New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 17, 1875.

Marriages will go on as usual after Lent is over.

A man who is not able to pay for a dog is not able to meet his cur-rent expenses.

Mark Twain has been giving a poor lecture for the benefit of the poor of Hartford, Connecticut.

Party ties—Those little white chokers worn by blonde gentlemen who part their hair in the middle.

The diocese of New York has no room for either Jagger or DeKoven. It has entered the verdict *non placet*.

Ristori is delighting New Yorkers with the poisonous society play and coffin horror called "Lucrezia Borgia."

"What Peoria wants is not more hotels, but better hotels," said a local paper which contained no hotel advertisements.

Vinnie Ream has conquered the heart of a Cherokee. He sits and drinks in unutterable tenderness while she chisels marble.

People commence sleighing as soon as they understand snow and the drift of it. The fact shows that knowledge is horse-power.

Mr. Cushing has presented his credentials at Madrid, and is reported as having recognized Alfonso, a boy he never saw before in his life.

Platform scales are a great improvement upon the old steelyards. With the new arrangements any man can give himself a weigh, unaided.

The Providence *Journal* has thrived and prospered for nigh forty years, because it was conducted on a cash basis at home, and did not trust in Providence.

Fortune is the great head turner of the age. The possession of wealth often turns our heads to foolishness; its absence turns the heads of acquaintances from us.

Quincy, Illinois, has the latest case of Enoch Arden; but the married widow had collected the life insurance money, and a compromise will be effected on easy terms.

At a recent spelling match in Indiana, "ipecacuanha" made the whole class give up. Editors, clergymen, school teachers and others tried it for a spell, unsuccessfully.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, to and from Havana, Cuba; Jacksonville, Florida, and Savannah and Charleston, on sale by I. K. Roberts, No. 120 Common street, up-stairs.

One hundred ladies were present at the seventh annual dinner of the Sorosis yesterday, in New York. Jennie June presided, and during the feast there was not a sorrysis among them.

The President has appointed one Kinsman to a vacant judgeship in Arkansas, and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* is of opinion that the act will raise the old howl of nepotism.

From R. G. Eyrich, No. 139 Canal street, we have received the new novel published by T. B. Peterson & Brother, and written by Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth, called "The Spectre Lover."

The political composition of the United States Senate is now made up of Republicans, Democrats, Independents and Andy Johnson. The party by the name of Johnson votes solid as one man every time.

Lobby members never make a mistake in foretelling the exact vote on questions of temperance or prohibition. They count the eyes and nose of each member of Legislatures, and never fail. The nose in particular is a feature easily read.

We publish elsewhere a notice of the marriage of the pastor of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. James Morrow. Mr. Morrow and his bride will spend a few days in the tropical sunshine of Florida before settling down to work at home.

Who are the people? In this city the *Agitator* tells us they are those who meet at Clay Statue and stop horse cars. In New Hampshire they must be something else, for the Democrats are rejoicing that they prevented an election by "the people."

"The Spirit Home," is the title of a small ballad "written by spirit impression" and sold for five cents. The rythm and melody, such as they are, are not calculated to make home happy. It is very bad poetry, and needed no ghost from the grave to write it.

Sir W. Maynard Gomm died at London Monday last. Being colonel of the Coldstream Guards and constable of the Tower may now be set down as a healthy occupation, for the old Field Marshal reached the age of ninety-one years before death called out, "Gomm home!"

Clustered around and overhanging the Brooks of Arkansas are found the Garlands of peace. Sweet peace. Ever since the writing of Baxter's "Call to the Unconverted," the cry of all good men, wheresoever dispersed, has been, "Give us a peace—a good peace—that shall last."

Many people have noticed the colored lamp in front of a druggist's store on Camp street, but the privilege was only given to a policeman to see a belated traveler drop a nickel into the letter box below, and hear him say, "Hurry up your old—hic—cab, driver; my folks—hic—are sick at home."

The *Attakapas Sentinel*, speaking of the appointment of a tax collector, says: "The value of this new appointment will greatly depend upon the fact whether or not an extra session of the Legislature will be called, according to the basis of compromise." It appears to be fixed in the mind of the St. Martinsville organ that the Conservative members could accomplish something by attending to their legislative duties; but it is a new theory that an extra session was made a basis of compromise.

