New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 9, 1875.

Put up jobs—Hanging signs.

A bandbox—The place for an orchestra.

Spruce gum is not affected by the weather.

Gull-ability is not the sort of ability which wins.

Desirable bonds for exchange—Vagabonds.

"Wheather"—The worst spell of weather we ever saw.

Statute of limitations—The act limiting a man to one wife.

Bands are continually disbanding, though bound together in brass.

The crop of maple sugar will be a short one this spring, and a sweet one.

He is a very small man who places himself in the hands of his friends.

Mr. C. B. Bishop made a hit with his *Pistol* in "Henry V." at Booth's Theatre.

When people know no better they say "the fire was the work of an incendiary."

A cross-eyed cat has been discovered at Memphis, and the citizens are justly proud.

No man feels like laughing just because the funny bone of his own arm has been hit.

November is the month in which Englishmen usually hang themselves. So blarsted disagreeable, you know!

A grand ball will be given at Exposition Hall on Thursday evening by the management of the Soldene Opera Troupe.

In Philadelphia 40,000 houses are occupied by their owners, which accounts for the public spirit, peace and prosperity of the Quaker City.

Mr. John E. Owens, with the Varieties Theatre Company, played last night at Jackson, Mississippi, and to-night will act at Vicksburg.

A young lady has manufactured a sad poem, called "I Can Not Make Him Smile." She should wait until he is defeated for office in the Good Templar's Lodge.

A Democratic paper says: "The tendency of the New England mind is toward the Republicans." The editor inadvertently compliments both mind and party.

The politicians of Kansas City ask for a "straight" ticket on the waterworks question. The Bourbon interest will not be allowed to interfere with straight water.

The *Matrimonial News* advises every young man to marry the girl he loves best. The only objection to such conduct would be the girl's mind, and the wishes of her family.

The St. Louis *Globe* says: "An exchange intelligently observes that 'the American female has a great deal to make her what she is.' She also appears to have a great deal to make her what she isn't."

Doctor Johnson said, "Words are the daughters of earth," which shows that words rightfully belong to the female portion of humanity, and explains why in conversation woman should have the last one.

Dr. Carpenter, of the shocking city of San Francisco, "thanks God for the promise that the streets of Jerusalem shall be full of little children playing." The little children will there be allowed to play on Sunday.

Milton was a hard man to beat at a spelling match. In "Comus," he refers to a tussle for a dictionary, probably, where he says something "entered the very lime-twigs of his spells, and yet came off."

The Waco *Register* says: "General Mc Kenzie arrived at Fort Sill on the sixteenth, and takes command of that post. His regiment, the Fourth Cavalry, is en route from Texas for that place. General Davidson will come to Texas with the Tenth Cavalry."

The man Wright, who gave information regarding the management of the Texas Penitentiary, is reported by the prison authorities as "a transient person, for a time employed as a guard, but found out to be unworthy of belief or credit and unreliable, and on that account discharged."

Bishop Coxe, of New York, once remarked that there was more theology in the court scene of the "Merchant of Venice," than in a great many things called sermons. The bishop has not expressed his opinion on the court scene in "Much Doing About Nothing in Brooklyn."

Thoreau said: "All sensuality is one, though it takes many forms; all purity is one. It is the same whether man eat, or drink, or converse, or sleep, sensually. They are but one appetite, and we need only see a person do any of these things to know how great a sensualist he is."

Business appears to be dull in San Antonio, Texas. The *Herald* says: "Times are so hard that when the boy who goes out on Saturday to collect bills for a leading dry goods establishment comes home with seventy-five cents and has the seat of his pants worn out by the boots of the customers from whom he has collected it, the proprietor regards it as a good day for collections."

The Baltimore *American* says: "Congressman Frye, in his speech at Hartford, confirmed the statement that General Sheridan's "banditti" dispatch was for immediate effect in New Orleans, where it was published as soon as written, with just such beneficial results as had been anticipated. He also said that but for the Republican success in New Hampshire, the effort to secure a compromise and settlement of the difficulties in Louisiana would have failed."

