

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

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 28, 1875.

Shearman will be found able to cheer his client.

Indianapolis has a prison especially for women.

High interest and poor security go together.

Garlic eaters are not crowded in street cars.

A door step is often the first step in life taken by a little walf.

Whitelyard has been re-elected president of the Lotus Club.

A bust of Charles Kingsley is to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

Men in their thirst for happiness make themselves most unhappy.

The Putnam will publish the "Anatomy of the Domestic Cat."

Publishing houses claim to be much injured by the increased rates of postage.

New York is trying to make the telegraph companies pay their wires under ground.

The Gentle papers mention that Brigham Young's wife did not visit him while in prison.

Many bridges have been enamored and quite carried away by the spring freshets.

Many men are blessed with the most uncommon sense, and do not seem to know it.

An Iowa girl whistles so well that she has been offered \$100 per week to whistle in public.

The spelling schools have been secretly brought about by the efforts of dictionary publishers.

In the April number of Scribner's Magazine Mr. Edward King turns his attention to Baltimore.

Ole Bull is sixty-five years of age. He lives at Bergen, Norway, and is a good fiddler yet.

A merchant says it is against his interest to pay interest, and against his interest to pay principal.

A daughter of Postmaster General Jewell teaches a class in the colored mission school at Washington.

"Exauntral" is a new word, coined by the author, when referring to Speaker Blaine's farewell remarks.

The usual crowd of loafers stood about the theatre doors yesterday afternoon, looking for Easter bonnets.

The citizens of Havre-de-Grace have ice "in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood," cools their tempers.

Mr. Thomas, United States minister plenipotentiary to Peru, is coming home. He will take the first Peruvian bark.

W. R. Fish, Esq., editor of the REPUBLICAN, and Marshal Packard, will arrive home this evening, by the Jackson railroad.

Sister Felix, a perfume maker of Paris, is a sister of Rachel, the great actress, on whose tomb she constantly keeps fresh flowers.

General Butler will accept a testimonial from the colored people of Boston, tendered on account of his efforts in behalf of civil rights.

None of the young men who have graduated from the Agricultural College of Kansas during the last eight years have engaged in agriculture.

The New York Sun indorses Governor Hendricks as candidate for the next President. It says, "He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a very respectable gentleman."

Baldheaded men often lose their memory. A census taker said to one of them, "How many children have you, sir?" and he replied, bewildered, as it were, "Alas, I know not."

Attention is called to the advertisement of Medams Tired & Simpson, dressmakers. The ladies are said to be skillful in their peculiar handicraft, and we know them to be worthy and deserving of encouragement and support.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown has lately been heard from—for the first time since Nast pinned his ears to Greeley's coat-tail—through the instrumentality of a St. Louis spelling school. This shows the advantage of being a good speller.

The *Piaveque* continues to "leap well abreast of the news current." It released Schomman on Thursday with a great blast of trumpets, but quickly locked him up again on Friday. The *REPUBLICAN*, as usual, is waiting for events to occur before relating them.

The day following the death of John Mitchell the *Times* and other papers gave sketches of his life. The *Bulletin* promised to do so when it had space to command. This promise has not been fulfilled, although subsequent New York papers contained sufficient data for elaborate personal recollections.

The *Catholic Total Abstinence Union*, a sprightly eight page paper, and one of the best journals devoted especially to the cause of temperance, is now published in New York semi-monthly. The first number of the new series, handed us by D. H. Buckley, Esq., contains a portrait of the late Father Leahy.

Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D., of Mississippi, will preach this morning at eleven o'clock in the Moreau Street Church, corner of Moreau and English streets. Meetings have been in progress there for the last week, and will be continued this week. Every night, except Saturday night, there will be preaching, commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

It appears that Rip Van Winkle, who expatiates *Gretchen* by telling how he shot the bull, has reformed and is not unamiable of his interests as a farmer. The *Sugar Bowl* mentions that Mr. Riggs has just purchased from Mr. Joseph Jefferson, of the Teebe, a fine young bull of pure Alderney and Ayrshire blood, raised by Mr. Jefferson from stock imported by him from England. The farmers of Attakapas greatly appreciate the actor's efforts to improve the stock of the country.

THE SCYTHES PASSER FROM JUDAH.