We desire to call attention to the fact that our jovial friend, W. K. Spearing, has removed from his old stand, No. 211 Gravier street, to the more convenient one of No. 232 Gravier street, at which place he can be found cracking jokes with our veteran livery friend, W. N. Rogers, and ready to attend to any business in the livery stable line, and also to transact a general business in buying and selling horses and mules for plantation and other purposes.

THE SPECIAL SESSION NO CONDITION OF COMPROMISE.

We really can not account for the position attributed to us by the *Picayune*, except on a theory neither complimentary to our capacity to make ourselves understood, nor to the capacity of the *Picayune* to comprehend. We will, therefore, only say that the intense anxiety of the *Picayune* to force a special session has caused it to overlook facts and assume concessions which have never been established. We have said that a special session was no term of the compromise. We will not repeat the proof.

We will add some incidental evidence that a special session was not involved in the original terms of compromise because it was not deemed necessary. The compromise was discussed in the columns of the *Picayune* on the third of February. That paper then laid down the objects of compromise. It is unnecessary to enumerate them, but no special session was included. On the fifth of February the caucus adopted the Wheeler proposition. On the sixth the Legislature invited the Conservative members to return, and pledged itself to co-operate in all measures of reform. On the same date the Committee of Seventy repudiated the act of the caucus, and a meeting under the statue of Henry Clay denounced "compromise" as treason.

There had been up to that date nothing said about a special session. There remained enough time in the regular session with the co-operative pledge of the Republican Legislature to have acted on every measure in the category published by the *Picayune* of the eighth. But for the vehement opposition of the Conservative leaders throughout the whole conference, there would have been no need of a special session and such a condition would have been unnecessary. There were but two points of compromise. 1. The legality of the executive. 2. The organization of the House. These have been both accorded.

We ask, does our argument and evidence commit the REPUBLICAN for or against a special session? We may go further and affirm that the *Picayune* itself was uncommitted either by the negotiations or the compromise as adopted by the caucus. Neither themselves, nor ourselves, and still less the executive, were bound. All are free and footloose to advocate or oppose a special session. As for the nullifiers and their organ, as they oppose the whole compromise, they could not consider any one of its terms obligatory. It is to be remembered that this division of the Conservatives was in a very small minority. The special session was not then a condition adopted by the caucus, nor contemplated by the caucus. As for the phrase "It was understood," we repel and repudiate such post facto and oral interpretation or interpolation of a written instrument. We stand by the letter of the Wheeler proposition. That is the basis of compromise and nothing more.

We will correct the intimation of the *Picayune* in another particular. We are not the mouthpiece of Governor Kellogg. We claim to be an organ of the Republican party in Louisiana. We respect the Governor's wishes and opinions, and give effect to them when they comport with the policy in our opinion proper, but we are in position to know even more of public sentiment, and, consequently, better able to teach a fearless and just policy than any official, however exalted, can be. In this we speak for our profession, and no journalist will gainsay what we have claimed for the paramount power of the press over the opinion or authority of any one man, be he King or Kaiser. We are in accord with his Excellency, and in vindicating truth and history we vindicate him. He asks no more at our hands. He has, neither on this question nor any other, dictated our course. We respect his suggestions and sustain his rights. To do more for the "one man power" would not be Republican. The executive represents the people; they do not obey him.

But the Governor and the Republicans are uncommitted and untrammeled in regard to a special session, and we presume both would be determined in future action by knowing what the Conservatives ask. Do they wish a session of strife? Is that box of Pandora, the House officers and patronage, to be reopened? Or is a special session wanted for legislation supplementary to the reform measures already enacted? Let us see your schedule, gentlemen. It has been a long period in politics since the third of February, 1875, but the *Picayune*, after reciting the objects of enactment, said:

The Legislature to be *limited to this work, with such additions as may be agreed on, and to adjourn immediately after having completed it.* [Our italics.]

