

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 17, 1872.

Some one has discovered that the summit of a hemlock tree almost always leans toward the east.

Mierovich is the most recent tenor discovered. He was a Russian street mendicant when Pauline Lucca picked him up, a few months ago.

A Fort Wayne woman was married first to Robb, second to Robbins and third to Robinson. She will have to take Robbin's grandson next.—Boston Advertiser.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction, on Tuesday next, the nineteenth instant, at store No. 68 Fulton street, First District, five barrels of whisky.

Lady Yarmouth asked Garrick one day why love was always represented as a child. He replied: "Because love never reaches the age of wisdom and experience."

The Empress dowager of Brazil has freed 140 slaves upon her plantation of Macacos, recently sold, and has provided for the support of the infirm and aged among them.

At the Academy of Music this evening, Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann will appear in "David Garrick; or, Only an Actor," and the great drama of the "Corsican Brothers."

Mr. W. H. Henning, of No. 75 Camp street, has one of the most extensive grocery establishments in the city, and his stock includes wines, champagnes and McEwan's ale. Read his advertisement, and purchase your family supplies at Henning's.

The Piqueur comes out squarely for Grant and the Times comes out as squarely against him. This indicates a clash of views; what are the reformers going to do about it? There must be even sailing some way; this thing will have to be looked into.

There is an oyster-club owned by some boys of a sportive character in Cleveland, that has never been out on any dog in a fair street race. The can always give the dog the start, but always comes in neck and neck, or slightly ahead on the home stretch.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at five o'clock P. M., on the premises, No. 53 Baronne street, First District, the contents and fixtures of an upholsterer's store. Also, the lease of premises Nos. 51 and 53 Baronne street, same district. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

The parish committee, at a meeting held on Friday night last, appointed committees to inquire into and collect information concerning the manner of distribution of official patronage within the parish of Orleans, and to call the attention of officials having the dispensation of patronage to their shortcomings wherever discovered.

A strawberry festival, for the purpose of erecting St. John's Episcopal Church, in the Fourth District, will be held at the Lyceum Hall on the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth of April. We suppose it will be in some respects a fair, with strawberries as the chief feature. We hope the managers and conductors of the enterprise will have every reason to be satisfied with the result.

We received from the New Orleans post-office yesterday the Baton Rouge Gazette of February 15. It arrived at the postoffice here a month after the date. The postoffice here is a month after the date. The magazine brought the Sugar Planter of the seventeenth of February. The mail pouch has, probably, been on a trip to California, instead of coming down the river by boat, it came in on the Jackson railroad train.

The People's Commercial College, No. 114 Carondelet street, in Davidson's row, has now a number of pupils who are engaged in learning the use of all the implements of business. Founded on the liberal and progressive principle, having competent instructors, there is opportunity to acquire information at half the time occupied in common schools. In a few months the course is complete, and the principal will guarantee a situation to the graduate.

The new trade catalogue of Messrs. E. C. Palmer, printed by L. Graham & Co., No. 73 Camp street, is a chef d'œuvre in the art preservative of arts. Got up on tinted paper, the setting of each page stands out pretty as a picture in a frame, while the rule and figure work can not be excelled. The tableaux are mapped out in all the glories of hair lines and ornamental work, and as a specimen of New Orleans job printing this book should be filed away and preserved.

There will be service this morning at eleven, and this evening at half-past seven o'clock, in the First Congregational Church, corner of Calliope and Prytania streets, Rev. M. W. Reed officiating. After the morning service there will be a meeting of the church and society to consider the resignation of Mr. Reed, which he tendered a week or so ago. It is hoped that he may be prevailed upon to withdraw the resignation, as New Orleans can ill afford to lose a man of his decided talents.

Mr. Dominick Murray closed an engagement at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days since. The Herald says: "We can but reiterate formerly expressed opinions, that Mr. Murray has no superior to-day as a representative of the better quality of Irish characters, and is, besides, an actor of intelligence and genius in other portions of the drama. We hope that when Mr. Murray returns from Europe—which he is now about to visit, and intends to bring back a number of new plays—that he will meet with the encouragement and consideration that his merits are entitled to."

