New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 2, 1875.

Bret Harte's latest—a small boy.

Cheap feed—A paper banquet.

Sweets to the sweet—the bon-bon for the bon ton.

Miss apprehension—Arresting a female pickpocket.

The canals in New York are all open—for discussion.

Rhode Island has a little State election on the seventh instant.

Miss Clara Morris is studying the character of *Jane Shore*.

Mrs. Joaquin Miller's daughter is to receive stage training.

When dictionaries disagree who will decide at a spelling school?

Alfonso will not allow his subjects to kneel at his feet or kiss his hands.

Mrs. Morse said, "Don't grandmother me, you villain;" but it was too late.

Everything at Havre-de-Grace now dates back to the time of the flood.

At spelling matches dictionaries should always be given to those who fail.

It is said the Arabs have never seen ice n their native land until the past winter.

People who had made up their minds on the great trial now wish they had not.

A lady who spoke understandingly said she would not have a literary man for a husband.

The Philadelphia *Times* and New York *Sun* are alike as two peas in appearance and politics.

To-night will be given the "sociable" at Masonic Hall by Linn Wood Lodge, No. 167, F. and A. M.

A Philadelphia paper speaks of "a glazier 3000 feet long." A glazier of that sort could set a pane in a skylight.

"Streets leading to the race track will be sprinkled," said an exchange, but some one has run the sprinkling into the ground.

A man describes his unhappy boarding house as a place where there is continually Passion Week in the parlor and Lent in the diningroom.

John Ruskin claims to be a philosopher, and yet he rides always of late in a coach because he once received an injury when traveling by rail.

The *Courier-Journal* notices that "the newspapers that have exhibited the most violent grief over the death of John Mitchel have all spelled his name wrong."

Veils have been constructed with nose pockets to allow the veils to be pinned back closely and yet set well on the face. In giving orders for the article length of nose is to be stated.

The *Two Republics*, of Mexico, mentions the arrival on the coast of Mexico of Mr. Henry Otis, from New Orleans, who is contracting largely for mahogany and cedar logs for his veneer mills.

The races of the Galveston Jockey Club commence on the twentieth instant. Many of the horses which are to run here the coming week will be taken to Texas for a dash at the Galveston purses.

An operatic performance at St. Petersburg at which Patti is not presented with sapphires and diamonds is hardly worth mentioning. The tokens of esteem given Patti are sufficient to support her marquis husband in good style.

Professor O. S. Fowler was fined $10 in St. Louis, for knocking a small boy down, who had frightened his wife at the Lindell House. He hurt the boy's head slightly and caused a phrenological development not laid down on the professor's charts.

A jury in Minnesota could not agree, and the twelve opened a window and made their escape from the court building, which proved that they were for acquittal. The judge, however, was for conviction, and the next day had the jurors arrested and sent down for contempt.

The Columbia *Herald* says: "The outlook in Louisiana for peace and order is very promising. Probably the only important act of the Kellogg administration that has ever received commendation from the Democratic newspapers is the call for the special session of the Legislature."

Alabama, which has arrived at the noble estate of having a Democratic Legislature, has the sweet satisfaction of seeing said Legislature increase its general appropriation bill $91,000 over the amount appropriated for the same purpose when Republicans managed affairs; but, of course, the boys were hungry, and as they have been at considerable expense in killing negroes, it is thought the taxpayers will not grumble.

It appears that the success of Miss Fanny Davenport in New York is due in a measure to the fact that she once played in Louisville. The *Courier-Journal* says: "Miss Davenport's success affords but another instance of the distinction that has attended the subsequent career of so many of the popular dramatic artists of the day who took some of their first lessons on the Louisville stage, and whose first applause was received from our gallery celestials."

No one knows how Welcker, who died in Washington on Sunday, must have suffered. He kept a restaurant, and in the way of business has been obliged to hear thousands of after dinner speeches. Such political harangues, generally confined to the personal exploits of the speaker, are extremely wearing upon the hearer. They in no way exercise the mind, but, like the noises made by an auctioneer's drummer or the filing of a saw, make life seem burdensome.

The ages of the following named gentlemen are given to prove that "whom the gods love die young:" Benjamin Disraeli, Prime Minister of England, aged seventy; Gladstone, sixty-six; Reverdy Johnson, seventy nine; Andy Johnson, sixty-seven; Thurlow Weed, seventy-eight; Emerson, seventy-two; Bryant, eighty; Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, seventy-eight, and Thomas Carlyle, eighty. The Andy Johnson mentioned here is the old gentleman who was once alderman of his native village.