Reserving the right to decide whether there shall be a special session or not, upon the state of facts as they may exist we ask:

1. Does the *Picayune* abide by this designation and limitation of legislative action?

2. Will the Conservative members put their names to such a compact?

COUNTERFEITING THE TRUTH.

It must be admitted that although the Democrats of Louisiana have thus far failed in their violent efforts to get possession of the State government, they have had some success in counterfeiting the truth when describing the real condition of affairs here. The public will be drawn to this conclusion by reading the following article, taken from the issue of a weekly publication in New York city, styled the *Nation*, dated the fourth of the present month:

The newspapers and "constitutional lawyers" who undertook two weeks ago to show that the expulsion of the five members by General De Trobriand and the soldiers was lawful and justifiable, must not now begin applauding the settlement and pretending it is what they always recommended. It appears from the vote of the House that these five members were lawfully returned; that they had the right to sit and vote in the Legislature; that in leaving their names off the roll the Returning Board acted fraudulently. It appears, too, from the recommendation to the Legislature to seat them, that the Legislature is the judge of the matter, and nobody else, and that the majority present on the fourth of January was alone competent to pass on their qualifications. As a matter of fact, however, their qualifications were passed on by a military officer and fifteen soldiers, called in from the street by an insubordinate minority. There never was even a semblance of right about the matter, and yet we have had for some weeks to listen to a great quantity of smart *nisi prius* sophistry; Mr. Conkling, as might have been expected, contributing fourteen columns of it, showing that the presence of the five members made the Legislature a riotous mob, and authorized armed interference with its proceedings.

Putting a charitable construction upon the cause of this perversion of the truth, the REPUBLICAN is disposed to believe the *Nation*, instead of intending to originate a false statement of the condition of affairs here, has been led into error by reading the accounts of them published in the Democratic press. But this will not form even a decent excuse why a publication of the pretensions of the one in question should be so easily led into error that might prove dangerously pernicious to the public good; an error the Democrats are endeavoring to nationalize in order that it may enable the Democratic party to elect a Democratic President in 1876. If the *Nation* really has the good of the people in view, and is truly a friend and advocate of republican government, it will not give aid and comfort to any party that attempts to gain possession of the government by violent means. Now, if the *Nation* had carefully watched the course of events in the Southern States for the past few years, it would have known that the Democratic party South has been organizing with a view of obtaining, by fair or foul means, the possession of the governments of these States, in order to consolidate and make them a unit in casting their vote for the next President. This work of the Southern Democracy, composed chiefly of the old rebel element, proved successful in Texas; and thus stimulated they proposed to make it a success in all the Southern States. Violence as in Texas, was to be the strong weapon. Since the success of the Democracy in Texas there has been little or no peace in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, etc., particularly when an election was to be held. Trouble has existed in these States ever since the work of reconstruction commenced, but it assumed its most aggravating form as the time for an election approached. In the fall of 1874 an election was to be held in Louisiana for Congressmen, members of the State Legislature, etc., and six months prior to this event the Democrats in Northern Louisiana and other portions of the State commenced to organize their White League for the purpose of driving prominent white Republicans from the State, and by acts of violence preventing colored Republicans from voting. As the Southern Democrats had become notorious for conduct of that kind, federal and State laws had been enacted to prevent its recurrence, as far as possible, by making its authors subject to punishment, and instituting means to prevent the access of any party to power through means of violence. To prevent men from accomplishing their political purposes in this way in Louisiana the Legislature established a Returning Board with power to change a result in an election, upon sufficient evidence, that it had been arrived at through violent means. There was ample evidence before the Returning Board in regard to the last election in this State to show that the Democrats had carried many of the parishes claimed by them by the actual shedding of blood; that in fact they had inaugurated a reign of terror in the State that precluded the possibility of any fair and peaceable election being held, notwithstanding the presence of United States troops a short time before the election. In the first place, the reign of terror had been successfully inaugurated months before the troops arrived, in consequence of which it was impossible to have a fair and full registration, without which there could be no fair election. The Returning Board, according to law, had canvassed the election returns and returned such men to the Legislature as the law and the evidence in the judgment of the board warranted. The five members spoken of by the *Nation* as having been expelled by General De Trobriand were not returned as members, nor had their claims been passed upon by the legally organized House of Representatives. The Democrats in attempting to carry out their plans of violence, it is true, attempted to make Mr. Wiltz Speaker by noisily proclaiming him elected. It is also true that he rushed to the Speaker's desk, and wrenching the gavel violently from the hands of Clerk Vigers, attempted to usurp the functions of Speaker from the Republicans who at the time had a majority of two in the House. It is further true that when the Republicans saw that it was impossible to enforce their legal rights they protested against the violent and unlawful conduct of the Democrats and temporarily withdrew from the House of Representatives. It was then that the five members spoken of by the *Nation* were sworn in by Mr. Wiltz. Matters had reached this point when Mr. Wiltz called on General De Trobriand to aid in preserving order in the House. In the meantime the Republican Representatives, it will be recollected, had made the condition of affairs known to Governor Kellogg, and asked for sufficient force to restore order in the House that a legal organization might be had. It was then that General De Trobriand was called upon again, and in the discharge of his unpleasant duty had to show the five intruding individuals spoken of by the *Nation* the way out of the House in order that peace might be fully restored and a legal organization of the House obtained.