The Orleans House has become one of the most famous places in the Crescent City. That prince of good fellows, Captain Gus Richards, achieved a splendid reputation last season as the master of the little but fleet steamer San Nicolas, which plied between New Orleans and Grand Isle. He is achieving a more general notoriety this year in connection with the Orleans House, at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, and his friends are daily multiplying. Though the Orleans House is not exactly a hotel, Captain Gus understands exactly how to keep a hotel, and it would be no matter of surprise if he should try one on a Grand Isle scale next year. At least we hope so, and in the meantime we suggest to our readers that a call three or four times a week at the Orleans House would not be a bad thing to take.

HALT! Messrs. M. J. Parrott, N. A. Adams, A. Thomas, E. G. Ross, S. A. Riggs, S. N. Wood, H. C. Hass, of Kansas, and Messrs. Joseph S. Fowler, John Trembath, Colonel I. N. Walker, E. H. East, C. C. Giers, John A. Campbell, Milton Cockrill, Jesse Warren, Samuel Lyon, James Chamberlin, Thomas J. Batley, of Tennessee, are well known Republicans, whose attachments to, and honor by the party, date back during a period when General Grant was a Democrat, and a very pronounced friend of slavery. Judged as men are judged in all the relations of life, these gentlemen ought to be accepted as reliable exponents of Republican sentiment, for they belonged to the party when it had no honors to bestow, and when their sole object was to uphold principles that proclaimed the same rights and blessings to all men, regardless of color or race.

These gentlemen are still Republicans, but they are not partisans. Their devotion is to principle first, to party second, and lastly, if at all, to men. If Republicanism, as it was originally proclaimed, can be maintained in its purity, they are willing and anxious to support it, for by so doing the greatest good will be conferred upon both the country and the people. If it can not, they are not willing to make it superior to patriotism and duty, but assert their right to adhere to whatever they can find that is better than a party emancipated of its genuine principles at the instance of selfishness or incompetence.

The first seven gentlemen constitute a committee appointed by the Republicans of Kansas to prepare an address to be submitted to the people of that State. Both of these committees have performed their duty, and the result is before us in the two addresses, one directed to the voters of Kansas, and the other directed to the voters of Tennessee. These two appeals are very nearly alike in sentiment, both forcibly written, and both boldly and firmly directed against the administration of President Grant as anti-Republican, as dangerous to the integrity of our institutions, and as demoralizing in its effects upon the politics of the nation.

General Grant is condemned for having substituted himself in place of the Republican party and of the government. He has directed that the fealty of all the agents of the people who derived their appointments at his hands should owe their full duty to himself, which is nothing but the spirit of absolutism in the most dangerous form. He has subordinated the civil department to the military in a large degree, thus denuding the active influence of the people in their own affairs by rendering its force and efficiency uncertain as against the power of armed forces. He has rewarded his personal favorites and overlooked their offenses as a reward for their partisanship toward himself, and he has used the power of his office to persecute and destroy Republicans who have maintained their independence of himself in the Senate in matters of principal or general interest. He has fostered abuses in official life by being the strength and support of the partisan offender. He has asked and received at the hands of Congress extraordinary powers, which he has abused to his own aggrandizement. He has declared his intention, through his chief spokesman in Congress, to reopen the sectional quarrels of the past in order to effect his own election in November next. He has directed that parties who complained to him against the extortions and robberies of his favorites must be prosecuted for having allowed themselves to be imposed upon, which is one way to make men silent under oppression. And lastly, as the gravest charge, the President is accused of having used his power to dictate to local communities the men they should elect to office; and he has followed this despotic interference up with military intervention in behalf of his favorites. This last accusation, which every Republican in Louisiana will recognize at once as applicable to the Gatling Gun Convention, we copy entire.

Under the misconception of the objects of this trust, and the utter disregard of the high dignity of the office of chief magistrate of the nation, the highest stations have been used to reward his almoners and pension his relatives in almost every instance, either unworthy or unequal to execute faithfully and efficiently the duties of the office.

He has used his position and power to control the candid elections of the States, by sending the candidates for whom the people should cast their suffrages, and punishing honest and competent officials for refusing to surrender their right of choice to executive dictation.

The swarms of officers, unknown to the people, that have been sent forth as spies, informers and political agents into certain States, as well as the governments countenanced and sustained by the administration, are a reproach to American justice and honor.

The executive has invaded the sanctity of the Senate and demanded, and through the instruments of his will, secured the punishment and degradation of the most enlightened, self-denying and faithful Republican Senators, for having dared according to the dictates of their consciences to differ with him on a great question of national policy, or still greater question of personal duty.