SENATOR MORTON.

The arrival in this city of the distinguished champion of Louisiana in the recent two years' struggle before Congress excited a warm interest among all classes of our citizens. There is not a Republican in this State, old or young, rich or poor, black or white, who would not esteem it a special privilege to grasp the great Indiana Senator by the hand and thank him for what he has done for us. There were many callers at his rooms in the hotel, though thousands denied themselves the pleasure for fear of being deemed intruders, and of adding to the fatigue of one who has earned the right to a brief season of repose.

Senator Morton was first heard of by the Union men of this city as one of the "good Governors," by which phrase those State executives were designated who were prominent in assisting President Lincoln at the beginning of the war. Whoever may have been his colleagues in the peculiar works which gave them all this popular appellation, Governor Morton was worthy of being called the chief, for it is in our recollection that none excelled him in zeal for the cause or in the thoroughness with which he discharged his official duties. Governor Yates, of Illinois, and Randall, of Wisconsin, were in the same category, and he must have been worthy, indeed, who could claim to be the equal of these sterling and unflinching patriots. To stand at the head of such a trio is an honor that has fallen to the lot of but few men in this world.

Governor Morton has represented his State in the Senate for eight years, and though his associates will compare favorably, for ability, with the best of their predecessors, he has for a long time been recognized as the acknowledged leader of that august body. Fortunately, for his own success and the country, there were other Senators as true as himself. Without such men as Cameron, Chandler, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Anthony, Conkling, and other faithful and able coadjutors, the struggle would have been a vain and hopeless one, not only in the contest over reconstruction, but in the support required by the President in enforcing the laws passed to give effect to the constitutional amendments. Senator Morton has maintained the cause of the Republicans of Louisiana almost single handed. He stood quite alone in the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the policy to recognize the validity of Governor Kellogg's title. Mr. Carpenter and three other members proposed a new election as the best solution, while Messrs. Trumbull and Hill gave their votes for McEnery. We all remember the gallant struggle in the Senate which finally resulted in defeating Carpenter's election bill. The able and ingenious Senator from Wisconsin virtually abandoned his own project before the vote was taken, and came very near to deceiving us into the belief that his great Indiana antagonist had made a convert of him. The work thus begun in 1873 was finally brought to success in 1875, by the formal recognition of Governor Kellogg by both houses of Congress.

We will not contemplate the picture which this State would now present had Senator Morton been less devoted to the grand principles for which he so gallantly contended, or less able to cope with our formidable enemies. We are too thankful for the triumph, and profoundly grateful to the brave men through whose untiring exertions and sleepless vigilance we are indebted for it, to turn to the dark side which might have been presented to us.

We hope the visit of the distinguished gentlemen to the city will prove to be pleasant and agreeable. In case it becomes necessary to postpone the trip to Mexico on account of the danger of yellow fever, they will find enough attractions in the Crescent City to occupy their attention several weeks. And if it is not asking too much of a generous nature, we shall be glad if our Republican friends may be afforded an opportunity to see and hear Senator Morton in public.

OUR TOURISTS FOR MEXICO.

The eminent statesmen and their associates visit Mexico upon the attractions of that wonderful country alone, and with no diplomatic or other purpose. With our present popular and practical Minister at Mexico, Hon. J. W. Foster, no special commissioners are needed. We therefore state that the party is actuated by no other motive than that stated.

The presence of ladies with this excursion gives assurance that a visit to Mexico is about to assume its place among the voyages of pleasure and instruction. Nothing could tend more to show the confidence of the American people in the stability of the Mexican government and the cordiality with which Mexicans receive American visitors.

We congratulate those ladies on the panorama of wonders through which they will pass. From the blue waters of the Gulf to a land glowing with fruits and flowers, up to the base of snow crowned summits; through every geological conglomeration from carbonaceous to basaltic, winding along lofty mountains, past dizzy chasms where streams show far below like silver threads; through plantations of cane, coffee and fruits, past farms with wheat and cattle. Then the tourists will pause at the cities on the route in which they will find all the architectural and social usages of old Spain as they existed centuries ago.