The REPUBLICAN has been careful to particularize all the important events leading to the election last fall, as well as those connected with the action of the Returning Board and the organization of the House of Representatives, because it is anxious that the *Nation* should have a special opportunity of knowing the truth, and retracting, for the benefit of a people of a great nation, whatever of error it may be convinced it has published in regard to matters appertaining to Louisiana.

MORE DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

If it is wrong, as the Democratic press try to make it appear, for the manager of a theatre to sell a first, second or third class ticket of admission to their performances to a colored person, why is it not equally wrong for our merchants, butchers, bakers, etc., to sell their goods of different grades to the same class of persons? The merchant is permitted to enjoy the profits arising from sales made to our colored people without exciting the prejudice and displeasure of their white friends and neighbors; and so is the butcher, baker, and in fact all classes of tradesmen. Thousands of our well to do colored people find no difficulty in making purchases at Holmes' and other leading dry goods establishments in our city; and we have yet to learn that any of our first class grocery stores, wholesale or retail, have ever refused to fill an order for groceries made by a colored person when there was no question about receiving the money for the same. We will venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that Schmidt & Ziegler, E. J. Hart & Co., Smith Brothers & Co., nor any of the first class firms in their line that are doing business in our city have ever refused to fill a bill for a colored person, where the money was in sight, be he a well-to-do planter from the country or a thrifty resident of our city. And when it is recollected that we have thousands of just such people as these in our midst it does not require an unusual amount of insight to see that their trade in the aggregate goes to make up a very considerable item in the commerce of New Orleans. There is also another class of colored people here who, although they do not have as much money to spend, and what they have they obtain by hard labor, yet their money is just as welcome to our tradesmen as the money of the laboring classes of white people, and no censure is heaped upon our tradesmen for selling even to this poorer class of colored persons. They can receive them into their stores—even solicit them to come in—or other places of business, without exciting any unfair prejudice even on the part of the press. But when the managers of our theatres, acting in obedience to law, attempt to avail themselves of the benefits of an unrestricted trade in their line of business, holding themselves responsible to the public for the good management of their establishments, they are held up by the Democratic press as doing something extremely wrong; and pointed as objects worthy of the censure of the very tradesmen who have been long profiting by the trade of the colored people whom the Democratic press would shut out from our theatres; thus depriving a branch of business in our midst of advantages that are enjoyed by all branches, excepting our hotels and public saloons. Really, neither justice nor common sense is exhibited in such conduct. In other and much better regulated communities in this country and Europe color is not made a chief line of distinction. Character in such communities, and not color, gains the person the proper recognition in society. The admission of well behaved colored persons to our theatres will never prove a degradation to the truly exalted in society here, while it will benefit the managers and proprietors of our theatres by giving them the same privileges that are enjoyed by all our business men. This prejudice against color works no good in Louisiana, and it must be apparent to the non-partisan and unprejudiced mind that there is no reason that it should exist, except to make capital for the Democratic party in the next presidential election.