—and the lawyer from between his feet. The extraordinary progress which has given the West a preponderant vote in American politics, has also developed an independent and paramount doctrine in metaphysical and material sciences. Immigration from Europe has enabled our ancestors on the Atlantic slope to organize and engraft ideas never tolerated in the Old World. Immigration into the vast West has filtered these European ideas still further and still more pure, the political doctrines of the West differ still further from that of Europe, and there is a further advance beyond the Southwest of those who gave liberty, and who have so long given law to the republic.

There were evidently two schools of doctrine in early America. At the North the severe sentiments attributed to the Puritans prevailed. It was even dishonored by intolerance and intervention in the affairs of others. Somewhere, in their exile in Holland perhaps, these people had adopted the idea of ships and workshops as a means of countering the sterility of their soil and the inclemency of their climate. They had also means the wisdom of education as a means of developing the capacities of the country. These sentiments, with that of universal equality in this world and the better part of the next made a school of politics and of morals.

In the portion of the South settled in and by Virginia there was a different sense of religious, political and social duty. It is probable that this standard had been derived from the superior influence of the courtiers and churchmen who occupied the political and educational posts of those colonies. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that this sentiment was wholly aristocratic or in ecclesiastical coincidence with England. There were large numbers of English yeomen and laborers. There were many who sided with the English Republicans in the civil war, and it is a historical fact that Bacon and those who, with him, resisted the aristocratic Governor Berkeley, enacted in their legislatures every one of the principles a century afterward embodied in the successful struggle against the mother country. Almost all of the prominent revolutionists were of the middle or planter class, including the author of the Declaration of Independence, whose ideas are the basis of republican doctrine today. That these men were not Royalists was proven by the fact that they made common cause with Massachusetts, hastening to encamp before beleaguered Boston, and form an alliance which continued until the common enemy had been driven from the continent. The same common sentiment brought the same Southern aid to the seamen of Massachusetts imprisoned in the ships of Great Britain. These had schools founded at Jamestown and Plymouth, which were in ethical antagonism for more than a century. They carried this conflict into the construction of the constitution, the North taking the benefit of every actual agency of the government, and the South rejecting all such aid on the principle of abstract limitations.

The war which arose upon the opposite construction of these two schools developed a new and controlling opinion. The great West had grown by accretions on good part from the Atlantic States, but it had imported a predominant population from Europe. A population who "knew not the Joseph" of the revolution, neither comprehending nor caring for John Adams or Thomas Jefferson. The West fed the late war, and in great part fought the war. The result naturally gave to that section a right to put its own construction upon the constitution and its political action. With its vast advances in education and enterprise have grown a boldness and authority to its voice which drowning entirely the querulous manning of those meritorious old grandmothers who founded and long governed the Union.

A STABLE GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO.

The statement of a *Piaveque* correspondent that a revolution, to have been headed by General Rocho, was defeated by the personal intervention of the Secretary of War and by the magnanimity of the government has been confirmed by late Mexican papers. When we look back upon the billows of strife and blood which have disturbed the tranquility of Mexico for more than half a century we regard with pleasure the calm which seems now succeeding. This is due to several prominent causes. The liberal government has assured to each citizen that freedom of opinion which is the birthright of every republican. From this results a toleration of dissent equally indispensable. If we load down the safety valve and crowd on steam there must be an explosion. Entire freedom of opinion is the sole and sufficient escape of a republic. "Error," said Mr. Jefferson, "ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it." President Lerdo seems to have caught this conviction. He allows the revolutionists to expose the error of their own purposes, and trusts to public common sense to judge between his acts and those proposed by his opponents.

We suppose it is more difficult to teach in Mexico than it is here the obligation of every citizen of a republic to abide by the laws as enacted and expounded by those authorities which each citizen has assisted to choose and consented to accept as arbiters. We have found a difficulty here in teaching a few persons who do not comprehend this obligation to their own government, that they have no right to nullify the effect of a law because it may not suit them. We have occasionally had aliens from France or England, who are of opinion that it is unjust to compel a citizen to pay a tax or perform a duty which does not suit him. The bulk of our people are, however, convinced that the only proper way to repeal a law or change a policy is by a change of representatives. We trust the Mexican people will become convinced of the same truth. To show, however, that the ideas of the unreading and unreflecting in Mexico are

similar to those of the same class here, we will offer a summary of the revolutionary plan of Miscoax. It is first assumed that every party which proposes a revolution owes to society an explanation of the causes which impel the movement. This is a paraphrase of our declaration of separation from the government of Great Britain, and is wholly inapplicable to a people who propose merely a repeal of laws or a change of administration. The causes alleged, however, are as follows:

