, T. Tupper, R. H. Browne, C. Strahan and John R. Juden.

A Cincinnati woman lately bailed her husband out of the stationhouse, where too much indulgence in the flowing bowl had sent him, with the proceeds of her hair, which was unusually long and beautiful. He on his part grieved so much at his faithful wife's surrendering her chief beauty for his sake, that he procured a divorce, and is expected to marry another woman at an early day.

Mrs. Waters, of Philadelphia, having been and being in the habit of getting drunk, and when so intoxicated of smashing everything within her reach, her husband, who is a sailor, has built a sweet-box, dimensions three feet by four, in the cellar, in which he places her when she gives vent to such destructive proclivities, which generally happens about seven times a week.

Syracuse is the home of a veritable prodigy in the shape of a young man who possesses the power of singing two parts of a time at the same time. His name is Wesley Arnold, and he is a member of the Syracuse University. A correspondent of the Standard says he astonished a recent gathering of clergymen by singing clearly and sweetly the bass and soprano of "Old Hundred."

The last unexpected heiress is a Miss Nellie Mellon, of East Saginaw, Michigan, who has just come into a fortune of \$200,000 by the death of an uncle in New Orleans. It is needless to state that she has for years supported herself and her aged mother by needlework. If she had not done so of course she would not have had a rich uncle, or at all events if she had not supported herself meantime his bequest wouldn't have done her much good.

THE FIRST GREAT LESSON.

Monsieur Tomson has come again. He makes his appearance in the Pionneur this time, his old organ, the Bulletin, being closed as well as organ "old citizens" as against all other discredited political quacks. The Pionneur introduces Monsieur Tomson as the Bulletin used to do, with a profound obeisance to his long residence, a graceful wave of the hand to his venerable locks, and a complaisant suggestion that he has no desire for an office. This latter remark will suffice to restrain any feeling of jealousy that might have been felt by those who are always willing to furnish political prescriptions for the good of the community, with the express design to secure employment as the physician of the afflicted public.

A citizen, under which nomme de plume the "old citizen" appears, suggests that a petition shall be circulated for signatures throughout the State, to be presented to Congress, praying that a republican form of government may be granted by that body to the people of Louisiana. This petition will set forth that the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the existing government in Louisiana do not represent the wishes nor act for the welfare of the people; and that, therefore, Congress should at once order a convention for the purpose of reorganizing the political power of the State in such a manner as to confer a republican form of government upon a community that is now cast down under the heels of an odious despotism. This is the latest remedy, and the Pionneur indorses it as worthy of especial consideration and favor.

What nonsense. Let us drill a small hole in this suggestion, put an ounce of powder in it, and blow the whole conception up. Congress would say to such a petition, "if the people of Louisiana can not call a convention when they want one, they are just as incapable of turning one to advantage to-day as they were of taking advantage of the convention that Congress authorized four years ago, and paid for." It would go on to answer that, "if Congress is to overthrow State governments upon the petitions of disaffected minorities, it will be overrun with these demands every year, and from being a legislative body it will descend to be the author of endless local revolutions." In further response it would say, "let the people of Louisiana show wherein they are without a republican form of government, for more complaints that their own duly elected representatives have imposed taxes that they dislike to pay, is a complaint that is not confined to Louisiana, but comes to us as loudly from Nebraska, where there are no State taxes, as it does from Louisiana, where the rebellion has made the burdens of taxation heavy." And still further, Congress would say, "let the authors of this petition first learn what republicanism is before they come to this body with a demand to have a republican government overthrown. Let them acquire the honesty and justice that accepts of every man as a citizen before they ask to be empowered to work through their prejudices against the negroes through a convention which they hope to seduce Congress into revolutionizing in their behalf. This body sees in the existing constitution of Louisiana a republican instrument, and it will do nothing to destroy or ignore that emanation of the people." These answers, which would inevitably be given to such a petition, would send it out of the halls of the national legislature with nothing but a laugh or a sneer to follow it.

