

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

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 13, 1875. The race rubber is on the home stretch.

Seasonable pants have spring bottoms. Tickets to can-can balls admit the bare-er.

Matters of minor importance—Proving wills.

Sound advice in New York—Go to Long Island.

The battle of spring is fought with blades of grass.

Short horns are preferred by temperance Grangers.

Heavy rain—That which has weight enough to fall.

A trusted friend—Not always the man you have trusted.

A country paper wants steps taken to stop temperance.

Barrett got Overholtz in the St. Louis election for mayor.

The great Salvini is playing at the Drury Lane Theatre, London.

In the North, April showers bring May flowers and rheumatism.

A thoroughly accomplished man is able to swear in all languages.

The Texas State fair will commence at Houston, Tuesday, May 11.

Nast will play a car-ton on some of those rapid transit fellows directly.

The Memphis Appeal wants the Democratic ticket to be straight in 1876.

Decorations day comes on the thirtieth of May, which will this year be a Sunday.

Young man, if you think of starting in life by starting a newspaper, don't you do it.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth is said to be a charming conversationalist. She talks like a book.

The remains of John Mitchell rest in "The Little Green Graveyard" adjoining the Convent of St. Clare, at Newry.

During the last fifteen years of his life Horace Greeley loaned \$16,000 to persons who neglect to pay borrowed money.

A man has been writing the Lord's prayer on the surface of a nickel, but the old Nick'll get him just the same!

Colonel John M. Powell, who died in New York recently, is spoken of as one whose grandfather was a cousin of George Washington.

The collector who always had the luck to find his man "out" when he called with a little bill, said, "This city is cursed by absenteeism."

A girl in Illinois offers herself as a prize, to be taken by the unmarried man most successful at a spelling match. It is a direct bid for missing.

The blindness of small women has been discovered in Dubuque. In that town gentlemen are obliged to carry their ladies over the muddy street crossings.

The sanctum of the Cincinnati Commercial has been visited by a hog. The editor was much pleased with his porkship and wanted to lard him to the skies.

In view of the character of the evidence Judge Neilson asked the "ladies" to stay away from the trial for a few days; but the same crowd came back, increased by friends.

The pistol ball still remains in the head of Mr. Carruth, editor of the Vineland Independent. It has been suggested that he should change the head of his paper to Bullet in.

Many papers in Ohio protest against the unscrupulous Democracy of the Cleveland Plaindealer. They seem to be down on the old P. D., as that paper is denominated in abbreviation.

A French critic tells many American ladies display toilets "sufficient to ruin twenty husbands," and he might have added that Paris lives on the price of such display and ruin.

"My experience as a canvasser," is the subject of a discourse delivered in Philadelphia by Miss Myrtle de la Hooke Boone. She was a book agent, and sought the boon of fame on her own hook.

Miss Florence Hildreth, a niece of General Butler, and Mr. Thomas Nesmith, both of Lowell, Massachusetts, were recently married at Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the residence of Consul General Webster.

It appears that the defeat of the appropriation to complete the Douglas monument is due to the efforts of Democrats in the Illinois Legislature—men who opposed the course of Mr. Douglas in relation to the war.

An Italian has invented an earthquake indicator. When a trembling of the earth occurs his machine immediately fires off a gun. Persons so warned then have time to run into the streets and be killed by falling buildings.

By a singular misprint the St. Louis Journal of the tenth instant makes the sentence pronounced on Bill Morgan by Judge Jones to read "hanged by the neck, until dead." It is probable that William will step out before the end of the first week.

Mr. Johnson appears to be dissatisfied with the honors paid to the late Richard Wagner, and too far down for retail have leisure to remember that they themselves drove the retail trade up town by defeating every railway scheme that would have made them in the old place accessible to their customers.

JOHN MITCHEL.

We have perused with pleasure the funeral oration by Major J. H. New on the memory of this remarkable man. The biographical brief is distinct and summary, yet demonstrates the leading events of a life consistent to a particular purpose and checked by trials unusual in modern history. We perfectly agree with Mr. New that the terms of obloquy imposed upon Mr. Mitchell by the English people no more affected his patriotic character than the term "beggars," applied by the haughty courtiers of Philip dishonored the burgomasters of Holland. This term was adopted by those to whom it was applied as a political appellation which carried them to victory and freedom from the most cruel combination of bigotry and despotism which has ever afflicted mankind. It was in the same spirit of contempt for an infamous appellation that brought a "rebel" into a colonial court to expiate the sentence of "a cord about his neck" with "a bit of Manchester binding."

