New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, APR'L 10, 1875.

Now talk garden "sass."

Family ties—Apron strings.

Hot words produce coolness.

How to make hens lay—Tie their legs.

Mint sauce—Uncivil remarks from a julep drinker.

Indiscreet fishes bite early and go out on a fly.

No man can afford to wear tight boots in tight times.

not know who was the author of "Beautiful Snow."

The fine wool sheep are gradually disappearing from Vermont.

When there is only one worm it is well enough to be an early bird.

After a "spell" we shall have "Martha Washington tea parties."

Boys see their palmy days when they arrive at a spanking age.

The Hindoos are said to have no word for "friend." Moulton will do.

As if Spinner had not signed his name often enough, he wanted to re-sign.

Paroxysmal drinks are sold in the West for the benefit of true inwardness.

Andrew Johnson, Jr., is editor of the *Intelligencer*, at Greenville, Tennessee.

Maggioli and Miller, of this city, take part in the billiard tournament at Chicago.

For spring poetry the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, *Chronicle* publishes a poem called "Frost Bitten."

Another Arctic expedition is being fitted out in England by Lady Franklin, to start for the polar regions in June.

The spelling mania illustrates how easily the mind of one man can be entertained by the humiliation of another.

It is hard to do anything with a boy. It is hard to make him go to bed, and it is hard to make him get up.

A member of one of the first families of Virginia spelt "pasnip," and on that slipped down to the foot of the class.

The next tenth of May is to be celebrated at Ticonderoga, New York, in memory of the seizure of the fort by Ethan Allen in 1775.

Patti has made a furry good thing out of her St. Petersburg engagements. She has received $10,000 worth of furs from the Emperor of all the Russias.

They know now how much Lord Chief Justice Cockburn charged the jury in the Tichborne case. The charge has been published, and it makes a book the size of Gibbon's Roman Empire.

The destruction of the church at Edinburg, Illinois, in which some thirty ladies and gentlemen were gathered for rehearsal, should be a warning to those who are in the habit of frequenting churches.

As a result of the Gordon-Lamar conversations, an exchange says, "the Republicans will have a majority of eleven on joint ballot in the New Hampshire Legislature—two in the Senate and nine in the House."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 5 P. M., on the premises, the contents of a junk store situated on Perdido street, between Franklin and Basin streets, First District of this city.

McGeachey, of the *Danburian*, says: "The intelligent young man who applied for the proof readership of this paper yesterday greeted us with the salutation, 'Didn't I saw you somewheres?' We were positive he had not."

A Liverpool man advertises that he would like to "make the acquaintance of the lady who struck him on the head with an umbrella for tearing her dress." He displays a singular taste; but probably wishes to make repar-ation.

Roundabout says, "Tchoupitoulas is spelled as written." This invariable rule should settle all further controversy. Of course different people will differ in the manner of writing the word; but the spelling will be right as written.

Whittier has no more idea of a joke than a snail has of a foot race. He seriously wrote to a young lady that he did

The Boston *Post* says to the St. Louis *Globe*, "How's your sphere?" And the *Globe* answers, "O, able to be 'round, thank you."

It is intimated that a number of leading clergymen will engage in a spelling match for charity. Milton evidently regarded such matches as a sell, for he said: "No nightly trance or breathed 'spell' inspires the pale-eyed priest from the prophetic cell."

We have received the March number of the *American Illustrated Home Monthly Magazine*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, and find it to be an excellent publication in matter and appearance. It contains several stories, essays and some respectable poetry.

The professors and students of the University of California will spend their recess in exploring the State in the interest of geology, mineralogy, botany and other sciences, which is sensible, and better for the students and the State than base ball or rowing matches.

Andy Johnson delivered an original speech; he made it; and yet the reading of it produces the feeling or thought that sometime in your life you have heard it before; it revives the past as does the singing of an old grandmother who repeats accidentally some nursery rhyme, which one recalls only by the remembrance of a sound heard years and years ago at the cradle.

