New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 16, 1872.

Cold, cloudy and lowering weather yesterday, with a slight sprinkling in the morning.

Janauschek has been playing "Mary Stuart" at Montgomery, and will play at the Mobile Theatre soon.

Thirty-three women were publicly flogged in the Grand Duchy of Meclenburg-Schwerin last year.

Colonel W. M. Hatch, of Missouri, has consented to deliver the opening address at the Texas State Fair.

Senator Tipton, in his fifty-eight years of life, has been minister, State legislator, department clerk and chaplain.

Wisconsin farmers go gunning for their horses, many of which have become rabid from contact with the incisors of the family dog.

Mr. Edwin Adams, the actor, passed through New Orleans a few days since on his way North, after a brief sojourn at the plantation of Joe Jefferson, on the Teche.

The first number of the semi-weekly *Republican*, printed at St. Francisville, D. A. Weber, editor, is received. It is a good advertising medium for our city merchants.

The New York *Mail* learns that a large party of Americans are traveling through Egypt and the Holy Land with guides, camels, dromedaries and all the desert paraphernalia.

There is a rumor that the Washington *Daily Chronicle* has been sold to persons who will oppose the renomination of General Grant. It is said that $40,000 is the price paid.

An intelligent Washington correspondent, alluding to General Longstreet's resignation of the surveyorship, says he "also resigns his position of Quartermaster General of Warmoth's militia."

The oldest Mason in the country, according to the latest advices, is W. B. Willis, of New York, who has handled the mystic trowel for forty-three years and is now seventy-nine years old.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Customhouse people in Louisiana, Governor Warmoth is admitted to have a clear prospect of success before the next State convention.—*New York Tribune.*

Vice President Colfax says that the happiest days of his life were when he was a printer. Come to our office, Schuyler, and you shall have the old familiar joy at twenty-five cents a thousand.—*Lowell Courier.*

Mr. Charles Pope, formerly of the St. Charles Theatre, now of the firm of Spalding & Pope, of the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, and new Memphis Theatre, is in New Orleans. He will visit Joe Jefferson's plantation.

The taxpayers of the Sixth District are requested to go without delay to the office of the State tax collector, Magazine street, between Napoleon avenue and Berlin street, and settle their tax bills of 1871 and licenses for 1872.

The evidence taken by the House committee which visited New Orleans has just gone to the public printer. It will make a large book, and the reports will be delayed until it is printed, which will require some time.

Mr. Charles W. Gould, lately wharfinger for the Third District, has been transferred to the First District. As Mr. Gould is a most courteous and popular officer, this change will no doubt be very satisfactory to steamboatmen.

It appears now that the $3000 verdict against the Washington *Star* was the result of the stupidity of the jury, who did not understand the judge's charge. A newspaper libel suit is quite too heavy an undertaking for the intellect of an average jury.

The annual commencement exercises of the University of Louisiana, Medical Department, will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall to-day at twelve o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Salutatory by Professor Warren Stone, M. D.; valedictory by F. G. Durr, M. D.

We learn from the Lowell *Courier* of the ninth instant that Colonel J. M. G. Parker, the newly appointed surveyor of this port, was to leave Lowell, Massachusetts, last Monday with his family for Washington, where they will be joined by his daughter, Katie Parker, and proceed to New Orleans.

Nathaniel T. Willis, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, has been hauled up for cruelty to a bull and a horse. He allowed the former to die of starvation, and had not cleaned the horse's stall for two weeks. The last occasion on which it was done was when one of the neighbors went in and did it from sympathy for the animal. The defendant was fined $40, including costs.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at half-past ten o'clock, on the premises, corner of Delord and Tchoupitoulas streets, First District, the contents of a grocery store. At five o'clock, on the premises, on Berlin street, between Camp and Magazine streets, Sixth District, the contents of a bakery and the lease of the premises. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

Our readers will observe by the card of Mr. J. L. Montieu, who was put down by the twelfth ward reformers as second vice president of their meeting Thursday evening, that he advocates reform only through the Republican organization. From our knowledge of Mr. Montieu we were convinced that he would repudiate these self-constituted reformers. The object of using the name of Mr. Montieu was to beguile the colored voters, with whom he is influential.