All must concede sincerity to a man who had done and endured as much for his country as John Mitchell. We claim on behalf of the Republican Government and party as sincere regard for the rights and happiness of the Irish as can be offered by any others. This we say to give the force of impartiality to observations which we deem to be the advantage of the Irish people themselves. The people born in Ireland and living in the United States in 1870 numbered 1,838,726. Of these about twelve per cent were resident in the States formerly slave holding, including the cities of St. Louis, Louisville and Baltimore. The slave States of the Atlantic and Gulf States held a population born in Ireland of less than 150,000, or about two-thirds of one per cent. It would follow from these figures that the federal army must have contained much the largest portion of Irish engaged in the late civil war. These federal Irish were led by such men as Thomas Francis Meagher, one of John Mitchell's associates in sentence and exile, Corcoran, C. E. Halpin, Miles O'Reilly and others of the same political school. On the principle applied to Mr. Mitchell, the motives of all these federal soldiers are entitled to respect. Our explanation of the cause why these immigrant or exiled Irishmen took opposite sides in the war is this. Upon principle, all the Irish who had fought for the secession of Ireland from the British Union, and for the establishment of a national autonomy for Ireland should have fought with the South. The Irish patriots, however, took this view: The American Republic exercises a powerful agency in giving a moral protectorate to Ireland; not improbably our vote at some period may occasion the positive intervention of this power, and the island of Ireland may as well become a State of the American Union as the islands of Cuba or of Owhyhee. We assume for all immigrant Irishmen the same absorbing and exclusive love of Ireland which Mr. New has eloquently attributed to Mitchell, and which induced him to abandon the United States for the home service of Ireland. While we deny and denounce any reservation of civil or ecclesiastical allegiance to any foreign power, we acknowledge and respect the paramount spirit of devotion to republican liberty wherever its glorious banner may be unfurled. What then was so natural as that those men who quitted Ireland with some immature hope that America would shelter and possibly save Ireland by her moral intervention? What so possible that men poor and unarmed in Ireland coming to America to be born into the mature manhood of republican freedom should have been unwilling to see that nationality from which they hoped so much torn apart by just such dissensions as they had left at home and paralyzed by a political anarchy in which the detestable fingers of British diplomacy were perhaps to them visible?

Perhaps John Mitchell was true to the spirit of secession and disunion as he understood them, but Meagher and those who acted with him were perhaps more practically consistent with that which Mr. Mitchell has proved to have been the paramount object of his political existence: that is, to assure protection, liberty and nationality to Ireland. This brings us to consider the home policy of Mitchell, Meagher and Smith O'Brien as representative men. Mr. New describes O'Connell and his policy. It was a Quaker policy. It relied on remonstrance and conviction. O'Connell is quoted as saying he would achieve the rights of Ireland "by legal, peaceable and constitutional means alone; by the electricity of public opinion; by the moral combination of good men and by the enrollment of 4,000,000 of repealers. I am a disciple of that sect of politicians who believe that the greatest of all subsidiary blessings is too dearly purchased at the expense of a single drop of human blood."

This was "agitation in the British Union." This policy, continued for forty years, was a failure, as all mere "agitation" must be. O'Connell concentrated and controlled the people of Ireland. He had seen the error of Emmet and Fitzgerald. He knew from long service in the English Parliament and intimate knowledge of the English people that they would never yield dominion to anything except superior force. He knew the intrigues of the Irish priests and leaders to secure continental intervention in behalf of Ireland. History had told him that this had been the dream of a century, as it had been with the Catholic succession of Scotland, but O'Connell was satisfied, as Mitchell and Meagher and other American immigrants from Ireland have been satisfied, that the intervention of despotic governments can not be expected in behalf of republican principles. O'Connell saw that just when he was kindling a smouldering fire in the Irish heart against the oppression of England, the English army was filled with hired Irish soldiers, and Napier leading a reduced Tipperary regiment of four

hundred men, with twenty-six hundred Sepoys, in a conflict against twenty-five thousand native Indian troops. He saw that the lifeblood of Ireland was drained off to America by thousands of brave men and honest women. The mistake of O'Connell was that of Calhoun. He expected to succeed by "agitation" alone. Neither of these philosophers ever employed the people, or educated the people, or comprehended the power of the people to carry out the political principles which they both professed.