But suppose, for an instant, that the prayer of the petition was granted, what then? The Republicans being in a majority of twenty-five thousand in the State, would at once master the convention, re-elect the identical men who have been tried and approved as their friends, and the State would continue just as she is. This is the logic of fact. The same men who control the State now, by virtue of the friendship of the people, would control it then. If "a citizen" means to overcome this suggestion by fraud or force he had better save his time and that of his friends from getting up their petition, for we can assure them that neither fraud nor force will suffice to win their point. The day when the State could be carried in that way disappeared some three years ago.

Let us suggest to "a citizen," old as he is, gray as he is, rich as he is, negative as he is, that he does not know what he is writing about. Justice is the moving principle at present, and when he learns what that is, he will have learned the first lesson that will suffice, if well followed, to revolutionize States.

THE RECORD OF THE REFORMERS. The most mixed and incomprehensible of records is that made by the Times and Pionneur during the agitation of the reform measures in the Legislature. The only reasonable explanation of their course consists in the statement that they were in favor of such measures as the Governor was opposed to, and against such as met with his approbation.

As may reasonably be inferred, when actuated by no higher motive and influenced by no better judgment than partisan antagonism, they frequently run in conflict with each other, and made mistakes which they found it difficult to reconcile. Indeed, personal rivalry augmented the stumbling block they daily encountered. Both claimed to be the genuine representatives of the coalition of the Democrats and Customhouse Republicans. Both claimed to hate more severely than the other party of the people. But, as if fearful of mutual misfortune, each tried to outdo the other in fulsome flattery of the Committee of Fifty-one.

They struck out boldly for such measures as were advocated by this body of irresponsible citizens, and could see no wisdom or justice in anything that did not enjoy the high sanction of their approval. Indeed, it was only necessary to secure the opposition of the Times and Pionneur to a bill for it to originate elsewhere than in the rooms of the Committee of Fifty-one. Hence, when the registration and election laws came up for consideration they were denounced by these sagacious journals as

NO BETTER THAN THE ODIOUS MEASURES THEY REPEALED.

It never occurred to either paper to read the laws and see what they were. It sufficed to secure their opposition that they originated elsewhere than with the committee. They, therefore, denounced the bills as in no wise better than those which preceded them. And then growing adventurous in their hardihood, they proceeded to define what was essential to a law, securing in every respect the rights of the people. Strange as it may appear, the laws contained these very provisions. The Times and Pionneur had demanded what they did not understand. But even this exposure did not suffice to sustain an opposition so utterly unreasonable. When the revenue bill came up for consideration the Times asserted that it had increased the commissions of the tax collector of the First District from five to ten per cent. Supposing it to be an unintentional error, General Sheridan addressed a note to the Times pointing out the mistake and asking that it might be corrected, stating at the time that the amendment reduced his commissions to two and a half per cent, instead of increasing them in any way.

But true to its principles of misrepresentation and unblushing in its calumny, the Times repeats the statement, and attempts to shift the responsibility of the falsehood to the reporters of the Legislature. It even went so far as to assert that it obtained the information from the official report itself. Evidently the Times was actuated in this by the impression that its readers would not take the trouble to examine the official report, and that its barefaced untruthfulness would pass without detection. Its reputation for veracity was held of little account, and went for nothing in comparison with its opposition to the Governor, and measures that went without his approval.

It is in this way that these journals have attempted to manufacture public sentiment. They have scribbled at nothing that could accomplish their ends. If a good case could be made out in no other way, misrepresentation was brought forward to aid in the work of defamation. Opposition has been their motive principle. Under the guise of reformers they have abused the confidence of their readers, and attempted to incite riot and tumult. That anarchy and lawlessness does not now everywhere prevail is not the fault of the Times or the Pionneur.

The public, however, has placed a proper estimate on these incendiary publications. The people investigate for themselves, and when this is done the opinion of journals actuated by the motives we have described are powerless to affect the good order and peace of the community. The habitual perverter of truth, the common libeler and defamer may mislead for a while, but the contempt of all honorable people will eventually follow misrepresentation. As the Times and Pionneur have won this distinction they should be permitted the full benefit of their reputation.