A New York correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives the following copy of a letter recently sent to the Fulton street prayer meeting: "Fulton Street Prayer Meeting—I write because I am hopelessly wretched; am young, wealthy, the world says happy. I live in the first circles here. I am married to a man I dislike. I have two children by a man I love, and he lives with his wife. I have no faith, no hope, nothing. I am wretched and miserable. I don't believe in your meeting, and yet I write because I am so unhappy." No signature.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The REPUBLICAN has said that "if the President continues his war upon the Republican State administration, he makes war upon the colored voters of this State, for they elected the present State officials." And we now deliberately repeat this assertion for the benefit of all whom it may concern. In dealing with the colored people the REPUBLICAN has always endeavored to be just, without descending to servility or courting their favor by flattery. It has always endeavored to be plain and straight-forward in its conduct toward all the people of this State, and has consistently maintained Republican principles, as understood by the illustrious apostle, the great and good Lincoln—the man who rendered up his life on the altar of universal liberty, the emancipator of millions of slaves, and the true friend of republican government as developed by the American people. We have been as free to point out the faults of the colored men as the errors of the more intelligent white race, and have endeavored to do this without unfair prejudice to either, endeavoring at all times to shape our course so as to bring about the greatest good for the greatest number. We hold the true objects of government to be the general prosperity of the people, and that the administration that, failing to take this catholic view of the subject, attempts to build up the few at the expense of the many, is not worthy of the support of a free people.

In this State four years ago the majority of the people—loyal and to the manor born—elected Judge Warmoth Governor. It is true at that time comparatively a small number of white men were embraced in the Republican party of Louisiana. It was composed principally of black men, and, as their white enemies would have it, of untutored negroes who were totally unfit to exercise the high prerogative of citizens.

There was a most bitter and deep-rooted prejudice pervading the minds of three-fourths of the white people of the State in regard to negro suffrage. The white man who favored it that time was pointed out as a negro-worshiper and branded as infamous, and he was always in danger of personal harm at the hands of men educated to think slavery a divine institution. We are going back now, not for the idle purpose of raking up the past, but to show that the prejudice and ill-feeling against the present State government, and more particularly the executive branch of it, is no new thing. In 1868, when Governor Warmoth was installed he was stigmatized as unworthy of the respect and countenance of white men, as Governor, because he had been elected by negro votes. This bitter feeling, extending alike to the national and State governments, continued unabated for more than two years. It was so great immediately after the State government had been organized and put in operation, that Republicans, for the sake of peace, had to relinquish the privilege of casting their votes for the Republican nominees for President and Vice President of the United States. And this feeling was for a long time kept up, simply because a majority of the white people would not recognize the government whose officers had been chosen by negro votes. Recently a change has come over some of the most violent negro haters and anti-Republicans of the past. These men have concluded to drop their opposition to negro suffrage, but maintain their hostility to the State government. Governor Warmoth comes in for the largest share of this hatred and opposition, because he is the recognized head of the Republican party in this State. The enemies of the Republican party think if they can break him down they have destroyed the unity and consequent strength of Republican organization in this State. And there is great reason for their thinking so. Governor Warmoth's present position gives him the same advantages for properly organizing the Republican party of this State for the political campaign of next fall as President Grant's position gives him for assisting the National Republican party to elect a President and Vice President. In becoming the nominee of the National Republican party in 1868, General Grant became its standard-bearer and recognized head. The same thing can be said of Governor Warmoth. His nomination and election by Republican voters made him the recognized head of the Republican party in this State, and he holds that position in spite of his enemies and the enemies in fact of negro suffrage. The war, therefore, that President Grant permits his federal officials down here to wage against Governor Warmoth, is in reality a war against the Republicans of this State—the very Republicans who elected the present State government in 1868, and whose right to do so was questioned by many of the very men who now recognize negro suffrage, but continue to denounce Governor Warmoth because the negroes elected him. Therefore, we will repeat the charge that the President, in continuing this war upon the State administration, after he has been notified of some of the motives that have prompted it, makes war on the colored voters of this State, and thereby forfeits their friendship.

THE REFORM PARTY.

It is not a denial of the amiable intentions of many good men who class themselves as reformers to say the organization of which they form a part is gradually drifting into the most ultra political views. It has always been the end of such associations. In this way the Know Nothing party arose, and ran a brief and treacherous career. No party can survive long or accomplish much that has not sound political principles to stand upon. No party organization can prove effective, the sole basis of which is hostility to individuals. Neither can people have one system of politics for the nation and another for the State. The intimate and dependent relations of the State upon the federal government harmonizes all political theories in regard to them, and make our views of the policy to be applied to one identical with those we entertain of the other. The State, in fact, is the nation in miniature. Therefore, it is, we say, the idea of coalescing antagonistic elements for the State election, and not for the national election, has proven a delusion.