The limited education of the executive has been confined mainly to learning the duty of obedience and subordination to a man, and a long record of command has confirmed the habit of enforcing the dictates of an obstinate will. It is not singular that we are called upon to witness the government reduced to the character of a military camp, and the principle of subordination substituted for voluntary discharge of duty. If an immediate check is not applied, the character of our people will be changed, and the principle of self-governing and self-sustaining power will give way before the genius of central domination.

It will be borne in mind that these charges are brought against the President, not by Democrats, not by Reformers, not by Conservatives, but by original and war-worn Republicans, men who started the party, defended its principles, stood the brunt of forty years of obloquy, and who have a right to hold the President, or any other officer or man, accountable for his abuse of their principles and their party. They now demand that the perversion of Republicanism shall be brought to an end, and they intend to see that the evil is ended.

THE TRUE ISSUE. It is the policy of the Republican party to leave to no other organization the correction of abuses which have undeniably crept into politics. It has heretofore been claimed as our peculiar mission. To give to individuals, communities and States their just rights, and to harmonize the discordant elements of society, constitute the primary principles which gave it existence. It never proposed to sanction an error or pursue a wrong or bad policy. If unwittingly it should have done either, it should be the first to apply the corrective. It certainly is not inflexible—no one claims it to be so—but that is no reason why it should be impracticable and inefficient in the administration of the government, either State or national.

For these reasons, as well as others, the reform movement which is sweeping over the country should be carried forward in Louisiana, as in the rest of the States of the Union, under Republican auspices. To say that we are incapable of doing it, or to allow a new organization to do it, will be the severest blow the Republican party could receive. It would be practically admitting that the good elements of the party are too few and of too slight strength to correct great abuses.

The enemies of the Republican party perceive this, and are struggling with all their power to found upon an abstract issue an organization hostile to the views we have labored so assiduously to advance. They are doing more. They are seeking to deplete the strength of the Republican party by putting a portion of its own members in antagonism to it. There is nothing so well calculated to engender personal animosities and hostile political impressions as opposition to this description. The members of a party thus opposed to each other rarely, if ever, coalesce again. A party thus broken up never regains its ascendancy. The experience of party organizations in this country affords repeated examples of this fact.

The genuine issue, then, involved in the present movement of parties is not so much the correction of political abuses as the disintegration of the Republican party. It is fought with the issues of life and death to it. Hence, we say that it behooves all Republicans to reflect seriously upon the course they are pursuing.

The desire prevalent among all classes of our citizens to introduce reformatory measures in legislation—to lift the standard of government up to a better, higher, and purer civilization—is an evidence of the progress of the age. It does not become Republicans to retard it. They should rather lend it the prestige of their great party organization to push it forward. Reform is needed everywhere. The Republican party was the first to perceive it, and they should be the first to apply the remedy.

But can they do it, by going out of their party and allying themselves with strangers, and what is much worse, their bitterest political opponents? In the new reform party, of which so much is being said, who shapes the policy and proclaims the purposes it has in view? Republicans or Democrats? The mere question involves the answer. It is a measure inaugurated by our opponents, and designed to put a period to the successes of the Republican party. The Republican, therefore, who yields to it, chooses between his fealty to his party and the great things it has yet to accomplish, and the partisan intrigues of its bitterest enemy.

The thirst for office is dominant everywhere. It is the cohesive power that has held together political organizations time immemorial. It is also a disorganizing element to break them up. It is the precept of office which this reform movement holds out to its followers that is drawing to its ranks the broken-down politicians who have failed to reach the goal of their wishes in the Democratic or Republican parties. They who have nothing to lose and everything to gain are its fiercest and most blatant political economists. Nothing pleases them in their opponents. All the virtue in the country is centered in themselves. They (according to themselves) are the only true and genuine reformers.

These assumptions are impudent—they are false as well. The Republican party is the party of progress and reform. It is the party of power, too. Under its auspices reforms can be carried out. They will be, if the party is true to itself. But to do so we must abstain from entangling alliances. We must keep clear of all deceptive and suspicious party organizations. And as the old Unionist fought for constitutional rights in the Union, let us fight for a reform of political abuses in the Republican party. The contrary course involved civil war, and for a time dismembered the Union. If Republicans pursue a similar policy now, they will emerge from the contest with a disorganized party and the ruin of all their political hopes.