AN UNPROFITABLE CITIZEN. A farm of six hundred acres of very rich land, valued at one hundred dollars per acre, is laying waste and unprofitable opposite the thirty city of Shreveport. It has not been cultivated by its owner since the war, nor has it been rented out to others, or used for any valuable purpose whatever. The Southwestern says so, and that, too, without any criticism upon the owner of so much valuable property. Perhaps criticism would have no beneficent effect, however.

There lived in San Francisco, in 1854, an old Frenchman who held a valuable square in the very heart of the city, who would neither sell, improve nor rent his ground. The quiet abode he received from the energetic people of that city was enough to fill a library, and the content in which he was held by all sensible men was such that it drove him out of town. Those six hundred acres near Shreveport, in the hands of a man worthy to own them, would have been converted into a mine of wealth to himself and a blessing to hundreds of people. They ought to have been offered in lots to honest mechanics, who would have improved them, thus adding wealth to the city and strength to the State. But the owner is one of that class who had rather own a tract of useless land, as a matter of vanity, than to be the author of prosperity to other people or the promoter of his own interests. There are hundreds of such men, we are sorry to say, in Louisiana, and criticism has no more effect upon them than a carrot would have upon the hide of a rhinoceros.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL PUBLISHES AN OBITUARY OF THE LOUISVILLE LEDGER, which, it leaves us to infer, is the obituary of the Bourbon Democracy in Kentucky, and of all selfish newspapers in general. While we have such a contradiction of the latter suggestion as the Times and Pionneur of this city afford, we shall decline to believe that all the public journals that only represent small squads of ambitious men are dead and buried in the grave of the Louisville Ledger.

David H. Davis, the Presidential nominee of the Labor party, accepts the compliment of his selection by simply responding that a nomination for the Presidency should neither be sought nor declined by any citizen. Mr. Davis will have the pleasure of being reported in the columns as a candidate, but that is about all the credit he will ever get for his trouble.

THE STATE HOUSE. In the Senate yesterday the substitute for the printing bills was taken up, the rules suspended and the bill finally passed by a vote of seventeen yeas to five nays. The city funding bill, which passed the House on Wednesday, failed to reach its final vote in the Senate for want of a four-fifths vote to suspend the rules. The revenue bill, as amended by the House, was finally passed in the Senate yesterday. A large number of other bills also finally passed. The Senate adjourned to meet again at night, when the labors of the present session must end.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at ten o'clock. The Clerk was instructed to call the roll. He announced a quorum present. Mr. Monroe, of the committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against J. M. Thompson, the member from St.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Pionneur is advised on authority it is unable to disclose that the Governor is shortly to start to Washington to meet the President and make overtures for a reconciliation. Up to the time of this announcement, it was never understood that President Grant and Governor Warmoth were personal enemies. But if such should be the case, there is no particular reason for the executive to make a trip to Washington to obtain a reconciliation. The friendship of Governor Warmoth is about as valuable to President Grant as that of the latter to the former. As to any other kind of dissension, there can be none, inasmuch as Governor Warmoth is the leader and head of the Republican party in this State, and the President is understood to be a Republican. But if it should turn out, as in previous issues the Pionneur has asserted, that President Grant is in accord with the Democratic State and Parish Central Committees of Louisiana, the Governor will have nothing to do with him. Up to this time the Governor has believed that the coalition of Messrs. Packard and Casey with the Democrats has been without the sanction of the President. If, however, it was in pursuance of the President's policy, it alienates from his support the Republican party of this State, and renders the political sympathy or personal friendship of the Governor an impossibility. In either event, a trip to Washington with a view of making overtures towards a reconciliation is entirely unnecessary.