The administration has violated every moral principle, every precept of the fundamental pact, vitiated society and rendered impossible the reform of these abuses by pacific means. The sovereignty of the States hardly exists; the President remotes Governors at his will, as has been done in five or six States. These Governors must obey blindly the mandates of the President. The administration has hesitated at no means, however respectable, to force Congress to authorize federal intervention in the States. The rights of humanity and civilization have been sacrificed by applying the frontier protection fund to useless repairs of the palaces of Mexico and Chupetullepe, in feasts and in wholly luxurious commissions, like that sent to Asia to observe the transit of Venus. The revenues of the nation are wasted at the caprice of favorites. The President and his Cabinet have allowed the dispatch of business to fall into disorder without regarding anything except their pleasure. The administration of justice is deeply corrupted. The Supreme Court is a shame to the nation, and the district judges are agents for destroying the sovereignty of the States. Public instruction is in chaos, and its posts are the spoils of favorites. Municipal power has completely disappeared, and city councils have become the humble dependents of the government. Each of the pets of the President holds three or four salaried offices.

The constitution and laws offering no adequate remedy for this monstrous catalogue of alleged abuses, these revolutionists who did not revolutionize, declare that, "in the name of God, of outraged society and of the vilified Mexican people," they "raise the standard of war" and proclaim the following plan: They repudiate the executive and judiciary, and the "so-called Seventh Constitutional Congress." The State governments which accept this plan will for the present stand, though illegal. Those which do not recognize it shall be governed by the first "chief" who proclaims his plan. The federal government overthrown, the commanding general of the "regenerating army" shall, on occupying the capital, order an election for President and judges of the Supreme Court, but he shall not be eligible to either office. To compensate the General, somewhat, it is provided, that until a President shall have been elected, the General shall exercise "the powers of war and command of the republic," and as the republic will have gone into liquidation, he is to be "trustee of the executive power." In this capacity he will exercise some of the very powers complained of in the present administration, thus: He shall "dictate the measures necessary to insure compliance" on the part of the States with the premises of this plan. He must "make effective, in the most energetic manner, the civil and criminal responsibilities of the President, Lerdo, and his accomplices." This means, we suppose, first to seize on all their effects and then to shoot them on the plaza. Then follow the repeal of interior customs and an order to the first constituent Congress to amend the constitution, and all is done in the name of "liberty and regeneration."

The reader can not but see the similarity of the charges made by our opposition against the President of the United States, and especially the allegations against the Governor, Legislature and judges of Louisiana. In the quiet manner in which this attempted revolution was put aside we recognize the stability of the Mexican government. In this repetition of the Basco of Tacubaya and the devotion of all power to a General, who, like Santa Anna, was to hold power as trustee, we note the presentation of an ancient idea, and in the unwillingness of the people to commit themselves to military adventures and civil war is apparent an awakened conviction in the people of Mexico that it is better to reform through the ballot box than through the cartridge box and the cannon. We hope those of our own citizens who have passed so near the brink of this volcano will take a lesson of wisdom from the Mexican people.

INDUSTRIAL VALUE OF THE COLORED RACE.

We have argued that the period approaches when all men will recognize the capacity of the colored race to be entrusted with a share in the common government. We avow in addition the conviction that the industrial agencies of the same race are indispensable to the social welfare of the South. We have heretofore cited the almost exclusive employment of colored people as domestic servants, and laborers on the plantations, loaves and steamboats. We now add the spectacle of a numerous and exclusive force of colored masons employed in building the foundations of a principal edifice upon the principal street in the city.

From this fact we draw the following inferences:

- 1. The colored people will constitute a valuable mechanical class.
- 2. They are indispensable to the necessities of the city.