The disintegration of the Republican party, we repeat again, is the true issue before the people. Will Republicans help to effect it?

A NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION. J. M. G. Parker, Esq., as the nominee for the Surveyorship, has proven a very bitter pill to those colored Republicans who were beguiled into deserting the Republican party for the heretofore coalition ticket, egotistically enough thought to make John Ray, or Carter, Governor of Louisiana, and give the remainder of the State offices to the Democrats. The colored men claim this federal position as a right, and will be contented with nothing less than the appointment of Senator Ingraham, whose services in the Wilderness they declare should be thus rewarded, and their special clerk at the same time recognized. Ingraham, with ex-representatives Harry Lott and "arbitrary" Burch as a body guard, several days ago left for Washington, determined to "defeat Parker or have a row," and last evening Administrator Lewis, Mr. Cazenave and one or two others were ticketed through on a similar mission. The sympathizers left behind spend most of their leisure time in discussing the chances for and against success to the rival aspirants, and it is understood the various colored employes in the

customs service have unanimously resolved to resign their comfortable lethargy should what they term the treachery of Casey and Packard be consummated. All these gentlemen are just now eating of a bitter fruit that may prove a wholesome corrective of their political systems. Let us hope it will.

Before starting to Washington, Colonel Parker organized a "Pioneer Grant Club," and was chosen president, delivering on that occasion an eloquent and glowing eulogy upon the distinguished leader of the nation. This is supposed to have been the pole that knocked down the persimmons; and as an offset his opponents induced the club to adopt a resolution denouncing the appointment of "our president as untimely, impolitic and detrimental to the interests of the Republican party."

This unkind shot in the rear is supplemented with a request for the withdrawal of his name from the Senate, and the "nomination in his stead of some well-known Republican who resides in Louisiana permanently, and who may be of service to the Republican cause in the coming campaign." This, too, of a man they had honored by electing to preside over them, and despite the strenuous opposition of the Customhouse officials. How is that for Grant Republican politics?

The moral of this little row is simply that a few intelligent and able colored men, who ought to have known better, allowed themselves to be gulled by men who had nothing but their personal aggrandizement to subservise. This end they would accomplish through the colored people, if it proved the easiest and safest course; or they would sell them out to the Democrats, if, in their judgment, that policy should be necessary. And it really appears that the late dearly beloved colored allies have ceased to be of weight in the Customhouse calculations; for the moment they arouse to the realization (after a wonderful and exceptional lethargy) that not a single colored man in Louisiana has been honored with a prominent position or other distinguishing mark of Presidential favor, and make a demand for what is fairly due to their influence and strength, what sort of reception is accorded them? A snub—a downright snub—such as might be given any unfortunate favor-seeker—did not enter into the Presidential count for re-nomination at all. Well, well! We feel sorry for their disappointment, but, as we remarked before, it is not our fight.

STRUCK BY ITS OWN SHAFT. The Times has committed itself to another proposition which the REPUBLICAN has maintained and insisted upon for the last four years, that no honest man will deliberately misrepresent a political opponent. It seems that the Times and its friends are being deliberately misrepresented at present, and hence its sudden conversion to a principle which was announced in these columns from the very date when the REPUBLICAN was first issued. The Democratic Parish Committee charges that the reformers have basely surrendered to the Republicans, and are now committed to the odious doctrine of absolute social equality between the races. The Times denies this assertion, calls it deliberate and dishonest misrepresentation, and says that no true and honest politician would be guilty of such a libel. And yet this is just the misrepresentation which the Times and Piqueur have made profitable use of against the REPUBLICAN for four years. They have constantly asserted that our design was to force a social equality which they admit to be impracticable and incapable of entertainment in the mind of any intelligent citizen. As the Times has planted itself on our platform, and is now urging our very principles upon its friends, it is not amenable to all the charges which it has printed against the REPUBLICAN? And as it furnished the Democracy with these very arguments and assertions, is not the Democracy justifiable in using them against the Times?

THE PICAYUNE AS A REFORMER. It is evident from the leading editorial of yesterday's Picayune that it identifies the success of the reform movement in Louisiana with the fortunes of General Grant's party. In short, the Picayune considers the policy of the federal administration and the Reform party as identical. By a process of argument peculiar to itself it asserts that those who are opposed to the new party belong to the anti-Grant coalition. Without assuming to determine the rightfulness of the Picayune's advocacy of General Grant, we may be permitted to say that it is singular. From its stand-point it is difficult to perceive any harmony of sentiment between the policy of the national administration and the political theories of the reformers. The Picayune proposes to coalesce all dissatisfied political elements and throw them full tilt into the lap of the President. It does so, too, while acknowledging that General Grant is not identified with the great national reform movement, but opposed to it. But it sees in him a possible antagonist of Governor Warmoth, and that in itself is sufficient to influence its policy. This, to say the least, is a singular admission.