"BIG INJUN." If the impression has prevailed heretofore that the Pionneur is not capable of dreadful things, let it be effaced in view of the fact that it does not mean to "desist from recording the abuses" of the Legislature "to the latest breath of that body." "This record," it says, "will be a legacy of admonition to their successors. It will be our fault if we do not keep this shameful 'memory ever green' among the constituency which they have dishonored."

What an awful retribution! The memory of each individual member of the Louisiana Legislature kept green in the columns of the Pionneur forever! But then all mankind must confess the biographer is worthy of his subject. The "awful calico" is to be published in fearless "calico," and measured by the "yardstick."

Rachel, weeping for her children, could not have been as sorely afflicted as the Pionneur was in its lamentations over the passage of the waterworks bill, which never passed. The REPUBLICAN applied a sponge to the eyes of the "people's paper" by informing its two hundred and fifty lachrymose editors that their affliction was premature, which induced them to dry up, and report the true condition of the measure as being under consideration in the House. They failed to express their gratitude to us, however, for the information, but that was no doubt owing to the multiplicity of the fraternity, and not to any lack of the virtue that acknowledges the receipt of a favor with honest manliness. Too many cooks will spoil the broth.

How is Mr. Ogden to reconcile his plan of reforming the State with the other plans suggested by the Pionneur? Mr. Ogden relies upon ignoring the law and the Pionneur wants to remodel the constitution. The Times does not want what either of these other parties want, and the Citizens' Guard thinks that its friends are prepared to chalk out the only remedy that will save the community. And last of all comes the Committee of Fifty-one and pretends that it can tell how to do the thing, but refuses to put its own ballot in the box. With such discord among the consulting physicians what chance is there for the patient?

The Courier-Journal, a very unselfish and independent newspaper in Kentucky, as we are told by itself, declares that the Southern people—meaning the Democracy—are thoroughly patriotic and loyal to the government; but it goes on to muddle this gushing suggestion by saying that owing to the policy which the government has pursued toward them, they would not feel that a war between the United States and Great Britain would be their war. The police closes up such little joker establishments as the Courier-Journal would be if it was in New Orleans.

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TAMMANY, MADE A REPORT ENTIRELY EXONERATING HIM FROM THOSE CHARGES, AND ASKED THAT THE REPORT BE PRINTED. THE REPORT WAS ADOPTED.

Mr. Carr called up the bill incorporating the Crescent City Savings Bank, and it finally passed the House. The special order of the day—the Senate appropriation bill—was then called for. A motion was made and carried to withdraw it from the committee of the whole in order that it might be considered by the House. The Clerk was instructed to continue the reading of the bill. He read several items, when Mr. Murray moved that the House appropriation bill be substituted for the Senate appropriation bill, and the yeas and nays were demanded on his motion, and it was rejected by a vote of nineteen yeas to fifty-two nays. The tenth item of the appropriation bill was then decided to be before the House. It was read and adopted. Other items were read and adopted, when, on motion, the first section of the bill was declared adopted.

Mr. Dewees then offered two amendments to the bill—one making an appropriation of \$10,250 to pay Horner & Benedict for professional services rendered the State Auditor. After a good deal of discussion this amendment was rejected. The other amendment of Mr. Dewees was then read and adopted. It appropriates the sum of \$300 for each reporter of the press of this city who has reported the proceedings of either house of the General Assembly during the session of 1872.

Mr. Davidson then offered an additional amendment, appropriating the sum of \$25,000 to pay outstanding warrants and vouchers issued for the expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives for the session of 1872; the vouchers approved to be taken up on the warrant of the Warrent Clerk, countersigned by the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses and the presiding officers of the respective houses, drawn on the State Treasurer in payment of the same, and the Auditor of Public Accounts, as fast as he shall audit the same, shall charge the amount each against the appropriation thus made.