It is shown by the gradual drifting of the Reform party into a position of open antagonism with those who oppose the election of General Grant to the Presidency. These indications are not derivable from the indiscreet utterances of a newspaper, nor are they chargeable to the views of any one man. They come from political causes which each scene in the party drama reveals more patently. The Democratic party perceive it, and refuse to give up their organization; the Republican party see it, and adhere to their old party lines.

In short, there is nothing in the reform movement that anybody is opposed to. The Democrats, the Republicans and the Reformers, *per se*, all agree that political abuses should be cured. Each of them will put the recognition of this necessity in their party platform; each of them will go before the people pledged to effect it.

Then what distinctive characteristics will the reformers have if they adhere to their *one* grand idea? The people will say, and very properly, there is no use of our deserting our party fealty to vote with you. We, too, are in favor of reform. To this no answer can be made, unless indeed this organization of reformers arrogate to themselves all the honesty and all the ability in the State.

Then to have a distinctive organization they must have distinctive principles. What are these? The *Picayune* and prominent leaders in the Reform party have said that to accomplish their purposes they will accept the election of General Grant. When this is said, the reform movement ceases to be distinct and separate. The reformers become the recruits of the party they ally themselves with, and are swallowed up in the greater organization. What chance have they of shaping its policy? What power to correct the abuses of which they now so loudly complain?

If, in the estimation of the property interest of Louisiana, a modification of existing laws is paramount to all other considerations, why not sink the partisan and enable the Governor to do what he is anxious to perform. He has already placed himself squarely on record in favor of the movement. The fact that his influence was thrown in that direction at the last session of the Legislature is undeniable. What, then, is the objection to uniting with him in the accomplishment of the object for which all are contending? He was the first reformer, and is earnest and sincere in support of reform. It would be good policy, and would certainly give the reform movement a stronger element of strength than it can otherwise attain.

Otherwise, the reformers will drift into the arms of the Grant party, or come out squarely with the Democrats.

One fate or the other is inevitable.

HOW TO DO IT.

Messrs. Marks and Fenner have approached the true and only reform that is practicable in this State nearer than any of their associates, because they have actually mounted the Republican platform. Their only mistake has been that they have attempted to crowd the original occupants of the platform off of the structure which it was confessed they reared under very adverse circumstances. When Messrs. Marks and Fenner reform their own conduct in this respect they will then be entitled to hold the positions which they now assume, and to which they have been invited over and over again. Reform with them, we take it, is not a mere catch-word to some selfish political design of their own, but is an honest slogan, intended to rally all men in the interest and to the support of honesty and efficiency in the administration of the government. There are thousands of good men in the Republican party who might be induced to act with Messrs. Marks and Fenner, if they were invited so to do, and were told and made to believe that they and their associates would be treated fairly and squarely, without any more reference to their political opinions than such as might be made toward the Democratic adherents to the reform organization. These gentlemen consider that there is a great necessity for some sort of reorganization of both parties in this State, for they have long deprecated the fact that a great many men succeed in having themselves elected to office upon the fraudulent pretext that they are Republicans. And they are very willing to assist in weeding this sort of knavery out of the public service, whereby they will assist in weeding it out of their own party; but they are not willing to enter the Reform party merely to become the associates and upholders of a few Democrats who propose to use this doubtful way of obtaining that support which they could not hope to receive under their true principles.

Still further, there are hundreds, yes, thousands, of people who would join the Reform party if they could be satisfied that it had a showing of success. How can Messrs. Marks and Fenner satisfy these parties? How can they convince the undecided masses that they are likely to receive large accessions from the colored voters, without which they are powerless to do any good? We can tell them. They now have in their organization a heavy delegation of gentlemen who have been known for the last four or five years as Democrats, or, rather, as Conservatives. These men draw to the reformers a large white support. Now, let them take an equal number of pronounced Republicans, gentlemen who have proved their faithfulness to the colored people under every circumstances, who are known for their loyalty to the laws and to the government of the United States, and this will have the effect to convince the latter class that the Reform party is not a Democratic organization in disguise. How else do they expect to obtain that support which they admit to be a necessity? By such a combination as we have suggested the people will see that the true mean has been really obtained, and that all the reformers, both those who desire to reform the Democratic and those who seek to reform the Republican party, have embraced a common platform and joined in a common action for the benefit of the entire community.