The inference resulting from this admission is that the Reform party has no stronger ground to stand upon than opposition to our State executive. Being actuated by no political principle itself it is of course can not perceive how others can be. Estimating other people's virtue by its own, no doubt, influenced its offer the other day of a State office to every young man who would vote the Reform ticket.

Certainly the Picayune is a model reformer!

WHY? The Times yesterday copied a paragraph from the New York Nation in reference to Grant, omitting, however, one clause, and supplying its absence with asterisks, thus: "Who did he select new judges to the Supreme Court with special reference to their opinions on a question already *sub judice*, or, in other words, pack the court to procure a judgment on a question of property favorable to his own views of political expediency?" Why?

does he keep a man like Kramer minister to Denmark, in spite of his recent display of incompetency and misconduct, and this man his brother-in-law? etc.

The clause omitted was the most pertinent, and, to the people of Louisiana, the most interesting of all the catechism. It was, in the words of the Nation, this: "Why has he kept, and does he still keep, a man like Casey in the New Orleans Customhouse, in spite of gross and notorious conduct, and this man his brother-in-law?"

Now, why did the Times omit this question? Is such suppression what it calls independent journalism? Is it afraid of the Customhouse ring? Come, gentle shepherd of the feeble flock of Reformers, tell us why—and, if perfectly convenient, tell us the truth.

THE NEW SCHOOL DIRECTORS. A meeting of the State Board of Education was held yesterday for the purpose of electing directors for the city board in place of those whose terms have expired. It will be seen by the proceedings, published elsewhere, that the selections are: First Ward—M. Hahn, re-elected; Third Ward—Dr. Mercer, in place of Thomas Lynne, Sixth Ward—E. V. McCarty, in place of Tenbrink, and Twelfth Ward—W. G. McConnell, in place of Rev. L. C. Matlack.

While we are quite willing to accept this action of the board as possibly the best it could do, we are free to admit that the appointments are not entirely satisfactory. But as it is not our purpose to ask the board to reconsider its decision, it is not necessary to specify the objections. They may or may not be developed subsequently. We can only hope that all will turn out for the best.

There is something about litigation that few people understand when they engage in its uncertainties. This is the question of costs. For instance, the celebrated Tichborne case in England furnishes us with a body to our text. Many years ago one of the sons of the Earl of Tichborne sailed away to sea in a huff at his treatment as the younger son, and in one of his voyages was wrecked and drowned. He was a wild young man and kept bad company. In Australia he made the acquaintance of a boon companion named Orton, also an Englishman, and the two were very suspiciously connected in certain transactions that closely resembled highway robbery. They had to leave the country, and in voyaging to Brazil the vessel was wrecked and young Tichborne was drowned, together with all the passengers except Orton. This man, thus singularly saved, remained away many years, but in the meantime he kept up a correspondence with his sister in England. By-and-by he heard of the death of the older brother of his associate, Tichborne, and that the real estates had fallen to the ill-fated companion of his voyage. He returned to England at last, and after a long concealment, during which time he made himself familiar with all the facts concerning the Tichborne family and estates, he presented himself as the younger and long-lost Tichborne. He had familiarized himself with all the incidents in the life of the heir, both while associating with the younger Tichborne and by inquiries among the dependents of the family; and his personation was so complete that the mother of the lost Earl accepted him as her son and swore point-blank to his identity. He commenced a suit to establish his rights over the earldom, but the collateral kinsmen contested the matter firmly and persistently, and after a very doubtful struggle succeeded in beating the impostor through some of his own contradictions. This is the story, and now for the fact that bothers us. The expense of this litigation is to be saddled upon the estate, and as the costs are estimated at a million of dollars, and the real heir, who is a youth, is told that the estate, which has a rent roll of ninety thousand dollars per annum, will pay off this indebtedness by the time he reaches his majority. How comes it that these costs foot up so much? And how comes it that they are made to fall upon an innocent party? Can Judge Cooley satisfy us herein?