It has always been known that colored men were readily taught all the mechanical trades. It was a complaint of the whites in many parts of the South that each planter would educate his blacksmith, mason, carpenter and shoemaker, as his women were taught how to spin, weave, cut and sew. We do not expect these colored mechanics will become the rivals of the whites. Were our mechanical industries developed as they will be, there will be, as elsewhere, work and wages for all, but the negro laborer will

advantages which render his labor indispensable. 1. His ability to labor is not affected by the climate. 2. His habits are simple. He has been educated to plain food, a humble habitation and coarse, strong clothing. He pays no tribute to the fashions of others, neither in the style of his furniture, the dress of his family nor the unforeseen tribute which society exacts for admission and association. Almost every member of a colored family is self-supporting. The mother cooks or washes, the boy is a house servant, the girl a nurse or seamstress. The colored mason or carpenter does not, therefore, bear the whole weight of supporting his family from his wages alone. These elements of labor fix its cost in market, and without knowing the rate of wages paid the men in question, we are satisfied they can, if competition required it, sell their labor at a lower rate than others who can not lay in the materials from which labor is compounded as an favorable terms as the colored mechanic can. We have a further right to this inference because of the prejudice against the employment of colored laborers which pervades our society. Contractors very rarely pay such deference to public opinion as to employ one race of laborers when another adequate to the work can be employed at lower wages.

It is very obvious that unless the South shall produce a greater portion of food and fabrics at home the whole results of her staple crops will be expended as here in exchange for the consumable commodities manufactured elsewhere. The South must provide for this want, otherwise we can never capitalize our earnings, and must ever continue in dependence upon others for these articles it were better we produced, at least to some extent, ourselves. Now, if the industrial capacity of the educated negro can be employed to meet this distant competition, we should no more hesitate to employ them than to throw up any other breastwork against invasion.

We have added this example to the argument made some days since, that with education and opportunity the colored people may be made valuable auxiliaries in the effort to establish navigation and the mechanic arts in Louisiana. History proves that the negroes were imported into Louisiana because the white race was not able to endure his toil and exposure. The same cause and the same capacity exists, and surely must utilize as citizens those who can no longer be employed as slaves.

CONSERVATISM.

The American people have always shown themselves, since their disenthralment from foreign authority, only impressed with the essential quality of conservatism; and as they have augmented in numbers this spirit has grown with the growth of the country and its free institutions, until both are acknowledged to be planted on a solid foundation. The republican government which has been maintained by the American people almost a century, was baptised in some of their best blood; and since that time the republic has successfully passed through several bloody revolutions to test the preference of the people for free government by the amount of suffering they were willing to endure in order that it should be well established. The independence of the country, declared in 1776, was secured by what is known as the war of the revolution. That was successfully maintained by the American people against the oppressive exactions and authority of a foreign government, and in favor of the establishment of home government upon republican instead of monarchical principles. But it took years after England had recognized the independence of the United States of America to establish republican government in a territory that had once been ruled by England as English colonies, and in all the trials that free government has been subjected to by its enemies the people have stood firmly by the republic, so that it may now be said our free institutions stand no longer in danger of being successfully assailed either by foreign or domestic enemies. They have stood the trials of a hundred years; the justious assaults of those who professed to be friends of republican government as well as the assaults that came from those who openly denied that any good could come from it. And yet our free institutions exist and continue to grow in strength. They are established. Therefore it should be understood that "conservatism"—a term that is often used nowadays in politics—means a desire of preserving whatever is established by the conservative masses. It was the conservatives of this country that rallied under the Republican banner in 1860 and elected Mr. Lincoln President. He stood pledged to the conservative masses of the country that his free institutions should not be changed and slavery made the perpetual dominant party. Mr. Lincoln, the true representative of the conservative masses and the champion of Republican government, fell a martyr to the noble cause he had espoused, but this fact did not drive the Conservative masses—the Republicans—from the performance of their duty. They have continued to battle from that until the present time in defense of popular government, and against the party that favored the disintegration of the country and the subversion of its free institutions. The Republican party, then, is the only conservative party in the country. It has been sustained by the conservative masses since 1860, in opposition to the Democratic party, which has persisted in a course that if permitted to be carried out would undoubtedly change the character of our institutions and make the government unstable.

As the term conservatism is often misapplied in politics, so is the word "radical" misunderstood. A conservative Democrat is indeed a *radical*; and therefore the word *conservative* is misapplied when used in that way. The word "radical," particularly when used

to qualify Republican, is also misused from the fact that it is made to convey the idea that a Radical must necessarily be an extremist of a dangerous character, when in fact he is only a reformer of the abuses of government. President Grant is undoubtedly a conservative. He has given evidence of this by his determination to enforce the laws against all persons who have or may conspire to change the free institutions of our country by an unwarrantable interference with the elective franchise.

SENATORIAL VISITORS.