And this misconception of the only mode of securing or restoring the rights of a State has been realized in the results of the O'Connell policy. Ireland was starving for potatoes; she was sending her unemployed men to fill the armies of Europe or populate the Western States of America; she was sending poor and virtuous young women to scour the floors of our cities, and remit their honest savings to relieve the sufferings at home or to bring their relatives to freedom and to food. Curious enough, the O'Connell school in the South, despising ships and workshops, persisted in sending out their cotton from New Orleans and Charleston in the ships of New England. These ships loaded back to the ports of New York and Boston with the "three hundred in the steerage" which, whether Irish, Germans or Scandinavians, have built up the free soil empire of the West and repealed slavery with the bayonet and ballot. We may digress to remark that it is curious how the O'Connell policy of the South in relying upon agitation and intervention, and disparaging, perhaps despising the agencies of popular education and popular employment, has weakened the South while the North and Northwest monopolized the whole European immigration, imported with Southern means, and how the O'Connell remedies of "agitation" and "foreign intervention" resulted in precisely the same enhanced dependence upon the more popular and powerful government. But the parallel holds a little further. John Mitchell and O'Connell were everything for "Ireland" and very little for the Irish people. Sidney Smith said with satirical wisdom: "They sing 'Erin go Bragh,' it would be much better if they chanted 'Erin go bread,' 'Erin go breeches.'" But those brave Irishmen who despised the policy of Nestor, shared the fate of those who refused to respect his counsels. John Mitchell and young Ireland "repudiated the leadership of O'Connell."

"When that great agitator had only to speak the word and Ireland was in arms, he never failed to recognize the supremacy of the imperial government, and to cry 'The Queen, God bless her; hurrah for the Queen!'" "The organ of young Ireland taught," says Mr. New, "the truth, recognized in all ages, among all peoples, that who would be free themselves must strike the blow. It inculcated the doctrine that Irishmen had nothing to expect from England's clemency, and everything to fear from England's treachery; that by arms and by arms alone, Ireland could ever expect to be, as she had a right to be, a free and independent nation. To Mitchell, the Queen was 'Nice, Queen of Carthage,' an abomination of abominations; the representative of the cruelest, most oppressive and most hateful race on the surface of the globe."

Under this slogan young Ireland attacked the navy and armies of Great Britain with a newspaper! They armed and organized the people by torch light and with pikes. They denied even social privileges to the English or to those Irishmen who accepted official appointments from the English government. The Irishmen who had been appointed to office after the compulsory Union of Ireland at the close of the last century were denounced by the patriots of that day. The poet Moore who got over to England and lived with, and upon the English nobility, wrote in one of his fancy odes: "Ungod are her sons till they learn to betray. And the torch that shall light them on dignity's way. If it at the pyre where his freedom expires."

It was thus that John Mitchell, a writer on the Nation, went so far beyond the views of Mr. Duffy, the editor, that he went beyond sense about it, and became "willingly, joyfully" a technical "fellow," while Mr. Duffy, the editor, who preferred "pruning" the articles written by Mr. Mitchell to the suspension of his journal, was dishonored by a promotion in the British peerage as "Sir Charles Gavan Duffy." It is plainly a stand-off of epithets. If it was no dishonor in John Mitchell to be proclaimed as a rebel, it was not much more for Duffy to be dubbed a baronet.

But the resume of Irish history given by Mr. New proves that both O'Connell and Mitchell, as liberators, were failures. It was, in our opinion, due to the same cause. Neither was ever the advocate of equal political rights of the people. Each wished to see the Irish nation with its nobility and castles and traditions of Brian Boru, with its political priesthood and exclusive religion. Neither advocated the education of the people and the employment of the people. The one tried to beg and the other to bully the British government out of concessions she did not deem it her interest to grant. Neither ever advocated honest toleration as a means to promote that union of popular effort which can alone secure the rights of a people, by teaching the value of that industry and the wisdom of recognizing their equal rights under any common compact. O'Connell was arrested upon an English writ, in the midst of millions of sympathizing countrymen. He was arrested, tried, found guilty, sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, and bound over to keep the peace for seven years. John Mitchell returned from exile to live under the forms of the same inexorable and irresistible power.