The idea suggested by Mr. Marks, that national politics can be ignored, is not a good one, for it is contrary to reason and conflicts with the duty of the citizen. The proposition advanced by Mr. Fenner to exclude the leaders of the Republican party and accept the followers, is impossible of success, for the Republicans have chosen their own leaders, and it is not probable that they will desert them in order to accept of men who have abused them and banished their friends. Let Messrs. Marks and Fenner ponder these suggestions, and see how they can improve upon them.

NOT INCONGRUOUS NOR DISCREPANT.

After congregating into a sort of camp meeting what Mr. Marks has said, what Mr. Fenner has said, what the *Picayune* has said, what the Provisional Committee of the Reform party has said, and what the Democratic Central Committee has not said upon the subject of admitting the colored people to that equality which the law invests them with, the *Bee* declares that these various sayings and silences are incongrous and discrepant. We have waded through these various declarations, and except that the *Picayune* deflects a line or two, the discrepancy and incongruity are not as apparent to us as they seem to be to our double-barreled contemporary.

For instance, Mr. Marks says that we can not accept of the colored people as suitable to fill our various public offices without being inconsistent if we refuse to let them drink at the public houses, lodge at the hotels, be amused at the theatres, or get religion at the churches. Mr. Fenner says that the white men and the black men are standing upon the broad platform of political equality, which means that they now enjoy the same legal rights together; and as the law rejects all distinctions at the bar, in the church, at the theatre, and at every other public place, this must be what Mr. Fenner means. The *Picayune*, with a kind of foggy generalization, rejects the association of whites and blacks at any other place than in political life, while it accepts of the same suggestion that Mr. Marks utters as a possible eventuality that may be brought about by Providence. The Reform party, in its address to the people, evidently says just what Mr. Marks says, because it affirms that the laws and constitutional provisions regulating the rights of the negroes must be accepted as settled irrevocably. The address of the Democratic Central Committee, with that adroitness which is proverbial with it, says nothing.

The argument which we make upon all these declarations, leaving out the *Picayune* and the Democratic Central Committee as too variable to be considered, is this: that there is no incongruity nor discrepancy between them what all the others solemnly accept and agree to as fixed and irrevocable. If Mr. Marks, being the bravest of the reformers, says that he is willing to let the colored man go wherever any white man can go in his simple capacity as a member of the community, and if Mr. Fenner and the Reform Central Committee say that they are willing to allow the colored people to go wherever the law says they shall be permitted to go as freely as any other class, we do not see that there is any discrepancy or incongruity in their utterances. Mr. Marks merely specifies what the others generalize about, which shows that he is willing to declare plainly what Mr. Fenner and the other reformers obscure by referring to the law. The *Bee* had better read these declarations more carefully if it desires to be accepted as a correct expounder of their meaning.

A BUGLE BLAST.

It becomes our solemn duty to apologize to Mr. J. W. Patton and the Democratic parish committee for neglecting to pay that attention to their address which every public proclamation of theirs is properly entitled to. The address is directed to the Democratic voters of Orleans parish, and is accompanied by a series of resolutions instructing the faithful to hold themselves in readiness to organize at once, and under their time-worn banners, for the coming elections. There is a vigor about the document that gives evidence of considerable energy either in its author or in the committee; and if the Democracy does not rally under the influence of its swelling sentences, the fault will be with the followers, and not with the leaders. The address knocks down all the old hacks of the party, puts a head upon the reformers who talk a great deal without ever voting, and applies the usual excoriation to the Republicans. It says that the Democracy has purged itself of the men who abused its confidence by consigning them to oblivion, and writing their names upon the roll of eternal infamy. It still further declares that it will have nothing to do with the reformers who have debased themselves by offering to admit negroes to an absolute social equality with themselves; and winds up by asserting its undying opposition to all organizations outside of its own camp. Mr. Patton thinks that the granite steadfastness of the Yankee Democrats, who have been looking for victory for twenty-years, ought to nerve the Democrats of Louisiana to glorious deeds. We have discharged our duty; now let the Democrats discharge theirs.