Of course, these statesmen and men of business will have opportunities of observation invaluable to both countries. They will see for themselves the political and material condition of Mexico, with the sincere disposition of the government to permit no circumstance which may be susceptible of adjustment disturb the harmonious relations between the two countries. Would it be an unreasonable anticipation that the disturbance on the Rio Grande may be regarded by both governments as requiring their co-operation in protecting the citizens of each country within the jurisdiction of the other? Why should nations in political sympathy and commercial intercourse fall into war about the cattle thieves which infest their borders? American life and property must be respected and protected. If Mexico can not spare the force to repress the turbulence of her own citizens there can be no dishonor in accepting the aid of a friendly neighbor to preserve the peace. This has been already done as to the Indians. At all events the interest of the two republics is so interwoven and so identical that a compromise may be expected between them to determine the most amicable measures for protecting the peace of each.

We anticipate, therefore, from the visit, a more intelligent appreciation of the truly fraternal relations between the two great republics of this continent, and we may also expect that the practical men who accompany these statesmen will see wherever a rail may be laid, or a mine developed, or a dollar invested for the advantage of both countries.

We know very well that the most enlightened men of both countries now regard it as the true interest of each republic to encourage confidential business intercourse between the people.

The example of Canada, which has had for a hundred years the option of entering the American Union, and which could at any time within twenty-five years past have been conquered by the United States, proves that we are not aggressive. It also shows that the great intermixture of interests creates an influence on each side of the line sufficient to prevent international collision upon any issue which can possibly be compromised. Such will be the relations between the United States and Mexico, whenever the men and money of the two countries shall be intermixed in like manner.

We are greatly gratified that statesmen from the West, and others who represent the manufacturing interests of the East will have an occasion to investigate the great question of a continental policy. We may imagine that, unconsciously to themselves, Messrs. Morton and Cameron may be impelled upon this visit by the stagnant industries of their constituents. The rolling mills of Pennsylvania would be all the better of a railroad system in Mexico. The farmer of Indiana would find much more profit in sending his produce to a free market in America than in paying three bushels of grain to obtain the price of one bushel in Europe.

Even the statesmen of the East, intent on bringing the national currency to par, may find some means to stimulate the production of silver in Mexico, its coinage into American money, and a resumption in silver. The possibility of establishing such an interchange of commodities as will enable us to pay in goods, instead of in silver, for at least a part of the groceries which now cost the Mexican people fully one hundred and thirty million dollars in specie, will, no doubt, occur to these statesmen as a problem important of solution.

It is a palpable truth the United States has developed as far into the north and west as affords any attraction to domestic or foreign immigration. There is now a surplus of American productions beyond our market wants. There is a reflux of immigration to Europe. Will the commercial expansion of the United States cease? Will the industrial energies of her people rest? We think not. There is needed a great continental policy. An alliance of republics. A Monroe policy for commerce as well as for colonization. There must be more such treaties as that with Hawaii. The principle of exchanging commodities must be adopted with all the States of the continent. There must be lines of postal service between our Gulf ports and the coast ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

This continental policy should most properly come from the West, because the West pays more freight and has more surplus than any other section. In this policy the Pacific States will co-operate because they can have no other market so advantageous as that on the west coast of Spanish America. With the close of the first century of American history will come expansion into a new policy. It will be one of international independence, a perfect and assured authority at home and respect abroad. What will be the extent of this policy must depend, of course, somewhat upon our relations with the great powers of Europe. We may predict, however, one measure. It will be the manipulation of a fraternal sentiment toward the States of the American continent, and an intimate commercial intercourse with their ports and harbors, and it may be added that to this visit of these American statesmen to the capital and republic of Mexico may be in future traced the initiation of this continental policy.

PROMULGATION.

It has been palpable that there could be no remedy to an illegal act in recalling its promulgation. A law is obligatory from the moment it has received the signature of the executive. Every man is bound to know the law, for "ignorance of the law excuseth no man." Promulgation of a law is but an incident attending its enactment, and merely intended to advise the public of its responsibility to obey the law. If the doctrine were to prevail that to order out a notice of promulgation was to annul or suspend the law, it would give to the officer executing such authority a power superior to the veto, while the newspaper made the vehicle of such indispensable publication would be still more master of the situation by refusing to obey the orders. The only remedy within official power would seem to be the promulgation of a separate law embodying the items which have been omitted in the present, or based on whatever bill the executive may, in his discretion, believe to have been verified by the signatures of the presiding officers of the legislative bodies, and formally communicated to the executive. We do not know that the executive will make any change, but should he have been induced to sign any bill which shall appear to contain fraudulent, or to omit proper items, he may perhaps effect this object by a supplemental signature and promulgation. As for such items as may have been fraudulently introduced, they may be arrested by injunction or repealed by the Legislature, so far as they may not have vested right. At all events, these items involve a sum of only ten or twelve thousands dollars, and if the State shall have to pay that amount for the carelessness of her officials it must be borne with.