An American sculptor at Florence has nearly completed a statute called the "Base Ball Catcher." The figure is that of a nude young man springing forward with arms outstretched and ready to catch the ball as it comes from the batsman. It is a triumph for the national game and for the sculptor. Now let the artist "sculp" a New Orleans professor as he appears in the act of spelling something hard. Take the professor when his ambition is kindled to fire by spelling matches, when he leans forward and grapples with the word which falls in pronunciation, his eye lighted in triumph and his hands extended for the prize dictionary, and material for a heroic size bronze statue can easily be found.

THE LABOR QUESTION ELSEWHERE.

In Pennsylvania the strife between labor and capital has been for months smoldering like a fire in one of their own coal mines. At last, like the whisky insurrection, it has assumed the condition of open opposition to the laws. The State government has therefore sent a force of policemen to the scene of contest, and this force, having been hissed by the women and children and driven from the country, has returned. The next step of the State government will be to send an adequate military force to execute the law, in the same manner that the draft riot of New York was quieted.

Upon this state of facts we have to make two comments:

1. Upon the relations between capital and labor in Pennsylvania and in Louisiana, respectively.

2. Upon the indispensable importance of referring all cases of domestic discontent to the only power which can settle them, the laws of the country.

We have heretofore repeatedly called attention to the fact that the manual and menial labor of Louisiana surpasses in many respects any other in the world. It is docile, contented, cheap and efficient. That it deserves these epithets is shown by the fact that there has been no conflict between capital and labor in Louisiana upon the rate of wages. We except and exclude the trouble with the longshoremen, because it has arisen with those interested in shipping or discharging the commerce of the port. We treat of the legitimate relations between the planter and housekeeper on one hand and the field worker and domestic on the other. The contentment of the laborer comes from the facts heretofore adverted to. The simple wants of the laborer, the capacity of the laborer's family to aid in their own support, the mildness of our climate and the abundance of food. Passing over the bread riots of Europe and in our own larger Atlantic cities, we find the employers in Pennsylvania at war with their laborers. On the one hand is capital, with the law and its executive forces. On the other is combination and endurance. It is a terrible fight. Capital risks its mines, galleries, perishable structures, railroads and stock on one hand. Labor stakes the life of men who may be shot down for an imprudent resistance to law, and of women and children who can not long be supported by the means of the union, and who, in case of the death or discharge of the men, must suffer intensely. Capital and labor comes into a conflict as terrible as that described by a Frenchman between two tigers which he witnessed at the Court of Tippoo Sahib. The blood flew and the bone cracked at every spring of these ferocious animals, and the teeth of the victor had to be pressed apart with a crowbar from the throat of his defeated antagonist. This process of separation is about to be executed with the bayonets of the State soldiers of Pennsylvania. Capital and labor will then retire to their lairs with a deadly and interminable animosity.

It is very strange that with this undoubted superiority of the labor of Louisiana in the important attributes mentioned, that a conflict scarcely less serious in its character should have arisen between capital and labor here. This issue is nominal as between these elements, but the real issue is political and social. These last having been eliminated, there will remain for Louisiana the best body of laborers and the most satisfactory relations between capital and labor which exists. The social relations between the races will adjust themselves, just as those between Gentile and Jew and among the Christian sects and persuasions have done. There are old men living in this city who remember in Germany the seclusion of the Jews in a separate quarter. History tells us of a hatred and persecution of these people, perhaps of the purest Caucasian blood, by people whose belief in the existence and attributes of God were derived from the Bible of these Jews. History tells of strife between Christians believing in the same God, Son and Holy Ghost, yet torturing slaying and abhoring each other to an extent inconceivable at this day. The social relations of the races will, in like manner, adjust themselves in the South, as they have done in the infinitely more intolerant and shameful antagonisms of those who had no difference of color or caste to excuse them.