President Juarez is recovering the ground which he lost at the outset of the rebellion in Mexico. Revolutions are generally successful in the beginning, because they take the regularly constituted authorities by surpaise, and because the government requires time to organize its resources. President Juarez had weakened his own power by reducing the army in order to decrease expenditures. This gave the rebels an opportunity to win considerable ground. In the next place Juarez was disinclined to act, because he thought, no doubt, that the disorder, like all its predecessors, would kill itself. Having convinced himself that his opinion was wrong, he gathered his forces, and is now beating the rebels at every point.

All the reformers are very distinct in saying that they accept of the political equality of the colored people, but they do not tell us that they are in favor of it, as the lawyers say, *per se*. Would it not be advisable to have something explicit on this subject? Suppose that all the newly born accepters of this doctrine come out as *bona fide* makers of the paper and assume the same responsibility as the original utterers of the obligation. Mr. Marks has set the example, not by going at it as if he was taking a dose of medicine, but as if he understood the matter and was convinced of its propriety. Who will follow suit?

The *Bee* is drifting into a very dense fog. Its friends, or rather those that it would like to be friendly with, declare themselves in more languages than the *Bee* has at its command, and as a last resort it has given each faction its own say and is now waiting patiently to see which will come out of the fog ahead. There is a terrible confusion of whistles in the obscurity, and the date when the uncertainty that envelopes the race will lift can not be conjectured at present.

The *Times* suggests to Mr. E. O. Perrin, the orator of the Young Men's Democratic Club, that he does not understand the principles of the Democracy in Louisiana, and had better exist as a listener rather than as an expounder while he remains in this city. It may do to denounce negroes in New York, but that game won't win in the South.

The *Picayune* says that Jay Gould, the reprobate broker of New York, has fallen, like the Roman empire, into obscurity. The *Picayune* is so stupendous itself that it can not even draw a moderate comparison. Jay Gould stands to history more like Monroe Edwards than he does to the Roman empire.

What is the *Picayune* a newspaper for if it will not improve its opportunities? General Sickles did not break down the old Erie ring in New York, and the new Erie ring can not lobby him through as Minister to Spain, for he already holds that position.

Mr. Patton will have to explain how he wrote the names of certain unfaithful Democratic leaders upon the scroll of eternal infamy, and at the same time consigned them to the depths of obscurity. Do the proprietors of the depths keep the rolls of infamy?

The crisis, that momentuous trouble which regularly turns up to provoke the Democrats, is coming again. This information we get from Mr. Patton's official proclamation as published twice in very obscure type in the *Times*.

The Democratic Central Committee very provokingly neglected to say anything about the rights which it was willing to allow the negroes to enjoy. Mr. Ogden will have to issue a supplementary address.

DIED.

GETT—At a quarter past nine o'clock Friday night, March 15, Mr. NAPOLEON GETT, forty-one years old, a native of this city.

The funeral will take place at three o'clock This Afternoon, from the late residence of the deceased, No. 330 Villere street. The friends of the deceased are requested to attend his funeral without further notice.

California papers please copy.

$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

SIXTH GRAND STATE FAIR

OF THE

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA

Will be held on the Fair Grounds, in the city of New Orleans,

April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1872.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in Mechanics' Institute.

Stockholders are requested to call at the office and receive their tickets for 1872, and information relating to their duties at the coming Fair. Only fifty new stockholders can be added to the Association with the balance of stock on hand. Those desiring to become stockholders will make their application at once.

For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge.

LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New Orleans, February 10, 1872. mh15 1mD&W

BODLEY'S

CANE STUBBLE SHAVERS,

With Circular Knives.

TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN CORN PLANTERS.
TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN COTTON PLANTERS.

THOMAS B. BODLEY,
fe22 1mo 2p&w No. 9 Perdido street.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS,

NO. 55 ST. CHARLES STREET.

A LARGE, NEW AND FRESH SUPPLY OF FISHING TACKLE JUST RECEIVED.

The attention of city and country purchasers is requested to my superior stock, which my arrangements with the best houses in Europe and the North enable me to offer at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Jointed, Lancewood, Bamboo, Hickory and Japan POLES, the finest ever offered in the city; the best Silk, Linen, Cotton, Chinese and Gut LINES; REELS, NET LINES and FISH BASKETS; every description of ARTIFICIAL FLIES: Limerick and Derby HOOKS; Redfish, Sheephead, Trout, Bass, Croaker, Perch and Gravitation HOOKS.

FISHING APPARATUS OF EVERY KIND.

Also, Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition of every description.