We are, however, it would appear, about to follow New York in the prosecution of persons charged with raising and reducing the amount of public appropriations. Two or three years ago when the New York *Times* (Republican) rose up against the ring rule of Tweed and his associates, the grand jury found indictments against the prominent thieves and forgers. Tweed was too rich, too arrogant and too fat to run. Confiding in lawyers' fees and in the power of money to corrupt jurors and to bribe or buy off witnesses, he insolently asked, "What are you going to do about it?" So he stayed and the Napoleon of public rascals was sent to the St. Helena of Blackwell's. There, as an assistant in the Hospital ward, with a shaved head and garments striped with alternate colors, he conducts the purgation and cure of convicts. But his brethren of less faith and of lighter weight, where are they? Connolly, Genet, and a number of others, fled from the wrath impending, and, warned by the humiliation of Tweed, they are now making the tour of the world with the proceeds of their fraud. The effect of these examples is very salutary. Tweed looking through the grate, like an old gray rat caught in the trap of the law, is a daily warning to all who believe that the people are a prey to be despoiled by the politicians. The fugitive felons, like singed rats, have their use. They run around among their fellows as terrified spectacles of a common danger.

We shall regard with much interest the legal investigations. It will afford an opportunity of vindicating Republican officials from a public censure which must fall properly upon any who forge and counterfeit the true laws uttered by the representatives of the people.

Whether this investigation will put the perpetrators of this capital offense in a public position similar to that of Tweed, or send those brokers between the law and the lobby scudding through the world to conceal themselves and their fraudulent gains from the beagles of the law, Louisiana will profit as New York has profited. We can only promise to do as the Republican press in the city of New York has done, pursue with unswervable vigor any public offenders who have done anything to throw disgrace on the American people and responsibility upon the Republican party.

LEGISLATIVE DONATIONS TO THE PRESS AND THE BAR.

The opposition press were warned that there might be objectionable items in the appropriation bill. The prohibition of the Democratic members to enter the Legislature was unfortunately not extended to the Democratic vote brokers to enter the lobby, so that the same game that has cost the people so much money, and bestowed upon the Democratic lobby ring the monopolies of lotteries, butcher's meat and the canal lease, has been, perhaps, pursued at the last session. We know of no instances in which Republican integrity has proved insufficient to withstand Democratic seduction, but with the weakness of average human nature we would not have been astonished if Democratic money should have had in some instances the same effect that it used to do in the flush times of a few years ago.

With what face, however, can the opposition press, which would not allow this city to be represented for nearly three years past, complain if there should be objectionable items in the bill? Have they tried to prevent these items? Have they not willfully denied the city any representation whatever? Have they not obstinately left the whole legislation of the city to members from the country parishes? We submit, it is not proper to escape responsibility for the ill temper and ambition which has left this large constituency without legal representation, and then blame others who have done the best they could for not having represented it adequately.

We can not but observe, however, that while the opposition press denounces in general terms the legality of the Republican government, they do not hesitate to accept any public or personal benefit accruing from its legislation. Suppose the State government could be annulled, with every act passed during its existence. This is exactly what the opposition press have proposed. They have had the "Hahn ring" and the "Kellogg crowd" and the "Sheridan Legislature." The Frenchman of the *Bee* has never spoken of the government except as a pseudo or false body. Repeal these enactments, and the appropriation bill would fall, and with it the Asylum for the Blind, the Charity Hospital, the schools, the police. Would that help the people? Every dollar of this money is expended among the people, and though it may not fall into the hands of those whom the opposition think should administer the funds, still it is all expended in the city and among the citizens.

We observe among the items of appropriation some cheerful fees paid opposition and even White League attorneys. These gentlemen have not yet had time to refuse and "cover in" to the treasury these fees. We expect them, in common courtesy to do so, and forbear any further censure for the present.

We can not omit calling the attention of the opposition press to one astounding item:

Appropriation to the representatives of each newspaper in each house, the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), who has reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for the session, viz: New Orleans *Times*, REPUBLICAN, *Picayune*, *Bulletin*, *Louisianian* and *Bee*.