Now comes Mr. Noel Cobet, residing at No. 492 Burgundy street, and makes certificate he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket Nos. 22, 33, 56, which drew the first capital prize of $6000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, on Thursday last. Mr. Cobet paid the sum of twenty-five cents for his share of the prize, and purchased his ticket at the lucky corner office kept by Mr. E. Munier, No. 259 Burgundy street. This sort of drawing goes on every day.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

The climatologists have reduced the fluctuations of the elements to the restrictions of a law. The ethical influence which operates upon civilized man is also subject to positive rules, provided the intellectual power of man could grasp the inscrutable intent of Deity. It is known that deeds of crime or of charity are periodically reproduced on a given population with singular regularity. Even casualties recur under an apparent law. Wars, murders, casualties to life or limb, contributions to foreign missions or to domestic philanthropy, result in about the same sums annually. The principle of devotion impels a population to bestow about as much for the diffusion of the gospel one year as another, so that those charged with the administration of funds which are of voluntary contribution can make their estimates of receipt and expenditure with about as much accuracy as those who rely upon the force of law to compel the payment of taxes.

In this ethical meteorology, which may one day be elevated to a positive science, we find a tidal wave of official dishonesty overspreading the country. It is but a few years since that political employes of all countries availed themselves of position to rob the public. There is a reflex in this tide, and there comes a surge of common honesty which is likely to wash the political water rats out of their holes, and, we may hope, the erection of barriers which will arrest the recurrence of this tidal dishonesty which threatened to engulf the institutions and existence of the republic.

New York was the chief of offenders. An organized corps planted themselves in the lobby of the State and city governments. They imposed what charges they chose upon the cost of political administration. Debt accumulated by tens of millions and the political burglars grew rich beyond the dreams of honest industry. The example of New York spread West and South. Every act of dishonesty—every device of fraud was reproduced in a smaller or more shameless manner in all the States. Pennsylvania had her ring, which bled the people without mercy. Illinois suffered from the same cause. The rapacious gains of the Southern lobbies created a frantic appetite for spoils, which have resulted in bloodshed and intolerance. This unscrupulous rapacity is born of no party, but has been practiced by all. The people who pay all have determined to arrest these frauds, and as their perpetration began in New York, so there has commenced their reform. The canal ring in New York has existed under all administrations. It commits palpable fraud in obtaining public contracts at one rate while it executes them at another and far more profitable rate. Governor Tilden, who would have been regarded as an old twaddler in the flush times of the ring, is now a leader, followed by the hurrahs and hosannahs of the people.

The merchants of New York rally to his honest determination to exterminate the miscreants who, to enrich themselves, impose burdens on the people. Speeches made and applauded in public assemblages show how these fraudulent contractors have made the transportation between New York and the West cost more than under an honest expenditure they should have done. They thus demonstrate that competing cities can communicate with the West on better terms than New York can.

Commissioners have been appointed to investigate the canal abuses. The ring is appalled, and fear to make a direct opposition to the engineer. They have prepared for escape by putting their fraudulent gains into securities convertible into cash. The Legislature is providing for holding dishonest officials to responsibility, so that Tweed, who was so bold as to put his robberies into real estate, may be subjected to restitution of some part of that which he had stolen from the public.

It is instructive to observe how zealously the partisans of Tweed have become in the prosecution of other dishonest officials. They claim that Governor Tilden, who but took up the war cry of the New York *Times* against the city ring, has come to punish the wrongdoers, and exhort him to cry aloud and spare not. The politicians of both parties, seeing the American people determined not to be robbed in the shameless manner which has been practiced by all parties, and by a combination of all parties, join in the acclaim, and Tilden is commended by all.

We may expect this wave of virtuous indignation to develop itself in every direction, and will take care to keep well abreast of it. We shall pursue the judicious and patriotic course of the Republican party and press, which advocate the punishment of all wrong doers, without regard to the party to which such offenders may belong. Democracy, having thrown Tweed & Co. over board, are now in pursuit of the canal ring, some of whose most prominent members are prominent Democratic politicians. They do not dare defend these offenders, so Democracy turns them to good account by delivering them over to justice, if justice can catch them.

If this reformation is to be an issue in the next presidential election as is not impossible, we shall be prepared for it. We shall advocate every inquiry into any political fraud, especially if it be charged against a Republican. In preparing for that contest we must divest ourselves of every weight, and come forward with men as upright as our antagonists, and a record of political and official integrity as fair as that of any competitor.