This amendment was thoroughly discussed by Messrs. Davidson, Garstcamp, P. Harrell, Stamps, Huston, Oplatek and Dr. Worrall, who concluded his remarks by calling for the previous question, and a vote of the House decided that the main question should be put. The yeas and nays were then called on the adoption of Mr. Davidson's amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of forty-four yeas to thirty-three nays. Immediately afterward Mr. Stamps moved a reconsideration of the vote taken, and his motion prevailed by a vote of forty-one yeas to thirty-one nays. A motion was then made to table the amendment of Mr. Davidson, and it was adopted by a vote of fifty-five yeas to twenty-one nays.

Mr. Carr now moved to adopt the bill and amendments as a whole, and his motion was adopted by a vote of forty-nine yeas to thirty-three nays. The rules were suspended, and the bill finally passed by a vote of sixty-eight yeas to sixteen nays. A resolution passed the House giving mileage and per diem to expelled members. A bill making an appropriation of \$75,000 to complete the payment of the expenses of the present session of the General Assembly was also passed.

The Senate printing bill was then taken up, and by a suspension of the rules, finally passed. The debate on the general appropriation bill became very animated at times, and there was a manifest determination on the part of certain members to defeat it. Speaker Brewster saw this, and asked the permission of the House to make a statement. He said the present session was rapidly drawing to a close, and unless the appropriation bill is passed there would be a necessity for an extra session. He wanted to know whether the House was prepared to shoulder this responsibility. He hoped the rules would be suspended and the bill finally passed, in order that an extra session would not be necessary.

Governor Warmoth was also anxious that the bill should pass yesterday. He mixed in among members and urged upon them the necessity of its passage. Dr. Worrall saw this, and, for a sick man, made some loud talk in the House, and was very earnest in his protestations against the presence of the Governor on the floor of the House endeavoring to influence members to do their duty. The doctor would persist in calling the attention of the Speaker to the Governor's presence, and protesting against it, until the Speaker was obliged to remind the learned doctor that the rules of the House permitted the presence of State officers.

The remarks of the doctor did not have the effect he desired. Several gentlemen who had voted against the bill under consideration before Dr. Worrall spoke, changed their votes when he concluded his remarks, and secured its final passage. The Senate Waterworks bill was, on motion of Mr. Faulkner, taken up and finally passed the House just before its adjournment yesterday afternoon.

The House, on motion, then adjourned to meet at 7 P. M. The Senate met last night pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and the roll called. The city funding bill, as it came from the House, was then taken up, amended and sent back to the House for concurrence. The Senate about nine o'clock took a recess until half past ten, when it met again and adjourned sine die.

There was quite a crowd present when the Senate adjourned, and fun seemed to be the order of the night. Speeches were made by Messrs. Pinchback, Harris, Campbell, Ingraham and McMillen, and the crowd finally dispersed about half-past eleven o'clock. The House was called to order promptly by Speaker Brewster at seven o'clock P. M., and the Clerk, after calling the roll, announced a quorum present.

The special committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the State Auditor's office made a lengthy report. It was favorably received. The bill authorizing canceling of the State bonds issued to the Mexican Gulf and Ship Canal Company was then taken up and passed. A resolution thanking Speaker Brewster for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of Speaker since called to the chair passed the House last night.

About half-past eight o'clock the House took a recess until half-past ten. From this out the best of spirits prevailed in the House. Fun seemed to be the order of the night, and disorder reigned supreme until the hour of half-past ten o'clock, when Speaker Brewster made his appearance and adjourned the House sine die.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department of New Orleans, with those invited to assist in the celebration of their Thirty-Fifth Anniversary, will assemble at nine o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, March 4, 1872, in the following order: Volunteer Steam Fire Company No. 1, of New Orleans. ALGERS FIRE DEPARTMENT. Pelican Engine Company No. 1. Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2. Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. GENTRA FIRE DEPARTMENT. David Crockett Engine Company No. 1. The above companies will constitute the First Division, which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on Camp street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer WILLIAM H. MANNING. Milneburg Engine Company No. 1. Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Torrent Steam Engine Company No. 2, of Mobile. Mississippi Steam Engine Company No. 2. Vigilant Steam Fire Company No. 2. 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 south side of Canal street, head resting on Camp street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer CHARLES L. VOLZ. Phoenix Steam Engine Company No. 3. Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. Creole Steam Engine Company No. 9. Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 10. Iron Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12. Perseverance Engine Company No. 13. Franklin Steam Engine Company No. 14. 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 Chartres street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer F. SCHIEBERG. Jackson Steam Engine Company No. 10. Washington Steam Engine Company No. 10. Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. Orleans Engine Company No. 4. Exempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22. Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22. Exempt Society of Chalmette No. 23. Chalmette Engine Company No. 23. Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 24. The above companies will constitute the Fourth Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Chartres street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer O. C. WILLIAMSON.