We learn that Senator West will, upon his expected return home after the adjournment of Congress, be accompanied by Senators Morton, of Indiana, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Both these distinguished gentlemen will be cordially welcomed into the State for which they have done so much. Senator Morton in particular has been the able and successful champion of this State during the past two years. A personal and political friend of Governor Kellogg, he has to a great extent taken his place in the Senate ever since he has been called to the executive chair, and lent his powerful aid to Senator West in all matters affecting our welfare. His votes, speeches and work in committee have always been on the right side. There is but one man in the world, outside of Louisiana, to whom this State is more indebted for the blessings of a Republican government, and that is the President himself. The able conduct of our case in the Senate by the great Indiana statesman was, however, vital to the success of the President's patriotic and humane policy toward us. The enemies of Republicanism made a fearful onslaught upon the President, Governor Kellogg, General Sheridan, and all singular those who had a good word or a kindly thought for our struggling people. But the gladiator of the Senate was fully equal to the great occasion. He has well earned the title of leader of the Senate, which is to-day the ablest and most august body of statesmen in the world. In this work Senator Morton has been faithfully sustained by his brother members. Among those who never made a factious speech or gave an unfriendly vote against us is the veteran Senator from Pennsylvania.

TWO GREAT STATESMEN DEMOLISHED.

"Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, is a bore," and "General Gordon, of Georgia, is rapidly becoming one" at least, we have the testimony of the *Piaveque* in the affirmative of both propositions. We suppose our neighbors in an authority on the subject of bores, otherwise we should never have troubled our readers with a repetition of its *ex cathedra* opinion. We believe it is the special province of dandies, monarchs and editors to vote people bores, and wave them from their presence with a flourish of the cane, the scepter or the pen. From such a dread fiat there is no appeal. A bore, naturally, has no rights which the superior classes are bound to respect. Poor Maynard! Unhappy Gordon! The admirable philosophy of the one, the brilliant Confederation record of the other, is insufficient to save them from banishment. We can only hope that neither of the unfortunate gentlemen will ever hear of it. So long as they remain in ignorance they may be comparatively happy.

TRY WALSH'S \$2 SHIRT.

The very best shirt for the money in New Orleans, either open neck or open front, and made in the most fashionable styles of bosoms and cuffs, either for buttons, studs or cyclote.

The New Stock of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND FINE GRAY OF SHIRTS.

In new store, together with a complete assortment of SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR of recent importation, at low prices for cash. Call and see, at B. T. WALSH'S, No. 116 Canal street.

EXTRA SESSION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Executive Department, New Orleans, March 24, 1875. Whereas, the existing condition of public affairs presents, in my judgment, an extraordinary occasion within the meaning of article sixty-four of the constitution of the State, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws enacted thereunder, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana to meet in extra session, at the State House, in the city of New Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of April, 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock M.; and in accordance with act No. 19 of the February 1870, hereby in addition to the length of time for which said session shall continue, commencing WEDNESDAY, April 8, as aforesaid, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., and ending SATURDAY, April 25, at the hour of twelve o'clock M. And I do further specify the following objects of legislation which shall take precedence of all other business which may be brought forward at such extra session: 1. Joint resolution in relation to the adjustment of the political difficulties heretofore existing in this State. 2. Revenues of the State and the mode of collecting and disbursing the same. 3. Amendment of the funding law with respect to the number of members composing the Finance Board and with respect to the manner of preventing the funding of illegal obligations of the State. 4. Revenues, financial condition and government of the city of New Orleans. 5. Relief of the composites of New Orleans from excessive port charges, fees, etc. 6. To consider the incorporation of the Board of Trade of New Orleans. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-ninth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: P. G. DESLIGNES, Secretary of State.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

First Day—Saturday, April 3.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, two miles over eight hurdles. Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SECOND RACE—The Pickwick stakes, for three-year-olds; \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$1000 added; second horse to receive \$200, and third \$100; mile heats. Closed with thirteen nominations.

THIRD RACE—Two miles for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, April 6.

FIRST RACE—Three-quarters of one mile, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SECOND RACE—The Louisiana stakes, for four-year-olds; \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$1000 added; second horse to receive \$200, and the third \$100; two-mile heats. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

THIRD RACE—One mile, with 100 pounds on each; three-year-olds, to carry their proper weight; three pounds allowed to males and geldings. Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, April 7.