We have no combination so atrocious as that which has taxed the people of New York so many unnecessary millions. We have, perhaps, a small canal ring, but take the aggregate of our public contracts and monopolies and we will find a field of reform sufficiently large for action. The Republican party has cut down the public debt and taxes and arrested abuses which would have led to profligate expenditure. It has still much to do and will take care that no rival for the confidence of the people shall present fairer claims to popular support.

TAKING THE LAW IN OUR OWN HANDS.

Our neighbor of the *Bulletin* will excuse us for reminding it that it is not proper to give such advice as follows in regard to Mexican depredations in Texas:

> And if our government will not extend proper protection to its own citizens, these last should take affairs in their own hands, and mete out to these Mexican banditti stern and rigorous justice, and, if need be, follow and punish them on their own soil.

It is the duty of all citizens of a republic to abide by the laws of the country which they have pledged themselves to support. To give to citizens of Maine, wronged by public or private act of Canadians, the right to take affairs in their own hands, would be to deprive the United States of the power to declare war and place it in the position where it might be compelled to make a causeless war or an unsatisfactory peace. It is the highest duty of a government to protect its citizens—all of its citizens. It by no means follows that, because some citizens have been wronged, in their own opinion, the whole American people should be involved in a foreign war, which might have been avoided by redress to those injured secured by correspondence between the peoples. We will give an instance. The property directly destroyed by Confederate cruisers was estimated at twenty million dollars. No doubt a Boston shipowner suffered from the loss of a ship, and cargo of tea, as a Texan could from the privation of stock. Suppose the Boston man wronged, perhaps ruined, by this act of war, should have said, "My government gives me no immediate redress for this wrong and loss, I am assured the Englishmen who built the Confederate cruisers, and the English government, which allowed them to quit port, are responsible, therefore, I will take the affair into my own hands, fit out a privateer, and capture a value of English property equal to that which I have lost." It certainly would be a national calamity to have a war with England, if the consequence should be only a cotton blockade. The *Bulletin* will, therefore, look again at the principle of taking the redress of private grievances into the hands of those injured in their own estimation. The fact that Mexico is a feeble and friendly power will by no means justify any assault upon her integrity which might be avoided or adjusted. It was the Roman maxim to war with the powerful and share with the weak. Do not let us reverse it. Let our citizens abide with patience whatsoever wrong may, in their own opinion, have been done them. The government will no doubt do its duty in the premises. But let them in no case assume to redress their own wrongs by violating the laws of their country or the law of nations; that is, by levying "private war" upon the people of a friendly nation. It is a delicate matter to refer to the evils which have resulted from the adoption of the same doctrine of individual redress against alleged injustice of which we have had such memorable examples in Louisiana. This is a government of the people, by the people. Each citizen who chooses to live under this government is a party to its obligations. He has agreed to be bound by its laws and to submit his differences to the Legislature and the courts. He has in doing so renounced his right to adjudicate his own interests to obey a law if it be profitable to do so, and to resist or evade the execution of the law if it does not suit him to abide by it. This is a sort of pocket nullification very handy to have along in case a man should have "an affair with justice," but it is very unsafe and wholly incompatible with the theory of a republican elective government. We must hope the press will review this doctrine and teach the duty of every man to obey his own law, and the dishonor of having pledged himself to abide the decision of his own government, and then taken the law in his own hands because the award of his own authorities does not suit him. In the view which we, as republican citizens, take of personal obligations we deem any combined resistance to law as either a thoughtless or dishonorable act.

A MISCONSTRUCTION.

If "Engineer" will read again the article upon which his letter bases its comments, he will find it by no means amenable to his criticism. In estimating the destitution of our unemployed people we took the number of three or four thousand applicants for employment by the city authorities. It was proper to infer that these represented the unemployed of the party in possession of the city government, because those who had not voted the ticket of the party in possession could not have expected, under party usage, employment at the hands of their political opponents. We should then assume the Republican unemployed and those dependent on them at such proportion as the vote of each party bears to the other. These two elements of computation would approximate the total unemployed and dependent in the city. We have estimated them from this and other bases of calculation at twenty thousand.