Now we would like to know with what shadow of political consistency the *Times*, the *Bulletin* and the *Bee* can accept these donations? They can not say this is the perquisite of their employes. The proceedings of the Legislature were essential to the events of the day, and each of these journals would have been compelled to pay the salary of the reporters sent to gather these facts or others of the same character. The Legislature then not only furnishes these facts, but pays the newspapers for their publication. The appropriation goes, therefore, directly to the credit of the opposition press, and so that press assents to the legality of the acts whenever they are profitable. The temporizing *Times* gets its virtuous back up because the Republican press is mentioned in the appropriation. It says:

Not one of these journals but would incontinently starve but for this subsidy imposed unjustly on the people as a tax.

We have not a word to say about the justice of having a political organ or a public printer. We found the system in full blast in Louisiana at and before the birth of the REPUBLICAN. If it be the pleasure of the people to abolish the system, we shall submit with composure, but we will not consent to admit that that which was proper when done by a Democratic administration is improper when performed by Republicans. We claim equality of rights, and have pretty well broken down the pretenses of an aristocratic ring claiming a right to do what they choose, with impunity, and then to reproach others for doing the same thing.

We remind the resident public, and inform that new arrival, the *Times*, that the organs of the Democratic party were employed to print the public documents and journals in both languages; that the public printer was elected by the Legislature and enjoyed profitable contracts. The public printer was the organ of the dominant party, and there may be found in the *Courier* and in other recipients of this public bounty as faithful defenders of the doctrines and deeds of party as can be found anywhere. After the war the *Crescent* enjoyed the State printing. The magnitude of its transactions may be inferred from the fact that this Democratic organ presented a claim for fifty thousand dollars arrearage due for discounts on the warrants received in payment. This claim was cut off by the limitation of the public debt. The *Crescent* purchased a press at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. About the same time the *Times*, founded with the money of Union men, obtained the printing of the city, and purchased a press at a cost of about sixty thousand dollars. It will be, perhaps, further history to the *Times'* new directors that the job office and proprietor of that journal received a contract of about $146,000 for the public printing of election work in 1872?

Yet we see this oration against "a subsidy" imposed upon the people as a tax in our columns, while a bill for public printing, to be paid for from the same fund, is presented in another. We apprehend that the opposition of the *Times* to the bestowal of the public printing upon the REPUBLICAN is about as disinterested as that of the discarded lover at the wedding of his sweetheart. "If any person present knows any cause why this man should not take this woman to wife," said the minister, "let him make it known or forever after hold his peace." The discarded lover announced with a doleful voice that he knew a cause why the marriage should not go forward. When commanded by the infuriated assemblage to make known his cause, he whimpered out, "because I wanted her myself."

Rev. J. S. Kalloch has again "gone West." He left Leavenworth to take charge of the new Baptist church in San Francisco.

EXTRA SESSION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, 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 fourteenth day of April, 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock M.; and in accordance with act No. 19 of the General Assembly of Louisiana, approved February 16, 1870, I hereby indicate ten days as the length of time for which said session shall continue, commencing WEDNESDAY, April 14, as aforesaid, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., and ending SATURDAY, April 24, 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 Funding 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 commerce 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 hereunto 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 ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE
Secretary of State. mh25

NOTICE.

$25,000.

The undersigned has in his hands a sum of about $25,000, to be loaned out upon good mortgage security and at a reasonable rate of interest, in amounts of from $500 to $2000.

F. D. SEGHERS, Notary Public, apl 10t No. 26 St. Charles street, up stairs.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISANA.

SPRING MEETING, 1875.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

First Day—Saturday, April 3.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, two miles over eight hurdles. Club purse $500; first horse $350, 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 $400, second horse $75, third horse $25.

Second Day—Tuesday, April 6.

FIRST DAY—Three-quarters of one mile, for all ages. Club purse $300; first horse $225; second horse $50; third horse $25.

SECOND RACE—The Louisiana Stake, 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 mares and geldings. Club purse $400; first horse $300, second horse $75, third horse $25.

Third Day—Wednesday, April 7.

FIRST RACE—One mile and one-eighth, for all ages. Club purse $400; first horse $300, second horse $75, third horse $25.

SECOND RACE—Three miles, for all ages. Club purse $650; first horse $500, second horse $100, third horse $50.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, for all ages. Club purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $100.