The Citizens' Guard refuses to be anything but a partisan paper. It will insist that because the Republicans of New Hampshire voted for Governor Straws, therefore they can not do otherwise than vote for General Grant. How are these duties fastened together? Suppose we take it in this way. Representative Alvord was elected Speaker of the New York Legislature by the friends of Messrs. Greeley and Fenton, and it was done in the face of the friends of General Grant. Does this Republican victory consolidate Grant's strength, while Alvord, Fenton and Greeley are all working to defeat him, and that, too, with great show of success? If the Citizens' Guard were a Republican paper it would understand this matter better.

The Bee refuses to accept the Reformers because they do not announce a regular platform of principles, but merely rely upon the word "reform" to recommend themselves to the public. Does this not come with a bad grace from the Bee, which has never announced any other reason for its own action than a mere desire to reform Governor Warmoth out, in order that some Democrat may be reformed in. In all our laboring, never of the double-barreled organ, we could not detect but one charge in its duplex verbiage, and that was that Governor Warmoth ought to be defeated, no matter who else won the office. A paper that has nothing but its animosity to stand upon should be the last to advise with genuine politicians.

If it is scandalous in the Democratic Parish Committee to charge the Times with being in favor of social equality because at this very late day it has concluded to accept of the political equality of all men, what was it for the Times to accuse us in the same fashion for four years? The offense of the Times was done willfully and wickedly, for it knew better, while the sin of the Democracy is condoned by the ignorance of that party in regard to the mistake which it perpetrates.

If Messrs. Avegro, Metye and Bier know as much about the criminal code as they appear to know about that antiquated humbug, the code of honor, they know that they have laid themselves open to a criminal prosecution for violating the law against dueling. That they have set a bad example to the entire population by voluntarily engaging in a lawless proceeding, and by publishing their own offense is what we know on the subject. Poor men who thus violate the law are hauled over the coals in Judge Abell's court. Are these gentlemen to escape? Is the law withered in one of its branches? Will the foreman of the grand jury enlighten a curious public?

"The sudden conversion of all the leading reformers to the social equality doctrine may be explained on the ground, as asserted by a prominent reformer, 'that we need their votes.' 'But you are not in earnest,' suggested a bystander. 'No, certainly not, but will make the colored people believe we are.' 'Maybe not.' 'My dear, sir,' said Mr. Reformer, who, by the way, is an old slaveholder, 'a nigger will believe anything when you promise him an advantage.' The estimate the reformer places upon the colored man's intelligence is certainly very high!

MARRIED. MARTIN—HASLING.—On Saturday, March 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Hilton, Miss MARY JANE HASLING, of Algiers, to Mr. FRANK MARTIN, of Barre, Canada West. St. Louis, Montreal and Barrie papers, and Hardsboro Democrat, please copy.

DIED. WASHINGTON.—On Saturday, March 16, at 8 A. M. JOHN S. WASHINGTON, aged sixty-two years, a native of King George county, Virginia, and a resident of this city over thirty years. Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 157 Canal street, Sunday, seventeenth instant, at four o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, of his sons, Fred S. and Henry T. Washington, of Gerard St. St., and of his son-in-law, J. W. Fairfax, are requested to attend without further notice.

REMOVED. At the regular monthly meeting of this company, held on March 7, 1872, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to tender the sincere thanks of this company to Mrs. W. M. H. Jones, for her beautiful wreath of artificial flowers and four silk flags for the horses' heads; Mrs. T. H. Jones, for favors; Messrs. G. Auer & Co., of the Eagle-hokey, for their kindness in furnishing this company with a pair of beautiful bay horses for the members' parade on March 4, 1872; Mr. J. S. Givens and J. L. Blankenbuck, for favors; also to our Marshal, Dr. W. H. Riley, for the manner in which he presided a beautiful report for the inner man, which we all do justice to; and be it further Resolved, That the above resolution be spread on the minutes of the company, and a copy be sent to each of the above named persons.

W. H. MARTIN, President. R. TURNER, Secretary.

UP TO THE TIMES. TIME IS MONEY! PEOPLES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. No. 114 Carondelet Street. (In Davidson's Row.) ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1871.