This estimate was made in no party sense save that our friends of the Common Council seemed to have come under acceptance for rather more than the political consignment would cover. This was shown by the parable of Major Burke breaking one hundred and fifty days work among the thousands who demanded employment. These men were by no means all mechanics. They were mostly day laborers, one of a class which said to us a few days since, "I did drive a corporation cart, sir, until the election, but since then I have been mostly out of work."

We have noticed and commended the movement of the mechanics in their own affairs. We can assure them that landlords are rapidly coming to the conclusion that unless we encourage mechanical production the other business of the city will not support the people and keep the houses in repair.

The mechanics like others have been misled by the idea that political dishonesty is the sole cause of commercial decline. Granting all that is claimed by the critics on the extravagant administration of the city and State, the decline is far from being accounted for. The mechanics have sounded the crevasse and discovered its cause. It is the want of an industrial population which can create goods for domestic consumption. Let the State and city reduce or take off the tax on labor and mechanical investment; let the capitalists and real estate owners encourage factories and workshops, and have schools for men and women; let our men of ability and character lay aside their partisan scrap books and discuss questions of our material capacity to manufacture, and times will greatly improve. In this category we include every measure of reform and public economy which may be proposed—the support of any honest and competent man who coincides in principle with his supporters, that can be employed in the public service. Hard work, poor wages, with integrity and economy in our public affairs, will tend to restore that prosperity to our city. The opposites will not do so, for they dave been effectually tried. We append the letter of "Engineer":

NEW ORLEANS, April 5, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your article headed "Failure of Promise and Abuse of Authority" in Sunday's paper you are somewhat astray, and as one of the originators of the movement you make reference to, I wish to set you right, providing you are willing to be set right. You seem to think that the movement of the mechanics' laborers, etc., is simply that of the dissatisfied Democratic working people. It is not so. This move is against all those who are blamable for the present condition of affairs in this State. It would be unfair to charge the Republican party with all, yet it is most undeniable that knaves of no party, but who have made loud protestations of their Republicanism, are more to blame, if possible, than that very gaseous article known as "the oldest and best." I could name many who are justly to blame, but will simply refer to their acts and the results contingent thereon.

The mechanics, laborers and workingmen have seen, felt, and are still suffering from the act of those who have had control of affairs. We have been crushed and almost starved by thieves, who make no claim to honesty, but who pride themselves upon their skill in "hiding tracks."

You ask "to whom can this especially apply?" and you answer "to the very men whom these mechanics have aided to place in power." In this you are correct, although you attempt, or rather would imply that all is caused by the "White Leaguer."

Allow me to say that although the White Leaguer is unquestionably blamable for enforcing the doctrine of assassination to procure office, yet the other class, I will not stigmatize a political party by applying an opprobrious term to it, but the other class I mean is the class which is always in power, no matter which political party may be in the minority. I refer to the class which ignores all pretensions to anything but gain, of which class we have, unfortunately, too many. You refuse to see the wrongs committed by knaves, if they happen to affiliate with your party, but you can see distinctly all that which is not of your party make.

You say: "They are, we infer, only the Democratic unemployed, for no Republican or colored man need apply." In this you err. There are fully as many Republicans and colored men in this movement as there are others, as you will find at the proper time.

Finally, the workingman, the laborer and the mechanic has concluded that he will no longer be ruled and robbed by knaves, and this move is for the purpose of inaugurating measures to successfully combat the schemes of knaves, of no matter what political name.

Were you to have a reporter present at our meetings I am inclined to think you would be better able to give a true report of our aims and purposes, and not be too positive that it is only "Democratic unemployed" who are in the movement.

ENGINEER.

DOWN BRAKES.

The municipal budget appropriates nearly thirty thousand dollars for the Department of Assessments. The Legislature passed a law relieving the city of the duties appertaining to this branch of the government, and imposing them on the State Board of Assessors—the work to cost the city a sum comparatively nominal. This scheme was a reform clamorously demanded by the opposition both on the score of economy, obviating as it does the multiplication of expensive offices, and because it would render uniform the State and municipal assessment rolls, the discrepancies of which have long been a sore grievance to our citizens.