PROPHETIC.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe*, dated Washington, March 13, reads as follows:

In case Pinchback is defeated it seems tolerably certain that a Conservative will be elected to the Senate, and the indications are that the successful man will be either Major E. A. Burke, at present Superintendent of Public Improvements, or Colonel Frank Zacharie, a brilliant young lawyer of New Orleans, who has been here representing the interest of the Conservatives since the return of the Hoar committee.

Of course very many things depend upon the fulfilment of the correspondent's vision. First, the defeat of Pinchback; second, the compromise and an extra session of the Legislature for filling the conditional vacancy. The two gentlemen named as candidates were favorable to the Wiltz secession, they could scarcely expect to control both elements of the Conservative party—those who favor and those who oppose compromise—but may be able to do so by superior intelligence. It seems a little strange, also, that the *Globe* correspondent should have failed to mention the name of the young giant of Northwestern Louisiana, for he certainly must have met Mr. Leonard at the dinner at Welcker's, and learned from his own mouth that he was something or other out of the usual run of Louisiana politicians—either the ablest manager of party improvements, or the journalistic asteroid of Red river, eclipsing a whole committee of seventy Marrs, or something of that sort. If such a reaction were to take place as to cause a rebound from Mr. Pinchback to his political antipodes, the name of Mr. Leonard would readily suggest itself, and it is strange the Washington reporter did not also nominate him.

CATHOLICS AND DEMOCRATS.

We have seen with what alacrity Father Ryan flew to the eulogy of White League deeds in New Orleans. Fortunately he represents only the radical wing of his church; but with many of his faith, who place the welfare of the church above the government of nations, who hold that the desire of the Pope is more binding than the laws of the land, there is a certain apparent satisfaction at local disturbances. The weakening of other powers is supposed to strengthen the temporal powers of the Pope.

In Ohio recently the Catholics have asserted openly that they own the Democratic party; that they have a prior claim upon it. This led the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to say that—

It is news to us that any religion has a prior claim upon the Democratic party.

The Catholic *Telegraph* said:

The political party with which nine-tenths of the Catholic voters affiliate on account of past services, that they will never forget, now controls the State. Withdraw the support which Catholics have given to it and it will fall in this city, county and State as speedily as it has risen to its long lost position and power.

It is not difficult to account for this affiliation of particular branches of religion and politics. The Democratic party proper was first to attempt to break up the Union of States. It is also the party opposed to popular education, and through that party the Catholic Church works directly against the public school system of America. Where Democracy is strongest Bibles are excluded from schools that can not be broken up. It is a union of church and party for mutual benefit, and the church now wants its pay, and exhibits its titles to prior claims on the party. The church is probably right to demand all that has been promised, but the poor party is being divided by so many lines in the country—by an old rebellion revival in the South, by the temperance question in the North, and religion, inflation and railroads in the West—that nothing will be left of Democracy but political mincemeat.

MARRIED.

MORROW—KELLER—March 16, at the residence of the bride's father, in New Orleans, by Bishop J. C. Koener, assisted by Rev. J. C. Hartzell, the Rev. JAMES MORROW to CAROLINE ACH, eldest daughter of J. H. Keller, Esq., both of this city. No cards.

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the twentieth day of March, 1875, at 11 A. M., over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

Tickets Only $10.

The public are invited to witness the drawing. The doors will be opened at 10:45 A. M. Entrance on Union street. mh17 3t 2p

BRANCH NO. 1,

H. B. AND M. A. A. OF LOUISIANA.

The officers and members of this Branch are ordered to assemble at the hall of the association, in full uniform, at 8 A. M., sharp, on ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

By order of JOHN O'NEILE, Marshal.

mh17 1t 2p*

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, February 20, 1875.