The Pennsylvania emeute corresponds somewhat with our own during last summer. It is a case in which the miners as individuals undertook to redress their own grievances. The local authorities either wanted the force or the disposition to punish those who were destroying the property and interfering with the rights of other laborers. This strike and strife has continued until a superior authority was invoked. In this case it was that of the State of Pensylvania, one of the most populous and powerful in the Union. It appears that military force is on its way to the scene of disturbance, and there can be no doubt that it will be adequate to subdue all who offer resistance to the laws. The sole difference between the cases of Louisiana and Pennsylvania arises from the fact that the one is a State whose government was not sufficient to enforce its laws against public sentiment, while the other needs no outside intervention for the same purpose. When, however, Pennsylvania was unable to suppress the whisky insurrection, she was compelled to do exactly what the government of Louisiana had to do, appeal to the federal government to send officers and troops for that purpose. It is thus that the Union like a vast wheel regulating the distribution of power of complicated machinery, keeps in harmonious movement the whole orrery of the Union. It can not well happen that any local question can be so nationalized as to commit any formidable proportion of the American people to resistance to law. Such local conflicts as those of Louisiana will be always suppressed by the State or federal governments. Each will in due time acquiesce, and each be ready to sustain the federal government in suppressing disturbance in some other quarter. The Union is in one respect like a team of horses. If all grow restive at once it would be impossible to control them. By restraining the violence of one at a time, the weight, force and training of all the rest may be relied on.

The result of all disturbance in the Union has been, thus far, suppression. The vast values and the disputed principles involved in the civil sectional war made this, it is to be hoped, the most signal example of the power of the physical majority to compel the adoption of such construction as it chose to put upon the meaning of a common compact. It will, therefore, be proper for all who may have relied upon local resistance to law, or upon the combined intervention of others actually or theoretically interested in the same issue, to accept the doctrine established in the two leading cases stated. There can be no doubt that if the resistance to law in Pennsylvania should justify the government of that State in calling upon the President to furnish military force to suppress domestic disturbance, that he would do so, if he had to call for a levy *en masse* of all the militia in the Union. It is not because Louisiana is a feeble State, or a Republican State, that the laws have been enforced upon the call of her acting authorities. It is because obedience to law is the cement of the federal structure. Either indulgence or dread manifested toward any community resisting the law would dissolve the authority of the government and it must fall in ruins. In the event the people of any State, however powerful, too impatient to await the remedy of her complaints through the regular forms of the constitution, should resist the laws of that State, the very existence of the federal government would require that all the people of the United States should command and enforce the peace until the political or judicial tribunals should decide the questions in controversy.

We shall look with attention upon the enforcement of law in this Pennsylvania insurrection, satisfied that it will preserve the constitutional precedents of the government, and will prove that no person or association of persons in the United States, whatever may be his own assertion of his own grievances, will be allowed to suspend the action of State or federal law, or to disturb State or federal order so long as there shall be people and force enough outside of such combination to suppress it.

A DEMURRER IN BEHALF OF GOVERNOR WELLS.

We observe that Congress, or even a committee of Congress, is good enough authority to condemn a Republican on a mere point of opinion, while the constitution of the United States stands between a Democrat who has taken the life of a fellow-being and the whole national government, including the Congress, the President and the judiciary. The doctrine of the Grant parish decision, just rendered by the Supreme Court, is that Congress has no power to punish individuals for crimes against State laws, nor has Congress the power to address its penal statutes to individual offenders in cases of murder, arson, larceny, assault and other offenses against persons and private property. With the respect for the Supreme Court which the occasion calls for, we say that we do not believe this to be correct. It is not in accordance with the general desire and expectation of the Union element of the American people. The fault may not be with the court, nor even with the Congress. It is possible the people have not as yet expressed themselves with sufficient clearness in the amendments to the constitution. Whether it will be deemed necessary to supply the omission is a question which we do not intend to consider now. It may come up hereafter. We merely state this point as it comes to us through the decision of the Supreme Court, and remark that the doctrine is hailed with delight by the whole Democracy. The sovereignty that hedges the States is sufficient to shield even the worst offenders from the penalties prescribed by the federal laws. But the doctrine is clearly limited to Democratic offenders. Republicans who are not even accused of crimes are in some unexplained manner subject to the jurisdiction of anybody who appears in the capacity of a United States agency. When four members of a Senate committee condemned Governor Kellogg's title to his office, and indulged in ex parte strictures upon a judge of one of the district courts, their unconstitutional, impertinent and in some respects unfounded assertions assumed the dignity of "the verdict of the highest tribunal in the world." When this same judge was again made the subject of consideration by a committee of the House, the opinions of the Democratic members were heralded abroad as those of members of another supreme tribunal.