Now this was an opening for practical retrenchment which no one doubted the Democratic city fathers would eagerly seize as a means to illustrate their reform teachings. But they did not. In fact, they are likely to become worse backsliders than their denounced and decried Republican rivals, in that they are causing the expenditure of both the budget and legislative appropriations. It is alleged that the Administrator and his staff are proceeding with the work of assessing the community, while it is of public notoriety that the State assessors are engaged in identically the same labors.

Really we have little concern who compiles the tableau for Mr. Pilsbury's next campaign against the taxpayers' strongboxes, excepting to know that it is equitably made up and at the smallest cost; but we, in common with all others whose pockets are effected, are much concerned to see a double outlay for double and disagreeing levies, which can only result in loss and annoyance to the community. We hope a decision will be made at once on this question of conflicting authority; and suggest that the talented young Democratic chieftain who fills the City Attorney's office may win a laurel leaf or two by imitating the veteran Attorney General's vigorous application of the writ of injunction to his own party friends.

THE GRANT PARISH CASE.

The REPUBLICAN yesterday erroneously attributed the decision of the Circuit Court in the above case to the Supreme Court. The language and principles of law referred to are those of Judge Bradly, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court.

In the course of the argument before the Supreme Court, a number of the judges intimated, in colloquies with the counsel, that they leaned to the side of the court below. Notable in this matter were Justices Clifford, Strong and Bradley. Judge Field is counted on as sure to sustain the judgment of the court below. Judge Miller has intimated opposing views, while Chief Justice Waite and Justices Swayne and Hunt are believed to be in accord with him. If these surmises are correct, the case will depend upon Judge Davis, whose position is considered doubtful.

The court is evidently divided. A decision is not expected very soon, neither party is very sanguine of success, though we think the chances are rather in favor of the appellants.

MISSTATING THE ORDER OF INJUNCTION.

In the *Picayune* of Friday morning, in the course of an article on legislation, the following paragraph appears:

> The matter is brought before Judge Hawkins, and with a few sweeps of his gold pen that remarkable person arranges it at once, and what is still more strange, makes law of that which was not law before.

It is not perfectly clear what the *Picayune* means, but it does not state the matter correctly. It would be strange if the court made law that "was not law before," or even if it was law before, courts do not make laws. They annull, sustain or explain them. In declaring what the law is and pruning from it enactments that are not law the court is not superior to the Legislature, as that paragraph would indicate, but enforces the legislative will according as that will conforms with the commands of the people expressed in the constitution. In exercising this authority the court is the administrater of the public will.

In the case presented the Attorney General, to relieve the State from the complication and embarrassment caused by the publication of two appropriation bills, comes before the court alleging both bills to be unconstitutional. He asks the court to declare what is law and what is not law. This the court has done in the order enjoining payment of several of the appropriations. It has not "made" any law, pre-existing or otherwise. It has not even gone so far as to say, as it might properly do, so much of this bill is law and so much of this bill is not law. But it takes just such portions of the bill as are contrary to the constitution, and, therefore, not legally expressions of the legislative will, and declares them not to be law.

That may be what the *Picayune* means. If so, the last clause should have read "makes no law of that which was not law before."

DIED.

ATOCHA—On Friday evening at fifteen minutes past three o'clock, Hon. ALCE ALOYSIUS ATOCHA, judge of the Superior Criminal Court, aged forty-one years, two months and seventeen days, a native of New Orleans, Louisiana.

The funeral will take place at three o'clock TO-DAY from the residence of his cousin, Dr. F. R. Alpuente, No. 142 Royal street. Friends of the family are most respectfully invited to be present.

Washington (D. C.) and New York papers please copy.

NOTICE.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives, General Assembly of Louisiana, are requested to assemble in caucus at the State House on MONDAY, the twelfth instant.

JAMES S. MATTHEWS.

ap10

IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN MITCHEL.

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.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6, 1875.

J. H. New, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—On behalf of the Committee of the Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of Louisiana, I desire to know if you will honor us with an address, to be delivered at St. Patrick's Hall, on SUNDAY, April 11, 1875, at 7:30 P. M., the object being to pay a proper tribute to the memory of the late JOHN MITCHEL. Hoping that you will respond favorably, I remain truly yours,

JOHN McPHELIN, Chairman,
No. 7 Commercial Alley.