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 up Camp to Julia, down Julia to Carroll, up Carroll to St. Andrew, up St. Andrew to Prytanion, up Prytanion to First, up First to Magazine, down Magazine to Pelicury, up Pelicury to Annunciation, down Annunciation to Callopie, down Callopie to Magazine, down Magazine to Julia, down Julia to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Chartres, down Chartres to Royal, down Royal to Esplanade, down Esplanade, down Esplanade to Mandeville, up Mandeville to Levee, up Levee to Esplanade, down Esplanade to Chartres, up Chartres to Canal, to the Varieties Theatre. The Chief Engineer and Assistant will be stationed at the City Square. As the companies arrive upon the ground they will promptly report, through their Marshals, to the Assistant 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 being complete, the Chief Engineer will direct twelve taps to be struck upon all the bells connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph, as a signal that the procession has moved. 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 Marshal of the Company at the point where the break has taken place will at once communicate the fact to the Marshal preceding him, who, in like manner, will pass on to the intelligence to the Grand Marshal. As soon as the break is again closed, the fact will at once be dispatched in the same manner to the head of the procession. The Aids to the Grand Marshal will report to him promptly 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 taps on the fire alarm bells, repeated three times. The procession will then 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. JOHN McCAFFREY, Vice President. C. FLANAGAN, Secretary. A. DAPREMONT, Treasurer. JAMES H. WINGFIELD, Ex-Chief Engineer. PHILIP McCABE, Ex-Chief Engineer. ALFRED BRUNGER, Ex-Chief Engineer. GEORGE H. BRADY, Ex-Chief Engineer. JOSEPH P. HORNER, Ex-Chief Engineer. JACOB REIN, Volunteer No. 1. JOHN HAWKINS, Volunteer No. 2. CHARLES SCHELLINGER, Volunteer No. 3. PHILIP HOFFMAN, Volunteer No. 4. A. ATCHUA, Volunteer No. 5. H. M. STUART, Volunteer No. 6. JOSEPH JACOBS, Volunteer No. 7. JOHN O. LOZE, Volunteer No. 8. ATG. RABR, Volunteer No. 9. WILLIAM TERRELL, Volunteer No. 10. E. P. BARRISIDE, Volunteer No. 11. F. W. LOWERY, Volunteer No. 12. GEORGE LAWRENCE, Volunteer No. 13. THIEO. H. BRODE, Volunteer No. 14. V. S. BR, Volunteer No. 15. PETER FISER, Volunteer No. 16. THOMAS J. BATH, Volunteer No. 17. F. SCHUMAKER, Volunteer No. 18. CHARLES T. HOWARD, Volunteer No. 19. ANDREW WEBER, Lafayette Hook and Ladder No. 1. W. F. BULGER, American Hook and Ladder No. 2. M. O. TRACY, Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3. P. A. MCINTYRE, Pelican Hook and Ladder No. 4. E. M. WILLIAMS, Milneburg No. 1. HENRY PRETIS, Exempt Society No. 1. GEORGE SETZMAN, Exempt Society No. 23. Volunteer Steam Fire Company No. 1. Pelican Engine Company No. 1, Algiers. Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2, Algiers. Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Algiers. David Crockett Engine Company No. 1, Gretna. Second Division. CHIEF ENGINEER AND ASSISTANTS. THOMAS CONNOR, Chief Engineer. W. H. MANNING, Chief Engineer. C. L. VOLZ, Assistant Engineer. F. SCHIEBERG, Assistant Engineer. O. C. WILLIAMSON, Assistant Engineer. Milneburg No. 1, of Milneburg. Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Torrent Steam Engine Company No. 2, of Mobile. Mississippi Steam Engine Company No. 2. Vigilant Steam Engine Company No. 2. 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. Third Division. Phoenix Steam Engine Company No. 3. Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. Creole Steam Engine Company No. 9. Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 10. Iron Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12. Perseverance Engine Company No. 13.