F. CHARLEVILLE,
No. 55 St. Charles street, sign of the "Red Gun."
mh5 1m 2p

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE

Will save its cost in fuel in one year.

It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time.

It will broil as well as a range.

And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY,
Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,
mh9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

REDMOND B. MANNION,

29.....Carondelet street.....29

NEW ORLEANS.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit

ON

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London;
Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris;
Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild, Vienna;
Messrs M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfort
and all their correspondents. fe24m2p

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

CELEBRATION

BY THE

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT

AND

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

OF

LOUISIANA.

THE HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT AND MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA

Will celebrate

THE ANNIVERSARY

OF

IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT,

BY

A PROCESSION,

And for that purpose

WILL ASSEMBLE ON CANAL STREET,

Immediately after High Mass,

ON

Sunday, March 17, 1872.

MANNER OF FORMING.

Companies of Louisiana State Militia,

Invited Guests and Distinguished

Citizens (in carriages), Invited Associations,

Will form on the north side of Canal street, right resting on Rampart and extending east.

Branch No. 1,

Branch No. 2,

Branch No. 3,

Will form on the north side of Canal street, right resting respectively on Bourbon, Royal and Chartres streets, and extending east.

Branch No. 4,

Branch No. 5,

Branch No. 6,

Branch No. 7.

Will form on the south side of Canal street, right resting respectively on Magazine, Camp, St. Charles and Carondelet streets, and extending west.

Branch No. 8,

Branch No. 9,

Branch No. 10,

Branch No. 11.

Will form numerically on the south side of Canal street, right resting on Baronne street, and extending west.

The procession being formed, will take up the line of march at half-past twelve o'clock precisely, in the following order:

JAMES GRANT.....GRAND MARSHAL

Aids.

JOHN McPHELIN.....Branch No. 1
DANIEL MAHONY.....Branch No. 1
EDWARD SWEENEY.....Branch No. 2
PATRICK QUINN.....Branch No. 2
JOHN T. GIBBONS.....Branch No. 3
JAMES McKEON.....Branch No. 3
JOHN T. A. O'MEALLIE.....Branch No. 4
THOMAS MORAN.....Branch No. 4
HENRY GORMLEY.....Branch No. 5
THOMAS GAFFNEY.....Branch No. 6
M. McNAMARA.....Branch No. 7
RICHARD BEHAN.....Branch No. 7
JAMES COOKE.....Branch No. 8
R. J. CONNOLLY.....Branch No. 9
M. T. BARRETT.....Branch No. 10
WILLIAM H. BYRNES.....Branch No. 11

MILITARY COMPANIES.

INVITED GUESTS (in carriages).

INVITED ASSOCIATIONS.

BRANCHES OF THE HIBERNIA ASSOCIATION In Numerical Order.

ROUTE.

The procession will proceed down Rampart street to Esplanade, and thence to Royal, down Royal to Mandeville, out Mandeville to Levee, up Levee to Esplanade, out Esplanade to Chartres, to Canal, thence to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Julia, out Julia to Carondelet, up Carondelet to St. Andrew out St. Andrew to Magazine, down Magazine to Felicity, thence to Annunciation, down Annunciation to Calliope, Calliope to Magazine, to Julia, to Camp, down Camp to Canal, and thence to Rampart street.

When the right of the procession reaches Rampart street, the line will open for review, Branches from the left passing through to the right, when they will be dismissed.

Marshals of Branches are particularly notified to be on the ground promptly at the appointed time, and will report immediately to the Grand Marshal.

In case the weather is too inclement to permit of the procession, its postponement will be indicated by twenty taps of the fire alarm bells, sounded at the hour for starting. The procession will then stand adjourned until Monday, March 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the programme will be carried out.

The Grand Marshal respectfully requests the prompt attendance of his aids, at the Clay Statue, at 12 o'clock M., precisely.

JAMES GRANT,
mh16 2t 2p Grand Marshal.

RAILROADS.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

The great short line from Cincinnati or Chicago

EAST!

Saving eighty-seven to 110 miles, and arriving train in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving fifty-nine miles, and arriving six and hours in advance at

BALTIMORE.

Saving seventy-seven miles, and arriving and three-quarters hours in advance at

WASHINGTON.

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA

One train the quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGE Over the Ohio river, at Parkersburg and Relay are completed.

MORNING AND NIGHT LINES OF

Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars

Are run on this route from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus to Baltimore and Washington

WITHOUT CHANGE!