No. 13 ST. CHARLES STREET,
New Orleans, April 6, 1875.

John McPhelin, Esq., Chairman of Committee:

DEAR SIR—Your note of to-day, as chairman of the committee of the Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association, inviting me to address the association on Sunday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, on the subject of the late John Mitchel, has just been received.

My admiration for the character of that distinguished man, and my affection for Ireland and her warm-hearted sons, is such I can not decline. I therefore accept your kind invitation, and will endeavor, on the occasion mentioned, to contribute my assistance in rendering honor to the memory of one of the purest and noblest patriots of modern times. Yours, truly,

ap10 1t JOHN H. NEW.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1875.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one quarter of the combination ticket, Nos. 22, 33, 56, class 83, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of $6000, on Thursday, April 8, 1875, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents at the office of E. Munier, No. 259 Burgundy street, corner of Ursulines street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

NOEL COBET,

No. 492 Burgundy street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets. ap10 1t 2p

PUBLIC WRITER—A CARD.

The undersigned, a member of the New Orleans Bar since 1839 but under professional disability caused by ill health, solicits employment as a writer by any who, through lack of leisure, or other cause, may require his aid.

He will prepare obituary or mortuary notices and memorials; newspaper cards, letters or articles of any kind; and will prepare, or assist in preparing, as may be desired, legislative acts, addresses, discourses, speeches, lectures, briefs, arguments, etc.

Apply confidentially, to

THOMAS H. HOWARD,
ap10 3t No. 23 Commercial place.

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.
ap1 10t No. 26 St. Charles street, up stairs.

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

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISANA.

SPRING MEETING. 1875.

COMMENCING

TO-DAY, 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. Seven entries.

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. Six entries.

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 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.

ap10 1t 2p G. A. BREAUX, President.

$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

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

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

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

BOSSELL HOUSE,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception o guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate.

mh13 6m PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER THAT

THE PRESS SALOON,

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,

WILL REOPEN APRIL 15, 1875.

GIVE PETER A CALL.

mh13 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. 6397.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA TO ALL WHOM IT may concern, greeting:

Whereas, Amos S. Collins, of the parish of Jefferson, State of Louisiana, subsequent purchaser and present owner of the property hereinafter described, by a regular chain of title, duly authenticated and in legal form, has applied to this honorable court, by petition, for a monition or advertisement in conformity with the laws and statutes of the State of Louisiana in such case made and provided—

Now, therefore, be it known, That all persons whomsoever that may have or can set up any right, title, claim or interest in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time and manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and for the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold at public auction by the constable of the late Eighth Justice Court of the parish of Jefferson, on or about the fifth day of March, A. D. 1870, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued on the third day of December, 1869, in a suit entitled the City of Jefferson vs. Miss Ann H. May, or owners of lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in square No. 55 or 340, situated in Faubourg East Bouligny, city and parish of Jefferson, No. 201 of the docket of the said late Eighth Justice Court; at which said judicial sale J. C. Osborne became the purchaser for the sum and price of $51, and which said property was acquired by the said Amos S. Collins, the present owner, by purchase from B. C. Caulkins, the vendee of the said J. C. Osborne, for and in consideration of the price and sum of $300; all of which appears from the deeds of sale now on file in this Fifth District Court.

Description of the property as given in the judicial conveyance recorded in the deed book of the said late Eighth Justice Court, and now also filed in the clerk's office of the said Fifth District Court, viz:

Four certain lots of ground, situated in the city and parish of Jefferson (now Sixth District, city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans), Faubourg East Bouligny, State of Louisiana, in the square No. 55, old plan, or No. 340, new plan, and bounded by Napoleon avenue, Pitt, Berlin and Prytania streets. The said lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7 measuring 85 feet 9 inches front on Napoleon avenue, by 120 feet in depth; and lot No. 8 measures 30 feet front on Pitt street by 100 feet in depth, and the whole is composed of four lots of ground, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, according to a plan of said faubourg.