Both were failures. It is a curious fact in Irish history that a man never endowed with political power or station was the most sagacious teacher that Ireland has ever known. Swift loved the Irish people. He was with them and of them. He wrote for them against the monopolists, against absenteeism and intolerance. He

scolded them for their idleness—which was wrong, for no man offered them work or wages—for their improvidence, when they had nothing to save; but he exhorted and assisted them to labor, to economy, to sobriety, to harmony. It was an axiom of Swift that he would "burn everything that came out of England except her coal." This was because he would substitute Irish manufactures, Irish shipping and varied and universal employment and education of the whole Irish people. The agitators who succeeded him pursued a different policy. They made Ireland a discontented and a disaffected appanage of the British court. England was unwilling to aid because afraid to strengthen Ireland. Starvation and fever invaded Ireland, her people emigrated to America. There the same ignorant and indigent mass, the serfs of a local nobility became men. From Montgomery to Meagher and Mitchell they became men in their own right. Of their humbler and illiterate class were born Sheridan and Cleburne, and thousands of men who in the civil pursuits of life have aided to elevate America to empire. Wiser than Emmet, Fitzgerald, O'Connell, Duffy or Mitchell, these immigrants have effected more for Ireland abroad than they would ever have done at home. They have aided to build up a power which has held England in moral awe. They have taught us that not in imprisonment, not in disfranchisement, not in confiscation, not in exile can the ties of a people to a government be made eternal and irrevocable. These humble emigrants, driven perhaps in the English providence to brave the folly of the English government and the fatuity of their own political leaders, have proven to the world that an Irishman in the free republic of America is the equal in intelligence, in patriotism, in courage, in social or political virtue, to any who walk the earth anywhere. They have aided to hold England in respect for republican policy; and the emigrant, John Mitchell, was sent by an American constituency to assert in the Parliament of England a more just, a more generous and a more American policy toward Ireland.

SUNDAY BLOOD. The record of events in this city on Sunday last was terrible in exhibitions of blood letting; more so than usual. It shows a murder, three stabbing affrays, and a deadly assault with an ax. Human life at all times is held too cheaply here, where killing weapons are constantly carried by young and old. The narration of these events go abroad, and however much our best people may regret it, New Orleans is held up to the world as a human butcher shop. The pistol and the deadly gimlet knife do their work and write our shame in blood. That these crimes occur more frequently on the Sabbath day is also a noticeable and sad fact. We are set down as doing all our labor in six days and killing on the seventh. Preaching against sin is a failure so far as its immediate effects are observable, for the worst of sinners avoid the preacher. Law and gospel are both good. The gospel is something to listen to and grow up on; those who adhere to it from youth make the best of men. But there is a class of persons, largely represented in this city, whom it never reaches. These the law should govern.

We can allow the largest liberty and rights to all men; but the rights of an individual stop where the wrongs of another begin. We are being judged by the acts of our people, and something should be done immediately to bring about a better observance of the Sabbath day. Sunday in New Orleans is a burlesque Lord's day; in crime it is a devil's day, and the rights of Christian people are infringed. To cure an evil permanently the cause of evil must be removed. None will deny that the terrible homicides which occur with such fearful regularity on Sundays come directly from whisky selling and drinking. Men have more time and money to indulge in drunkenness on Sundays than on other days, and the disgraceful result is seen.

In New Orleans, where opera bouffe, variety shows, sensational dramas, chicken fights, dog matches, raps, horse racing and other amusements flourish on Sundays, as in bull-fighting Spain and Mexico, it has been the custom to sneer at the Puritanical observance of the Sabbath in Northern cities, where grog shops are closed. We are a free people, and not under obligations to breakfast on brown bread and baked beans and go to church like Christian men and women. Among the great privileges left us, which even are not under the ban of military rule, are those of buying and selling wine and getting drunk on Sundays. If such privileges were not abused they might be defended. The social class of wine may be dangerous for the weak, but as indulged in by the majority of men it is not a crying evil. In serving men who will not become drunk, the better class of barkeepers attach to themselves but little more than the crime of doing unnecessary labor on the Sabbath day. But in the train of genteel drinking comes the low-down groggery, where the drinker surely drinks in death—either benzine poison to kill himself, or murderous incentive to kill some one else. We should at least have one white day in the calendar of the week. Sunday ought to be that day, and to make sure every drinking place in the city should be closed. We should be better off under the blue laws of Connecticut than in the midst of drunken mania who make the Sabbath hideous with revelling brawls and pory with the blood of murdered men. Sobriety is economy. We ask for the city government, and those who control the policing of the city, to look after the drunkards and drunkard makers, and for the sake of heaven to make Sunday respectable and respected in New Orleans.