Thus, it will be seen that while the person of a Democrat is sacred against the whole force and power of the United States, a Republican may be legally hanged, drawn and quartered by a mere committee, or even less than a committee, of either house of Congress. Since the Grant parish prisoners have been released from the federal guardhouse by the Supreme Court, the Democratic newspapers insist upon having Governor Wells and General Anderson locked up therein, merely because Messrs. Phelps, Potter, Marshall and Foster, all Democratic members of a House committee, dissented from their award in the late election. Great emphasis is given to the fact that their report was presented to a Republican House and adopted. This is considered conclusive against the Returning Board, and there is a general and loud demand all along the lines that the sentence of the law shall be pronounced against the Republican prisoners. This, too, mingled with sounds of rejoicing over the release of the accused Democrats.

Governor Wells and General Anderson had, in our opinion, such advantages in their favor as to render their judgment superior to that of both branches of Congress. They sat as judges in a case in which both would be intelligent and competent witnesses. They did not receive their information from one side. It was not filtered through champagne bottles, nor imparted to them in the friendly and confidential intercourse of a select dinner at Moreau's. Both gentlemen belong here. They are of, not among the people. They are familiar with the unscrupulous practices of the Louisiana Democracy; know all the turns and windings by which that party is able to satisfy itself that it has secured a political success against the odds of numbers. Governor Wells and his colleagues knew the Democrats had cheated and proved it upon them. Messrs. Phelps and Co., being in some doubt about it, came here and asked if the charge was true. The Democrats denied it, of course, and were so lavish and princely in their hospitality that the delighted Jerseyman and party took the denial as conclusive proof that they were innocent of any sort of guile and the Returning Board guilty of great outrage in casting any imputation upon their honesty.

Not satisfied with this unconstitutional censure by Congress, the *Bulletin* and *Picayune* seek to persue Governor Wells to the extreme point of disfranchisement. He ought, in the estimation of these impartial and amiable White League organs, to be forever barred from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States because the House committee reported that, in their opinion, he made mistakes as president of the Returning Board, and the House adopted the report as a part of the resolution which had the recognition of Governor Kellogg for its principal object.

Had Messrs. Anderson and Wells stolen the election returns out of the State and carted them off to a Kentucky distillery, and there, under the influence of generous corn juice, been persuaded that the Democrats had been successful at nearly every poll in Louisiana, the result would have been quite different. Such an offense would come within the prohibitions of the constitution, and the sovereignty of the State invoked to shield them from federal censure and punishment.

It would seem to us that if the Grant parish prisoners are not guilty of any crime against the United States, then Governor Wells and General Anderson are not amenable to the strictures of the Republican House of Representatives in any case. They are, however, doubly innocent:

1. They made as just an award as the information and the magnitude of the work justified and permitted, in the short time they had in which to make it.

2. The offense charged to their account is not within the jurisdiction of the United States government.

If we are to accept the reasons of the Supreme Court as conclusive on this point, we must concede that the federal government to attempt to punish or even censure State officers for alleged violations of law would result "in the entire subversal of the institutions of States and the immediate consolidation of the whole land into a consolidated empire, whose authority and processes would wholly disregard the limits and laws of the States." Of course this would be a fearful condition of affairs, and we can not feel too thankful to the Supreme Court for preventing the universal upheaval. All good Democrats will be temporarily happy when they learn that a political system is regarded as of infinitely more importance than the lives and liberties of the citizens. It is not, however, exactly what the United States government was created for. It was not the intention of the fathers to build up a system of Statehood, even if it cost the lives of all the peaceable citizens, so much as to erect a form of government under which even feeble men could exist in tolerable safety.