Witness our hands and the seal of the aforesaid court this fifth day of March, A. D. 1875, and the ninety ninth year of the independence of the United States of America.

E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

THOMAS DUFFY, Clerk mh13 ap3 10

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF LOUIS GREVEMBERG, bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1384.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGE OF THE District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, sitting in bankruptcy.—The petition of E. D. Le Breton, of the city of New Orleans, herein appearing as the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Louis Gravemberg, bankrupt, respectfully represents, that among the assets surrendered by the bankrupt, and belonging to the aforesaid estate in bankruptcy, there is the following described real estate, situated in the State of Louisiana, in the parish of Iberia, to wit—

A certain sugar plantation, situated in the aforesaid State and parish, at the place called the Isle Piquant composed of the following tracts of land, to wit:

1. The northwest quarter of south half of northeast quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section thirty-eight, township fourteen south, of range seven east, containing 323 68-100 acres, as per patent No. 487, dated January 27, 1851.

2. The south half of southeast quarter of section thirty-eight and the north half of northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of section forty-three, in township fourteen south, of range seven east, containing 323 17-100 acres, as per patent No. 536, dated November 19, 1851.

3. The southwest corner of section thirty-three, in township fourteen south, of range seven east, containing 161 84-100 acres, as per patent No. 537, dated August 19, 1851.

4. That certain tract of land situated in the parish of St. Mary (now Iberia), at the place called Isle Piquant, having about 7 acres front by the depth of about 14 acres, bounded south, east and west by the lands formerly of William Jacobs on the north by vacant lands or lands owned by persons unknown, containing about 98 acres, more or less, which William Jacobs, Grevemberg's vendor, acquired at sheriff's sale, made by Ethan Allen, on the seventh day of April, 1851, and sold as the property of Vilere and Barthelemy Duroche.

5. Another tract of land, situated in the parish of Iberia, near the canal leading to Grand Cote, containing 335 acres, bounded north by the lands of Claude Trilot, and on the other side by lands supposed to be vacant, out of which tract 78 acres have been sold to William Weeks by mortgagee's vendor, making the quantity now mortgaged 257 acres, being the same which was acquired by William Jacobs from Neuville Dulaut on the fourth of May, 1838. See book 6, page 174, recorder's office of St. Mary's parish, where the area is said to be about 400 or 500 arpents.

6. Another tract of land, situated as aforesaid, being the south half of northwest quarter of section forty-three, in township fourteen south, range seven east, containing 80 acres, as the same appears by the certificate of the register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, February 23, 1853.

7. Another tract or parcel of land, situated as aforesaid, being lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of section forty-six and north half of southwest quarter of section forty-five, township fourteen south, range seven east, containing 263 5-100 acres, as the same appears by the certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated March 10, 1853.

8. Another tract, situated as aforesaid, being the east half of northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section forty-nine and the southwest quarter of northest quarter of section forty-five in township thirteen south, of range seven east containing 168 57-100 acres, as same appears by the certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, dated April 30, 1853.

9. Another tract of land, situated as aforesaid, being the east half of northeast quarter and the east half of southeast quarter of section thirty-nine in township fourteen south, range seven east, containing by estimate, 160 acres, as the same appears by certificate of the register of the land office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated March 10, 1853.

10. Another tract of land, situated as aforesaid, being the west half of southeast quarter of section thirty in township thirteen south, range seven east, containing 80-96 acres, being the same which was acquired from Belizaire Landry by William Jacobs, by act before Robert McCarty, New Orleans, April 14, 1845.

11. The southeast quarter of section twenty-six, township thirteen south, of range seven east, containing 160 acres, bought by William Jacobs from the estate of John D. Wilkins, March 29, 1854.

12. The west half of section twenty five, in township thirteen south, of range seven east, containing 320 acres, purchased at the sale of the estate of Wilkins, March 29, 1854.

13. The east half of southeast quarter of section thirty, in township thirteen south, of range seven east, containing 80 acres, acquired as aforesaid (at sale of estate of J. D. Wilkins, March 29, 1854).