It is reported of Deacon Dick Smith, the genial editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, that on a gusty day in March he saw his span new white beaver whirled off his head into a dirty gutter before he could rescue his newly purchased tile from dis-

aster. Being himself good man, and not permitted to use bad language, he resorted to a little stratagem, not quite original, but good nevertheless. He called up a newsboy, gave him a quarter, and explained the fix he was in. "Now, my good boy," said he, "that quarter shall be yours if you use the language appropriate to such an occasion." The boy edged off with the money tightly clinched in his hand: "No, you don't, deacon," said he, "I don't take no man's cussin' for less'n a dollar." So he shut round the corner.

The *Picayune* has recently paid its respects to the blackmailing correspondent of the *New York World* in a manner which would probably have induced Deacon Smith to give the boy the full price demanded. We feel that we owe our neighbor as much for his effort. This same correspondent has for a year or two been devoting his energies to the business of misleading all the New York papers who would admit his libels to their columns, with reference to the men and the policy of the Republican party. He probably found it unprofitable, and has branched off into an attack upon the Democracy. The *Picayune* has got him down to a pretty fine point, and we feel that we owe it about a dollar.

The *World*, however, will continue to employ the fellow. He has two qualities which especially address themselves to such a paper. He is entirely slanderous, and he never troubles the truth until he exhausts falsehood. His resources are great and the *World* is satisfied with him. The *Picayune* will have no more success in having him removed than the *REPUBLICAN* has had heretofore, when calling the attention of his employers to his total unfitness for his place. It is not very important, however, since neither the *World* nor its New Orleans correspondent occupy a position of any prominence here or elsewhere.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB, \$30,000 TO LOAN. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. SPRING MEETING, 1875. Second Day—Tuesday, April 13. FIRST RACE—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 \$300, and the third \$100, two-mile heats. Closed with twenty-one nominations. THIRD RACE—One mile, with 100 pounds on each three-year-old, to carry their proper weight; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings. Club purse \$400; first horse \$300, second horse \$75, third horse \$25. FOURTH RACE—Three miles, for all ages. Club purse \$250; first horse \$150, second horse \$50, third horse \$50. FIFTH RACE—Mile heats, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$400, second horse \$100. SIXTH 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, allowed five pounds; for \$500, allowed three pounds; for \$250, twenty pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the amount entered to be sold for to the second horse. Club purse \$400; first horse \$300, second horse \$50, third horse \$50. SEVENTH RACE—One mile and a half, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$400, second horse \$75, third horse \$25. EIGHTH RACE—Mile heats, three best in five, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$350, second horse \$100, third horse \$50. NINTH RACE—Mile heats, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$400, second horse \$75, third horse \$25. Tenth Day—Friday, April 16. FIRST RACE—Handicap Burdle 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, entrance the made Wednesday, April 11, at twelve o'clock. Weights to appear Thursday, April 15, 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 horse \$50. 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 Stake, for three-year-olds; \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$1000 added, second horse to receive \$500 and the third \$100 winner of the Pickwick Stake 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 \$500; first horse \$300, second horse \$75, third horse \$25. THIRD RACE—Four mile heats, for all ages; club purse \$1200; first horse \$100, second horse \$200, third horse \$100. In all club purses entrance free, and in such purses 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 2 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, \$100 for season, \$250 for season. Admission to club stand, \$100. Admission to public stand and field, \$100. 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 Genigny 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. Tickets of admission to the stand can be had at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street, and at the track. Entries for the second day's races will close at the judges' stand Monday afternoon at three o'clock. apr 17 2p G. A. BREAUX, President.

GENERAL BUTLER. The *Times* has always had a round-about way of pandering to the old rebel feeling in our city and State. Its first success was obtained in that way, and it never lets an opportunity pass to tickle our "oldest and best," particularly when it can be done at the expense of men who, like General Butler, took a prominent part in suppressing rebellion. Recently Percy Parker, a nephew of General Butler and son of J. M. G. Parker, was, at the request of Congressman Sheridan, appointed a cadet to West Point. The appointment of young Parker is made the subject of a very ungracious attack, in which the public is led to infer that he is the son of an alien and not a Louisianian, and for that reason is not entitled to the honor of representing Louisiana at West Point.