The Louisiana Democracy, however, have never gone further in the study of political economy than the science of getting and holding office, and they naturally regard as enemies all those who stand in their way. Certain voters in North Louisiana were suspected of an intent to vote the Republican ticket. They were removed to another world with as little fuss as possible, and those engaged in the removal applied to the Returning Board as claimants of many of the offices by default. They were not successful. Governor Wells and General Anderson refused to be unjust, and hence the hatred once directed against the Republican voters is concentrated on their heads. We presume they are able to stand it. Their conduct is highly approved by the whole Republican party. The ability of one has been recognized by the head of the nation, and he has been worthily called to fill a place which he will no doubt greatly honor. We do not see what right the Democracy has to complain of in all this. But as there is a good deal of snarling about it, we thought it our duty to explain.

ECONOMY.

Perhaps it may seem monotonous reiteration to repeat some of the pledges of economy and reform that the present members of the city government made during the last campaign. No doubt they gained many votes, among those who believed in them. No doubt they were sincere, at that time at any rate. No doubt the Council endeavors to carry them to fulfillment, but the result is generally accepted as a proof of intention. One of the charges against the preceding government was the great expense of the office of the City Attorney, and the advent of the present incumbent was hailed as a guarantee of certain contrast; that now efficiency was to be combined with economy. It was a realization of one of the pledges and no mistake about it.

The city charter in creating an adviser to the city, learned in the law, prescribed his duties and allowed the Council to give him a salary not exceeding $6000. It allows him no extra fees nor assistance unless by a vote of a majority of the Council. This does not amount to a prohibition. The action of a majority of the Council is to regulate his salary, fees, assistants and clerks under any circumstances, and whatever they chose to give by such a vote would be legal. If they reached the limit of salary they might double or treble it by giving "extra compensation." It is left entirely within their discretion, the Legislature only intimating in very precise language what it considers sufficient, and allowing the Council to disregard it if it so choses. So the economical gaiter will pinch the Council if anybody.

It seems the Council does exercise its privilege of being more extravagant than the Legislature. The following appears in the report of the proceedings of Tuesday:

By Mr. Brown, and adopted:

An ordinance to provide for one clerk for the City Attorney.

That is, $2400. The law authorizes a clerk, but would it not be economy to do without?

To impose certain special duties on the Assistant City Attorney, and fixing his compensation for the same.

That is, five per cent more on all taxes collected.

An ordinance to appropriate and pay attorney's fees.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That the sum of $750 be appropriated for attorney's fees for services rendered in connection with the business of the City Attorney's office.

Be it further ordained, etc., That the Administrator of Public Accounts, upon application of the City Attorney, shall warrant in his favor on the Administrator of Finance in payment of said appropriation.

That is all in addition to the salary. That Mr. Jonas' services and his assistants are or will be worth this or double this sum is not questioned. Their value and his ability were the arguments the Council considered in making these appropriations. But this government took office at a crisis and under peculiar circumstances. They did not desire it for its own sake, but only that by preventing bad or extravagant men from holding office to do good to their fellow-citizens. They sacrificed their personal prosperity, so to speak, on the financial altar of this impoverished, but always beloved city—immolated themselves, in fact, on a promise to pay.

The Republican judge of the Superior District Court has already placed himself immovably between suitors and the city's revenues on the ground of economy, which he aids by quotations of sound law. Is the Democratic Council acting on the same principle? Perhaps.

An exchange has started in its columns what is called the "Rake Department"—a sort of agricultural "Roundabout."

IN MEMORIAM.

A meeting will be held at St. Patrick's Hall, on SUNDAY, April 11, 1875, at 7:30 P. M., to pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the late JOHN MITCHEL. Eloquent speakers will address the meeting. All admirers of Mitchel, the friends of Irish nationality, the ladies and the public in general are respectfully invited to attend. ap9 3t

$30,000 TO LOAN.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Louisiana Department, No. 139 Gravier street.