14. Also the following tract of land, situated in the parish of Iberia, containing 725 acres, more or less, being all the land that formerly belonged, in the parish of St. Mary, to the late Thomas Bradshaw and Mary Bradshaw, his widow, bounded on the north by the lands heretofore belonging to the estate of J. D. Wilkins, and by the lands of Zenon Olivier; on the east and west by lands formerly of the estate of John D. Wilkins, and on the south by lands previously described. This tract of land being the same acquired by William Jacobs from D. A. Bradshaw et als, as per act before R. McCarty, notary public, on the thirtieth day of January, 1854. From the land before described must be deducted a certain tract of swamp land in township fourteen, south of range seven east and out of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section thirty-three, also out of the northeast quarter of section forty-three, containing 150 acres, which were sold by William Jacobs to Clemir P. Olivier, by act passed before D. Delahoussaye, notary public, in 1854.

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

1. A conventional mortgage in favor of Mrs. Camille Sauvinet, wife of Theo. Lewis, to secure the payment of $5600, with eight per cent interest from March 8, 1866, recorded in the parish of St. Mary, May 22, 1866.

2. A conventional mortgage in favor of A. & M. Heine, to secure the payment of $3711 20, with eight per cent interest on $574 20 from January 15, 1867; five per cent interest on $1046 66; from November 19, 1866, to January 15, 1868, and eight per cent interest thereafter, like interest on $1046 66, due January 15, 1869, and like interest on $1046 66, due January 15, 1870, recorded in the parish of St. Mary, November 26, 1866.

3. A conventional mortgage in favor of Aristide L. Monnot, to secure the payment of $2700, as per act passed before F. M. Dumartrait, March 14, 1872, recorded in the parish of Iberia, book C, of conventional mortgages, page 590, on March 5, 1872.

4. A conventional mortgage in favor of Darby & Tremoulet, to secure the payment of $4512 11, recorded in Iberia parish, book C, of conventional mortgages, page 635, on the tenth of April, 1872.

5. Privilege in favor of the State of Louisiana for $236 50, recorded in book E, of conventional mortgages, of Iberia parish, page 204 on April 7, 1874.

And your petitioner further represents that it is impossible for him to determine the validity of said incumbrances, and the amount due thereon: that he can not ascertain the value of said property by agreement between himself 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 petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said Camille Sauvinet, wife of Theo. Lewis, A. & M. Heine, Aristide L. Monnot, Darby & Tremoulet and State of Louisiana, 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 petitioner prays that he 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 petitioner can convey a clear and unincumbered title to any purchaser thereof, reserving to said Camille Sauvinet, wife of Theo. Lewis; A. & M. Heine, Aristide L. Monnot, Darby & Tremoulet and State of Louisiana, and to all other persons, all the rights to the proceeds of the sale of said property according to their rank. And he prays for all other necessary orders.

FERGUS FUSELIER, Attorney.

On motion of F. Fuselier, attorney for E. D. Le Breton, assignee, and upon suggesting to the court that he has filed in this court the foregoing petition, it is ordered that Mrs. Camille Sauvinet, wife of Theo. Lewis, A. & M. Heine, Aristide L. Monnot, Louis St. Marc Darby and A. C. Tremoulet, the last named lately comprising the firm of Darby & Tremoulet, now dissolved, and the State of Louisiana, and all other parties in interest, do show cause upon the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1875, at 11 A. M., before this court, why the said petition should not be granted and said property sold as prayed for, and that all incumbrances recorded against said property should not be cancelled and erased. And it is further ordered that notice of this petition and order be served upon said Camille Sauvinet, wife of Theo. Lewis, A. & M. Heine, Aristide L. Monnot, Louis St. Marc Darby, A. C. Tremoulet, and the State of Louisiana, and A. C. proper officer, and all other persons, through its copy thereof upon them, or their agent by serving a or by publishing a copy of said petition and order three times the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper printed in the city of New Orleans, the last publication to be made at least five days before the day of hearing.

Signed March 20, 1875.

W. B. WOODS, Circuit Judge.

Who makes this order during a vacancy in the office of United States district judge for the district of Louisiana.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, March 20, 1875.

A true copy:

mh25 ap2 10 E. LEOVY, Deputy Clerk.

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,
mh23 20t Special Master.