WHEREAS, On or about the fifteenth day of January last, two unoffending colored men, named Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry, both residents of the parish of St. Helena, while peacefully pursuing their avocations were, without known cause, shot down and murdered; and

Whereas, One LAWSON BLOUNT, accused of said crime, has hitherto succeeded in avoiding arrest—

Proclamation is hereby made that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached this twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE
Secretary of State. fe21

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

On and after December 28, 1874,
Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express.....7:00 A. M.	Express....11:00 P. M.
Mail.....6:00 P. M.	Mail.....10:30 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 39 Camp street, corner of Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja13 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after February 8, 1875.
Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily.....	8:00 A. M
Coast accommodation, Saturdays only.	2:40 P. M.
Throught night express, daily.....	4:15 P. M
ARRIVE:	
Coast accommodation, Mondays only.	10:20 P. M.
Express and mail, daily.....	3:25 P. M.
Through night express, daily.....	12:00 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.
Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
D. B. ROBINSON,
fe13 Acting Superintendent

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—ONE LARGE front room, suitable for a single gentleman, in a private family, No. 767½ Magazine street, corner of Washington. fe21*

PELICAN HOUSE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, single or in suites, with or without board, corner Canal and Baronne streets. mh2 2aw

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO rent, situated on St. Andrew street, between Rampart and Franklin streets. No. 403, at $15 per month; will rent it for less to a prompt paying tenant. ja31

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCHES, ATTENTION.

A FINE SECOND-HAND PIPE ORGAN, For sale low at
PHILIP WERLEIN'S,
mh16 6t Nos. 73, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne street.

BOSSELL HOUSE.
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,
Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate.
mh13 tmy1 PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER THAT THE PRESS SALOON,
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,
WILL REOPEN APRIL 1, 1875.
GIVE PETER A CALL.
mh13 1m

SUPPLY YOURSELF WITH A COPY OF SOARDS' 1875 CITY DIRECTORY.

The changes embraced in the above volume are more numerous than any directory since the close of the war. Business men should realize the

Saving in Time and Money

By immediately purchasing a copy of this valuable guide, containing an improved

STREET GUIDE,

Giving a complete minature map of each street.

Price $5.

For sale by the publishers.

L. SOARDS & CO.,
fe16 1m No. 5 Commercial Place.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1875.

SIXTH CELEBRATION

BY THE

HIBERNIA BENEVOLENT

AND

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

OF LOUISIANA

OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF

"IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT,"

AND FOR THAT PURPOSE WILL

ASSEMBLE ON CANAL STREET

ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1875, AT 11 A. M.

The Procession will form in Divisions as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

BRANCH NO. ONE.
BRANCH NO. TWO.
BRANCH NO. THREE.
BRANCH NO. FOUR.
BRANCH NO. EIGHT.
BRANCH NO. FOURTEEN.

The above Branches will constitute the First Division, under the Marshalship of ROBERT H. BARTLEY, Esq.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRANCH NO. FIVE.
BRANCH NO. SIX.
BRANCH NO. NINE.
BRANCH NO. TEN.
BRANCH NO. ELEVEN.

The above Branches will constitute the Second Division, under the Marshalship of WILLIAM H. BYRNES, Esq.

The Procession, being formed, will take up the line of march at twelve M., in the following order:

JAMES SWEENEY, GRAND MARSHAL.

AIDS

P. J. DONEGAN	Branch No. 1
T. H. FOLEY	Branch No. 1
WILLIAM CLARKE	Branch No. 2
THOMAS F. CULLEN	Branch No. 2
HUGH McMANUS	Branch No. 3
P. GLENNON	Branch No. 3
JOHN C. MURRAY	Branch No. 4
P. CREAGH	Branch No. 5
J. H. LAWLOR	Branch No. 5
FRANK McELROY	Branch No. 6
THOMAS GAFFNEY	Branch No. 6
T. J. B. FLYNNE, Ja.	Branch No. 8
M. J. CONNERS	Branch No. 8
ANDREW LEO	Branch No. 9
T. DOUGHERTY	Branch No. 9
CHARLES E. WHITMORE	Branch No. 10
WILLIAM McKEE	Branch No. 10
GEORGE McCLOSKEY	Branch No. 11
STEPHEN McNAMARA	Branch No. 11
P. J. DONEGAN	Branch No. 14

INVITED ASSOCIATIONS.

INVITED GUESTS.

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

MANNER OF FORMING.

First Division.