FRANKLIN STEAM ENGINE COMPANY No. 3, of Mobile, Philadelphia Steam Engine Company No. 14.

Fourth Division. Jackson Steam Engine Company No. 10. Washington Steam Engine Company No. 10. Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. Orleans Engine Company No. 4. Exempt Society of Jefferson Engine Company No. 22. Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22. Exempt Society of Chalmette No. 23. Chalmette Steam Engine Company No. 23. Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 24. I. N. MARKS, Grand Marshal. mbl 47p

MARKS TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE. NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1872. The ceremonies arranged by this committee will take place at the Varieties Theatre immediately after the procession of the Fire Department, on the fourth of March. The doors of the theatre will be open for the reception of the public at one o'clock. The dress circle will be reserved exclusively for ladies and their escorts. The following gentlemen are appointed a reception committee, and will have exclusive charge of the theatre on the occasion: F. RAWLE, of Pelican Hook and Ladder No. 4. Chairman. MORRIS HART, of Mississippi No. 2. WARREN HOLMES, of American Hook and Ladder No. 2. CHARLES HEMARD, of Vigilant No. 3. WILLIAM H. McDERMOTT, of Columbia No. 5. J. B. OUYA, of Phoenix No. 3. L. A. WILTZ, of Creole No. 9. JAMES LYBCH, of Iron Ferry No. 12. H. A. WEBER, of Perseverance No. 13. D. M. KELLY, of Jackson No. 10. WILLIAM SLOMAN, of Washington No. 20. J. V. BORTON, of Orleans No. 21. G. H. SCHIEBERG, of Jefferson No. 22. OTTO THOMAN, of Chalmette No. 23. H. MESSONIER, of Crescent No. 24. JOHN McCAFFREY, Chairman. mbl 38

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DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Bethesda Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Biliary Affections, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Sold at wholesale or retail, No. 1 Magazine street, New Orleans. H. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent. 608 1m7p

BODLEY'S CANE STUBBLE SHAVERS. With Circular Knives. TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN OYON PLANTERS. TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN CUTTING PLANTERS. THOMAS B. BODLEY, Sole Southern Agent. 6-22 1m3p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. 681v

REMOVAL NOTICE. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., DEALERS IN SINGER SEWING MACHINES, Has removed to 129 Canal Street. Second door from the corner of Chartres street. New Orleans, January 1, 1872. JOHN W. MADSEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73.....Camp street.....73 Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 163p

REDMOND B. MANNION, 29.....Chalmette street.....29 Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Paris; Messrs. N. M. de Rothschild, Vienna; Messrs. M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents. 163m7p

BUSINESS CARDS. D. McKENRICK, House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc., No. 61 Magazine street, near the corner of Base street, New Orleans. Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas Pumps, Etc. RICHARD BRODERICK, CISTERN MAKER, 132.....Julia street.....132 (Between Camp and Magazine.) Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. No. 30 Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange. 163 1/2p

W. G. COYLE & CO., COAL MERCHANTS, Office No. 135 Grand Street. 6-20 6m

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, No. 13 DELADE street, near Canal, will attend personally to those who require his services or advice. Dr. ALLEN would be pleased that the Rubber Plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made now at twenty per cent less than the usual price. 6-25 1/2p

DR. F. B. ALBERS, RESIDENCE NO. 25 BRATO STREET, Office No. 29 Canal street. Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M., and from