FIRST RACE—One mile and one-quarter, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SECOND RACE—Three miles, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, April 8.

FIRST RACE—Selling Race, one mile and a quarter, horses entered to be sold for \$1500, to carry their proper weight; for \$1600, allowed seven pounds; for \$2000, twenty pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the amount entered to be sold for will go to the second horse. Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SECOND RACE—Free handicap, mile heats, entries to be made Wednesday, March 31, at twelve o'clock.

Weights to appear Thursday, April 1, at twelve o'clock M., and declarations to be made (in writing) at two o'clock the same day; Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

THIRD RACE—One mile and three-quarters, for all ages; Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

SIXTH DAY—Monday, April 12.

FIRST RACE—The Fortune Stakes, for three-year-olds; \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$1000 added; second horse to receive \$200, and the third \$100; winner of the Pickwick stakes seven pounds extra; one mile and a half. Closed with fifteen nominations.

SECOND RACE—Consolation Race, one mile, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting. Club purse \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

THIRD RACE—Four mile heats, for all ages; club purse \$1200; first horse \$600, second horse \$300.

In all club purses entrance free, and in such purses as walk over carries a horse to first money only, and a horse distancing the field entitled to first money only.

Members are notified to call for their badges at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street.

The races will commence at 3 P. M.

In case of postponement on account of the weather a pennant will be displayed from the office of the club, No. 16 Carondelet street.

Quarter stretch badges for meeting, \$15 Day badges, \$10 Admission to club stand and field, \$2 Admission to public stand and field, \$1

Rules of Admission. No ladies permitted to the stand (unaccompanied by gentlemen).

Invitation badges for non-residents only can be had at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street.

Quarter stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand and grounds.

Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter stretch.

Members are entitled to a free admission for ladies accompanying them.

Ladies accompanying by members are invited to visit the Club House.

Smoking positively prohibited on the members' stand.

Members are notified to enter all strangers' names on the visiting club book.

All visitors must enter by Gentry Road Gate, except members. Members of the club and ladies accompanying them only admitted at the Members' Gate.

Quarter stretch badges can be obtained at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street, and at the track.

The cars of the City Railroad, Bayou Bridge Branch, and Orleans railroad, will leave Clay State, Canal street, every five minutes during the races.

Stewards. G. A. BREAUX, J. E. GREENY, A. A. YORKK, C. T. HOWARD, F. W. MASON, W. C. LIPGOMB, R. W. SIMMONS, A. M. BUCKLAND.

Timers. C. H. CHASE, J. A. MORRIS.

Distance Judges. L. E. LEIMAYER, W. B. KREMBIAAR.

Reception Committee. JOSEPH P. BORNOR, Chairman; F. W. BARKER, R. A. BURKE, N. D. WALLACE, J. H. GUYVER, W. A. BELL, WILLIAM NELLE, ATWOOD VIOLET, HARRISON WATTS, W. J. EBHAN, J. P. KRAMMER, S. STRAUSS.

Grand Entertainment. TABLEAUX, AND SOIREE DANCEANTE, TO BE HELD AT GRUNWALD HALL, Tuesday, March 30, 1875, at 7:30 P. M., IN AID OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Concert under direction of Andre Durthe, Esq. Supper under direction of the ladies of the church. Tickets—Fifty Cents.

STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd, BREMEN.

STRAIM 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 14, FRANKFURT, February 19, March 17, HANNOVER, February 24, March 22.

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

PRICES OF PASSAGE. From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana Cabin, \$150; Steerage, \$40. From New Orleans to Southampton, Havana or Bremen, Cabin, \$150; Steerage, \$40.

From New Orleans to Havana. Cabin, \$125; Steerage, \$35. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. ED. F. STOCKBRIER & CO., Agents, 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 STEAMERS.

MONTREAL (building), 2200 TONS. PORTLAND, Captain Bouchard, 2200 TONS. ONTARIO, Captain French, 2200 TONS. VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts, 2200 TONS. MEMPHIS, Captain Melton, 2200 TONS. TEXAS, Captain Langenscheidt, 2200 TONS. MISSISSIPPI, Captain W. R. King, 2200 TONS. QUEBEC, Captain W. R. King, 2200 TONS. ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid, 2200 TONS.

For Liverpool direct—The Steamship VICKSBURG.

Will leave on or about March 28, from New Orleans for Liverpool direct, touching at Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, London, and other ports.