Invited associations and guests will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Royal, extending east; Branch No. 1 will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Royal, extending west; Branch No. 2 will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Bourbon, extending west; Branch No. 3 will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Dauphine, extending west; Branches Nos. 4, 8 and 14 will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Burgundy, extending west.

Second Division.

Branch No. 5 will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on St. Charles street, extending west; Branch No. 6 will form on south side of Canal street, head resting on Carondelet, extending west; Branch No. 9 will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on Baronne, extending west; Branches Nos. 10 and 11 will form on the south side of Canal street, head of Branch No. 10, resting on Dryades, extending west.

ROUTE.

Up St. Charles to Julia, to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Felicity, to Prytania, to Josephine, to Magazine, down Magazine to Felicity, to Annunciation, to Calliope, to Camp, down Camp to Canal, across Canal to Chartres, to Esplanade, to Levee, to Mandeville, to Royal, up Royal to Esplanade, to Rampart, up Rampart to Canal, to Clay statue, where the procession will be dismissed.

Marshals of Branches will report their arrival to Division Marshals, who will report the same to the Grand Marshal.

In case of postponement, on account of inclement weather, seventeen taps will be sounded on the fire alarm at the hour of 10 A. M. In that event, the procession will take place on the Sunday following, when this programme will be carried out.

Aids to the Grand Marshal will report promptly at 11 A. M., at Clay Statue.

JAMES SWEENEY,
mh14 2t Grand Marshal.

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN,

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
HANNOVER	January 12	February 16
FRANKFURT	February 9	March 17
HANNOVER	April 6	May 8

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, Havre or Bremen.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin.....$35 gold
Steerage.....15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to
ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
an3 1y No. 42 Union street.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMER.

	Tons.
MONTREAL, (building)	3350
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	3200
ONTARIO, Captain French	3200
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	3000
TEXAS, Captain Lemuenson	3250
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wraks	2200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1897

For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship VICKSBURG,
THEARLE, Commander,
Will leave on or about March 25.

From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District. Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Parties desirous of sending for their friends can purchase prepaid emigration tickets here. A reduction allowed when applied for in groups.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SILAS WEEKS & CO., No. 48 Carondelet street.

Managing owners—FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Lancelot Key, Chapel street, Liverpool. ap4

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.
Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, EMILIE,
MARGARET, LAVACA.

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Wednesday,

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys.
Cabin	$40	$25
Steerage	20	12

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

None but the company's bills of lading signed, and none signed after sailing of the steamer.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja16 No. 120 Common street.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAMERS SAIL REGULARLY

EVERY SATURDAY.

To and from New York and Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land passengers and mails. Passengers booked at through rates to and from any seaport or railway station in the world.

CABIN—$50, $60, $70, gold, according to accommodation.

Excursion tickets, good for one year, $100 to $130, gold.

ALEXANDER HAY, Agent,
Nos. 120 New Levee and 30 Commerce street.
mh14 3t

FOR PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA.

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company—Carrying the United States Mails.

JUNIATA, J. W. Catharine commander....1300 tons
YAZOO, L. D. Barrett commander.....1400 tons

FOR HAVANA.

C. W. LORD, L. Colton commander.....1100 tons

To sail WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 5 P. M.

The Fine A1 Steamship C. W. LORD.
L. COLTON, Commander.
Will leave her wharf opposite Jackson square, as above.

Passage to Havana (United States currency)...$15
Passage to Philadelphia.....$5
Through tickets issued to New York.....$5

EDWARD A. YORKE, Agent,
an17 1y Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize.....$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 1868),

CLASS D,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, March 20, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarter and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $20,000 is	$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
20 prizes of 500 are	10,000
200 prizes of 100 are	20,000
200 prizes of 50 are	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
449 prizes, amounting to	$74,500

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first two full prizes will be entitled to the eighteen approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1249 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If ticket No. 271 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269 and 240 will each be entitled to $200.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock box No. 692, Postoffice,
New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MARCH 16, 1875.

CLASS 63.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	12	45	19	25	24	4	74	76	42	27	33	55	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this sixteenth day of March, 1875.

S. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

BANKS AND BANKING.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Galtes, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILBRAW, Treasurer. mh16 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. R. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.