By this route you avoid all omnibus transfers and ferries.

Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
J. L. WILSON,
Master Transportation, Baltimore, Md.
SIDNEY B. JONES
General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.
mh15

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Change of Schedule—January 14, 1872.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS:

7:30 A. M. Express leaves Houston daily, arriving at Corsicana at 7:30 P. M., and Austin at 6 P. M. Connections at Navasota with daily stage to Anderson, Huntsville, Crockett, Henderson and Longview. At Hearne with International Railroad for Calvert with stage for Bellton, weekly. At Brenham for Washington, daily. At Richland for Facers' Cotton Gin, Palestine and Tyler. At Corsicana for Dallas, McKinney, Sherman. At Ledbetter for Fredericksburg, Grange and Bastrop. At Austin for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.

7:30 P. M. Night Express leaves daily, arriving at Corsicana at 7:30 A. M., and Austin at 9 A. M. Connections at all points made as above.

Close connection at Houston with Morgan's Steamers via Galveston, Houston and Henderson railroad or steamboat from Galveston.

From Corsicana trains leave at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M., arriving at Houston at 5 P. M. and 6:15 A. M.

From Austin trains leave at 6:15 A. M. and 6 P. M., arriving in Houston at 5 P. M. and 6:15 A. M.

Passengers for San Antonio and all points in Western Texas will save twelve hours by going via Austin, and avoid nearly 100 miles of tedious staging.

Passengers for Northern and Eastern Texas will find this the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route, being from forty-eight to sixty hours quicker than via Red river.

Freight always as low as by any other route.

CORNELIUS ELY,
General Superintendent.
JAMES H. CRIM,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after December 13, 1871, passenger trains for all points North, East and West will leave Lafayette depot, Calliope street.

Way, Mail and Passenger, leave Daily (Sundays excepted), at..... 7:00
Night Express, leave Daily, at..... 5:30
Night Express, arrive Daily, at..... 12:00
Mail and Passenger, arrive Daily (Sundays excepted), at..... 12:00

Night Express will stop only at all regular stations south of Magnolia, and at flag stations on Sunday nights and Monday mornings.

Five Hours and a Half Quicker than any Other Line.

Baggage checked from residence to destination and berths secured in Pullman Palace Cars as usual.

Tickets for sale at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common street, and at depot corner of Calliope and Magnolia streets.

S. B. CAREY, General Ticket Agent, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern R.R.
D. B. MORRY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central R.R.
C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger Agent.
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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule and Rates, Friday, December 15, 1871.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS:

11 A. M. Express (leaves daily) arrives at Mobile at 5:20 P. M., connecting with through trains for Louisville, Savannah, Atlanta, Lynchburg and all points North, East and West. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run by this route from New Orleans to Louisville, without change. From Texas, near Mobile, to Lynchburg, without change.

5 P. M. Evening Express (leaves daily) arrives at Mobile at 11:20 P. M. Close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad for Meridian, Selma, Dalton, Lynchburg and New York.

From Mobile, trains leave 12:35 A. M. and 6:15 A. M., arriving in New Orleans at 7 A. M.

From Mobile, trains leave 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., arriving in New Orleans at 5 P. M.

Freight taken at new tariff rates.

Fare from New Orleans to Mobile, $5.

Mileage tickets are sold as follows (good for families and firms): 500 miles for $20, 1000 miles for $30.

Tickets sold at the office corner Camp and Common streets.

Through Freight Trains daily between New Orleans and Mobile. Freight received at Magnolia dock, Girod street before 5 P. M. delivered in Mobile at 5:40 A. M. next day.

No freight will be received after 5 P. M.

Through Bills of Lading signed for all points North, East and West. Apply at Freight Office, foot of Girod street.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHARLES L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.
General Agents.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 11 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, Story Building, opposite City Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD,
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

TO THE EAST.....TO THE EAST

Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of the road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the

BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI

AND

ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner First and Main streets, also at Galt House and Louisville Line and Willard Hotels.

N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and points East and North, by this line, are good on mail line steamers, and all line tickets are good on this road.

CHARLES E. FOLLETT,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.
J. L. GRISWOLD,
General Superintendent, St. Louis.
THOMAS BORWIN,
General Southern Agent, Louisville.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP,

(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

19.....Commercial Place.....19

NEW ORLEANS.

Prompt attention given to all business in State and United States Courts.