Thirty thousand dollars to loan on first mortgage of improved real estate in this city.

J. B. HOOD, President.

SAMUEL FLOWER, Secretary. ap7 1w

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, No. 26 St. Charles street, up stairs.

apl 10t

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the tenth day of April, 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. ap7 3t 2p

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

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

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

SPRING MEETING, 1875,

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

First Day—Saturday, April 10.

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 13.

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 14.

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 15.

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—Rriday, April 16.

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—Saturday, April 17.

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	3
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 dies 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.

ap9 1t 2p G. A. BREAUX, President.

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. ja31

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Senate warrants numbered as follows:

On Philip Perrin, drawn to the order of E. F. Herwig—No. 2346 for $100, No. 2347 for $100, No. 2348 for $100, No. 2349 for $100, No. 2350 for $50, No. 2351 for $40; total $490.

On P. E. Bechtel drawn and indorsed by him—No. 2338 for $200, No. 2340 for $200; total $400.

Also, about $1000 in warrants on the contingent fund, drawn to the order of E. F. Herwig, and not indorsed by him.

Payment on the above having been stopped, a liberal reward will be paid for the return of them to E. F. HERWIG,

Chairman Committee on Supervising and Auditing the Expenses of the Senate. mh14

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIFTH CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

HENRY R. JACKSON ET AL VS. VICKSBURG, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company and other defendants, pending in the court aforesaid—No. 5033.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT AFORESAID, I have been appointed special master in the cause aforesaid, to receive proofs of the bonds bona fide issued by the said corporation under the mortgage dated the first of September, 1857, and made to John Ray or bearer, comprehending the railroad property and effects of the said corporation, and described in the bill in this case.

Proof can be made at the office of the clerk of court aforesaid from the hour of twelve o'clock M. to 2 P. M. of each day, Sundays excepted, until Wednesday, the twenty-second of April next, from the date of this notice.

Every holder of such bonds will file the same with his application and such other proof as he may be advised is proper to be made.

At the same place, on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of April, 1875, after the closing of the proofs aforesaid, I will be there at the same time, with a view to making up the report of the master in respect of the debt.

The decree on which the proofs are to be made is on the record of the court.

F. A. WOOLFLEY, Special Master.

mh23 20t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID ARENT, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1408.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David Arent, of the parish of Union, State of Louisiana, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

ap7 15 my5 JOHN M. GOULD, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COU

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF TEUTONIA NATIONAL BA vs. Hugh Cassidy, bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1422.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGE OF TH District Court of the United States for t District of Louisiana, sitting in bankruptcy—T petition of Berry Russell and N. A. Wilcox, of t city of New Orleans, herein appearing as assign in bankruptcy of the estate of Hugh Cassid bankrupt, respectfully represent that among t assets surrendered by the bankrupt, and belongin to the aforesaid estate in bankruptcy, there is t following described real estate, situated in t State of Louisiana, in the parish of Orleans, to wit:

1. A certain lot of ground, with the buildin and improvements thereon, situated in the squa bounded by Union, Carondelet, Gravier and S Charles streets, First District of this city, desi nated as lot No. 1, as per plan of Joseph Pilie, a nexed to an act passed before G. R. Stringe notary public, on April 13, 1832. The said lot mea ures 49 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, and bounded on the side adjoining lot No. 2 by a li measuring 87 feet, and on the opposite side adjoi ing the property of Steptoe Blackwell by a li running 49 feet toward Union street, thence 5 feet inches toward St. Charles street, thence 29 feet inches to its intersection with the rear line, whic measures 45 feet 4 inches; which was purchase by Hugh Cassidy from John Hincks, by act befor P. C. Cuvellier, notary, on the thirty-first day March, 1866.

2. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, in the square bounded by Gravier, Carondelet, Union and St. Charles streets, in the First District of this city, known as lot No. 2, as per plan of Joseph Pilie, surveyor, annexed to an act passed before G. R. Stringer, notary public, of the thirteenth of April, 1832, and measures 25 feet front on Gravier street, 24 feet 7 inches in width on the rear line, by a depth of 87 feet on the side line adjoining lot No. 1, and of 91 feet 6½ inches on the side adjoining lot No. 3. Purchased by Hugh Cassidy from Mrs. C. M. Wray, wife of George W. Pritchard, by act before William L. Poole, notary, of the fourteenth of September, 1859.

3. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on the north side of Dorgenois street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, designated as lot No. 7 on a plan drawn by J. Communy, city surveyor, of the fifteenth of September, 1844, and deposited in the office of P. P. Labarre, late a notary in this city, and measures 32 feet 9 inches 2 lines front on Dorgenois street by 112 feet 9 inches 5 lines in depth.

4. A certain lot of ground, situated in the same district, on the north side of Dorgenois street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, known as lot No. 8, measuring 37 feet 9 inches front on Dorgenois street, by 112 feet 9 inches 5 lines in depth, and contiguous to the lot above described. Purchased by Hugh Cassidy from Widow Felix Cheval and William L. Cheval by act before R. Hogan, notary, on the twenty-seventh of August, 1873.

5. Three lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Canal, Customhouse, Dorgenois and Broad streets, designated by the Nos. 9, 10 and 11, and measuring as follows: No. 9 2 feet 1 inch 4 lines front on Customhouse street by 100 feet in depth; lots Nos. 10 and 11 each 30 feet front on Customhouse street by 100 feet in depth, lot No. 11 forming the corner of Customhouse and Dorgenois streets. Which three lots of ground were purchased from Miss Peggy Cox by act before A. Dreyfous, notary, on the thirty-first of January, 1866.

6. Six lots of ground, in the square bounded by Broad, Customhouse, Canal and Dorgenois streets, designated as lots Nos. from 13 to 18, as per plan of N. Tourne, of the fifteenth of March, 1864, deposited in the office of S. Magner, late notary, as plan No. 79; lots Nos. 12 to 13 measures 30 feet front on Customhouse street by 166 feet 8 inches in depth, between parallel lines; No. 18 63 feet 7 inches 7 lines front on Customhouse street by 156 feet 8 inches in depth, which were purchased by Hugh Cassidy from the succession of L. Millaudon, April 19, 1864.

Your petitioner further represents that the said hereinbefore described real estate is, as appears of record, incumbered and charged with the following hereinafter specified mortgages, judgments, liens and privileges resting thereon, and against Hugh Cassidy, to wit:

1. The draining privilege in favor of the city of New Orleans.

2. The conventional mortgage in favor of John N. Hincks, by act before P. C. Cuvellier, notary, of March 31, 1866, to secure $30 000, interest, etc., reduced to $15,000, resting on lot No. 1.

3. The conventional mortgage in favor of J. N. Moore, before same notary, of August 27, 1870, to secure $10,000 on same property as above.

4. The conventional mortgage in favor of Widow D. Wilcox, by act before W. J. Castell, notary, of March 8, 1870, to secure $4000, on the lot No. 2.

5. The conventional mortgage in favor of Widow Felix Cheval and others, act before E. R. Hogan, notary, of August 27, 1873, to secure $800 and interest, on the lot No. 7.

6. The conventional mortgage in favor of Charles Gallagher, act before J. Mossy, notary, December 16, 1873, to secure $2500 and interest on the lot No. 2.

7. The general mortgage in favor of Margaret Hennessy, wife of Hugh Cassidy, for $2450.

8. The conventional mortgage in favor of E Dufaur, act before J. Mossy, notary, of February 21, 1874, to secure $10,600 and interest on the lot No. 2.

9. The mortgages and privileges in favor of the State for the following taxes:

State tax for 1871, $62 35.
State tax for 1871, $3 50.
State tax for 1872, $967 50.
State tax for 1873, $870.
State tax for 1874, $1482 50.

10. The general mortgage in favor of the city for $37 50, recorded February 14, 1872.

11. The general mortgage in favor of the city for $61 50 for taxes of 1865.

12. The general one in favor of J. N. Moore, resulting from a writ issued from the Sixth District Court the twelfth of May, 1874, on the lot No. 1.