This institution being founded on the most liberal and progressive principles, is flourishing. The people learn that here their sons and daughters can learn every trade, and in half the time than at common schools, etc. Save your time and money, and send at once where teachers of experience and ability may in a few short months qualify you for any business capacity. Any or all the commercial branches taught here in half the usual time, at moderate rates. Positions guaranteed to those who graduate in permanency and bookkeeping. Agents wanted. All lives persons apply. PROFESSOR A. T. SELBY, Principal.

REMOVAL NOTICE. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., DEALERS IN SINGER SEWING MACHINES. Have removed to No. 89 Canal Street. Second door from the corner of Calmes street, New Orleans, January 1, 1872. 49 in end 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON. 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. \$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

SIXTH GRAND STATE FAIR OF THE MECHANICS AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSO. 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 exhibits are to open on the 24th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the City of Mechanics' 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 free 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 HOBBS, Secretary and Treasurer. New Orleans, February 19, 1872. mh15 mdaw

ROBLEY'S CASE STUBBLE SHAVERS. With Circulars. TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN CORN PLASTERS. TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN COTTON PLASTERS. THOMAS B. RODLEY, 522 Indo Spaw, 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, Line-wed, Bamboo, Hickory and Japan poles, Lancet, ever-ready in the city, the best silk, linen, cotton, flannel and wool lines, BELLS, NET LINES and FINE BASKETS, every description of ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Lures and every BOOKS, Rods, Shearblades, Trout, Bass, Croaker, Perch and Fishing BOOKS.

FRISHING APPARATUS OF EVERY KIND, Also, Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition of every description. F. CHARLEVILLE, No. 55 St. Charles street, sign of the "Red Gum." mh15 in 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73 Camp street. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. mh15 in 2p

REDMOND B. MANNION, 29 Canal Street, NEW ORLEANS. Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit Messrs. N. M. Rothchild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. M. de Rothschild, Lyons; Messrs. M. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents. mh16 21 p

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. CELEBRATION.

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT AND MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

LOUISIANA. THE HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT AND MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA. Will celebrate THE ANNIVERSARY.

IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT. 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, meeting on Rampart and extending east.

Branch No. 1. Branch No. 2. Will form on the north side of Canal street, meeting respectively on Bourbon, Esplanade, Chartres streets, and extending east.

Branch No. 4. Branch No. 5. Will form on the south side of Canal street, meeting respectively on Magazine, Chartres and Carondelet streets, and extending west.

Branch No. 8. Branch No. 9. Will form on the north side of Canal street, meeting respectively on Bourbon, Esplanade, Chartres streets, and extending west.

Branch No. 10. Will form on the north side of Canal street, meeting respectively on Bourbon, Esplanade, Chartres streets, and extending west.

The procession being formed, will take the line of march at half-past twelve o'clock p.m. in the following order: JAMES GRANT, GRAND MARSHAL.

Aids. JOHN McPHELIN, Branch 1. EDWARD SWEENEY, Branch 2. PATRICK QUINN, Branch 3. JOHN T. GIBSON, Branch 4. JOHN T. O'MALLEY, Branch 5. THOMAS MORAN, Branch 6. HENRY GORMLEY, Branch 7. THOMAS GIFFNEY, Branch 8. M. McNAMARA, Branch 9. RICHARD BEHAN, Branch 10. JAMES COOKE, Branch 11. J. J. CONNOLLY, Branch 12. M. T. BARRETT, Branch 13. WILLIAM H. BYRNES, Branch 14.

MILITARY COMPANIES. INVITED GUESTS (in carriages). BRANCHES OF THE HIBERNIAN ASSOCIATION. In Numerical Order.

ROUTE. The procession will proceed down Rampart, to Esplanade, and thence to Royal, down Esplanade, out Magazine, down Magazine, to Chartres, to Esplanade, to Chartres, to Esplanade, to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Julia, Julia to Carondelet, up Carondelet to St. Andrew, St. Andrew to Magazine, down Magazine, thence to Annunciation, down Annunciation to Callope, Callope to Magazine, to Camp, down Camp to Canal, and thence to part street.

The right of the procession reviewed on part street, the line will open for review, and will report immediately to the Grand Marshal. In case the weather is too inclement for the procession, its postponement will be notified by twenty taps of the alarm bell sounded at the hour for starting. The procession will then stand adjourned until Monday, March 18, at ten o'clock A. M., when the programme will be carried out.

The Grand Marshal respectfully requests the prompt attendance of his aids, at the City Hall at 12 o'clock M., precisely. JAMES GRANT, mh16 21 p