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 $1000, allowed seven pounds; for $750, ten pounds; for $500, fifteen pounds; for $300, 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 $400; first horse $300; second horse $75; third horse $25.

SECOND HORSE—One mile and a half, for all ages. Club purse $500; first horse $400; second horse $75; third horse $25.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, three best in five, for all ages. Club purse $650; first horse $550; second horse $100.

Fifth Day—Saturday, April 10.

FIRST RACE—Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race. Club purse $500; first horse $350; second horse $100; third horse $50.

SECOND RACE—Free handicap, mile heats, entries to be made Wednesday, April 7, at twelve o'clock.

Weights to appear Thursday, April 8, at twelve o'clock M., and declarations to be made (in writing) at two o'clock the same day; Club Purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $100.

THIRD RACE—One mile and three quarters, for all ages; Club Purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $75, third horse $25.

Sixth Day—Monday, April 12.

FIRST RACE—The Fortuna Stakes, for three-year-old; $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 fourteen nominations.

SECOND RACE—Consolation Race, one mile, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting; Club Purse $400; first horse $300, second horse $75, third horse $25.

THIRD RACE—Four mile heats, for all ages; club purse $1200; first horse $1000, second horse $200.

In all club purses entrance free, and in such purses a walk over entitles 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	2
Admission to club stand	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 accompanied 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 vehicles must enter by Gentilly 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 Statue, Canal street, every five minutes during the races.

mh28 2p 3t G. A. BREAUX, President.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF AUDIT OF THE FLOATING DEBT.

To All Whom It May Concern.

Take notice that the Board of Audit of the Floating Debt is prepared and authorized, in accordance with act No. 17, approved March 27, 1875, to receive, classify and approve all the floating debts and obligations not warranted for or funded, which have accrued or become due prior to the first day of January, 1874. Holders of such debts or obligations will make their applications (in duplicate) and deposit their vouchers with F. N. Scholtz, secretary, at the office of the board, State House.

E. F. HERWIG, Chairman.

F. N. SCHOLTZ, Secretary.

New Orleans, March 30, 1875. mh31 2p

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESS MAKING AND SEWING

Of every description, corner of Thalia and St. Charles streets.

Mesdames Tirrell and Simpson

Have taken the residence at the corner of Thalia and St. Charles streets, and are ready to receive orders. Nothing will be left undone to please the ladies who may patronize them. The parlors are central, spacious and neat. mh28 1m

A. W. WARNER. M. B. CHILDRESS.

WARNER & CHILDRESS,

ICE DEPOT,

42.....Carondelet Street.....42

Between Gravier and Union streets.

Ice in large and small quantities delivered in any part of the city. City and country orders, hogsheads, tierces and sacks, solicited and filled with dispatch.

Send in your orders. mh28 1m

BOSSELL HOUSE,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception o 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

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO rent, situated on St. Andrew street, between Rampart and Franklin streets, No. 469, at $15 per month; will rent it for less to a prompt paying tenant. ia31

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

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 14
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.

ao3 1y No. 42 Union street.

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 SATURDAY, April 3, 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)..$40
Passage to Philadelphia.....54
Through tickets issued to New York.....55

EDWARD A. YORKE, Agent.

apl7 1y Corner Carondelet and Gravier 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.

	Tons.
MONTREAL (building)	3200
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	2600
ONTARIO, Captain French	2200
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
TEXAS, Captain Laurenson	2250
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	2200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1827

For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship—

MEMPHIS,

MELLON, Commander,

Will leave on or about April 12, 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 Launcelot lley Chapel street, Liverpool. apl

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, KMILIE, 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	$20	$25
Steerage	20	15

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

J. K. ROBERTS, Agent.

ja16 No. 120 Common street.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

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

Directors:

R. CONERY, FERD. WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
R. 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.

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 E,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, On Saturday, April 10, 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 numbers drawing the $20,000 prize.....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 numbers drawing the first two full prizes will be entitled to the eighteen approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 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. 237 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 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. 92, Postoffice,
New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja21y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR APRIL 1, 1875.

CLASS 77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
75	59	23	4	25	21	35	27	69	66	34	41	—	—

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 first day of April, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF ROGUE LOTTERIES. ap12

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

P. P. CARROLL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 27 Carondelet street,

Practices in all the State and Federal Courts

Also,

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS AND CLAIMS.

mh7 1m

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 16 Carondelet Street.

(Removed from No. 13 St. Charles street).

mh6 1m