13. The general mortgage in favor of the city from a judgment for taxes rendered the sixth November, 1874, for $1842 50, and recorded the twenty eighth January, 1875.

All recorded in the office of the recorder of mortgages of the city of New Orleans, as appears from the certificate annexed hereto and made a part hereof.

And your petitioners further represent that it is impossible for them to determine the validity of said incumbrances and the amount due thereon; that they can not ascertain the value of said property by agreement between themselves and the creditors holding said security, as provided in section twenty of the bankrupt act of 1867. And that it is necessary in order to ascertain the value of said property, and for the due, proper and speedy administration of said estate, and for the interest of the creditors therein, that said estate be sold at public auction, free and clear of all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioners can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said city of New Orleans for the sum due for drainage and taxes, to the State, to John N. Hincks, to J. N. Moore, to the Widow D. Wilcox, to Widow Felix Cheval and others, to Charles Gallagher, to E. Dufaur, and to all other persons, all their rights in law, to the proceeds of the sale of said property upon the distribution thereof.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that they may be ordered and authorized to sell said property above described at public auction, free and clear from all incumbrances. That all said judgments, mortgages, liens and privileges recorded against said property be canceled and erased, so that your petitioners can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said city of New Orleans, to the State, to J. N. Hincks, to J. N. Moore, to Widow D. Wilcox, to Widow Felix Cheval and others, to Charles Gallagher, to E. Dufaur, and to all other persons, all the rights in law to the proceeds of the sale of said property according to their rank. And he prays for all other necessary orders.

W. O. DENEGRE, Attorney.

On motion of W. O. Denegre, attorney of Berry Russell and N. A. Wilcox, assignees, and upon suggesting to the court that he has filed in this court the foregoing petition, it is ordered that the city of New Orleans, for its taxes for drainage and its city taxes, the State of Louisiana John N. Hincks, J. N. Moore, Widow D. Wilcox, Widow Felix Cheval and others, Charles Gallagher, E. Dufaur, and all other parties in interest, do show cause upon the twenty-four day of April, A. D. 1875, at 11 A. M., before t court, why the said petition should not be grant and said property sold, as prayed for, and that incumbrances recorded against said prop should not be canceled and erased. And it is ther ordered that notice of this petition and o be served upon said city of New Orleans, the S of Louisiana, John N. Hincks, J. N. Moore, W D. Wilcox, Widow Felix Cheval and others, C Gallagher and E. Dufaur, and all other p by serving a copy thereof upon them, o agent or attorney, or by publishing a copy petition and order three times in the New Republican, a newspaper printed in New the last publication to be made at least before the day of hearing.

Signed March 27, 1875.

W. B. WOODS, Circuit Judge,

Who makes this order during a vaca office of United States district ju District of Louisiana.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, March 2 , 1875.

A true copy:

apl 3 15 J. A. CHARBONNET, D puty Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUI ANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR T HE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

HELEN R. SOMPAGRAC VS. HUG H B. WALMSLEY —No. 7386.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE SEVENteenth day of March, 1875, judgment was rendered in this court in th following entitled suit in the words and figures f Helen R. Sompagrac vs. Hugh B. Walmsley—No. 7386.

On motion of Hyams & Jo nas, attorneys for the plaintiff in this cause, upon producing to the court due proof in support of h demand herein, the court being of the opinion that the law and the evidence are with the plai ntiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the fi th of March instant be now confirmed; that the re be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Helen Rebecc a Sompagrac, and against defendant, Hugh B. Wa lmsley, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties and a disso lution of the community of acquests and gains exi sting between them; that she be authorized to manage her affairs separate and apart from her sai d husband. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that plaintiff do recover judgment against her husband for the sum of $3295, with legal interest thereon from judicial demand, and with mortgage and privilege for the sum of $1200 from January, 1870; for $800 from January, 1871; for $500 from March, 1873, and for $795 from February, 1874, and costs of suits.

Judgment signed March 22, 1875.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

ap3 8 12 FRANK WALL, Deputy Clerk.