Now, while we can understand the cause that impels the *Times* to continue its attacks on General Butler, it is not easy to account for its disposition to mislead the public in regard to the son of a prominent citizen; one who has resided here since 1862 with his family, and held during the most of that time responsible public positions. We refer, of course, to Mr. Parker, the postmaster of this city. That gentleman has been a respected resident of our city upward of thirteen years. His son Percy came here with the family when he was but four years old, and as his father has maintained his residence here ever since he certainly can be considered a fair representative of Louisiana at West Point. But because he happens to be a nephew of General Butler, the *Times* thinks it wrong that he should be appointed to a position in which he might grow up to be as true and useful to his country as his uncle. But this kind of reasoning, we opine, will not add to the reputation of that paper in the public estimation.

AN UNLUCKY BOAST. Our neighbor of the *Times* recently boasted that it possessed a gentleman who knew more about Mexico than any other person "in the United States." This occurred to us at the time as being a little hard on the Mexican minister, but we bowed our head to the edict. Recently a lady correspondent, provoked by the misprint "Terrocarill," read the *Times* a small lecture on the importance of correct orthography, by which the *Times* profited so far as to print the word "Terrocarill." It is scarcely necessary to observe that the corrected orthography is little better than the original error. "Terrocarill" is the Spanish word for railroad.

But the *Times* man seems under a still further perplexity. We should infer he explained "Terrocarill" an individual. In explaining the error he says: "Not having the honor of a personal acquaintance with every individual in Mexico and other foreign countries, we are obliged, as a general rule, to accept the orthography of proper names as we find it in the dispatches."

Why, then, does he not give the proper addition, and write of "El Senor Terrocarill?"

NOTICE. ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO THE CHINA PALACE, 123 Canal Street, 129 (OLD BUILDING). We offer our immense stock of CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS at further reduced prices, rather than to take the risk of breaking in removing the goods prior to the twentieth of April. NAVA & OFFNER, No. 123 Canal street.

IMPORTANT. PROPERTY HOLDERS AND TENANTS. The New Orleans Sanitary and Sewerage Company beg leave to inform the citizens of New Orleans that they have perfected all the necessary arrangements, and are now prepared to execute orders for the cleaning and emptying of privies and sinks. The apparatus used is known as the "Globeless" EXHAUSTING APPARATUS, and is the same as that used in New York, Washington, Baltimore and other large cities of the North, consisting of a descending forcing engine, an air tight tank and a pump or siphon, which can be removed without creating any nuisance or offensive odor, and is the ordinary sanitary reform, but is much cheaper than any other system now in use. This system not only insures a valuable sanitary reform, but it is much cheaper than any other system now in use. The company has had regarding the working of the new system at the office of the company, No. 123 Canal street, and all orders sent there or addressed to No. 912, postoffice, will receive prompt attention.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB, \$30,000 TO LOAN. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. SPRING MEETING, 1875. Second Day—Tuesday, April 13. FIRST RACE—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 \$300, and the third \$100, two-mile heats. Closed with twenty-one nominations. THIRD RACE—One mile, with 100 pounds on each three-year-old, to carry their proper weight; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings. Club purse \$400; first horse \$300, second horse \$75, third horse \$25. FOURTH RACE—Three miles, for all ages. Club purse \$250; first horse \$150, second horse \$50, third horse \$50. FIFTH RACE—Mile heats, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$400, second horse \$100. SIXTH 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, allowed five pounds; for \$500, allowed three pounds; for \$250, twenty pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the amount entered to be sold for to the second horse. Club purse \$400; first horse \$300, second horse \$50, third horse \$50. SEVENTH RACE—One mile and a half, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$400, second horse \$75, third horse \$25. EIGHTH RACE—Mile heats, three best in five, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$350, second horse \$100, third horse \$50. NINTH RACE—Mile heats, for all ages. Club purse \$500; first horse \$400, second horse \$75, third horse \$25. Tenth Day—Friday, April 16. FIRST RACE—Handicap Burdle 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, entrance the made Wednesday, April 11, at twelve o'clock. Weights to appear Thursday, April 15, 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 horse \$50. 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 Stake, for three-year-olds; \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$1000 added, second horse to receive \$500 and the third \$100 winner of the Pickwick Stake 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 \$500; first horse \$300, second horse \$75, third horse \$25. THIRD RACE—Four mile heats, for all ages; club purse \$1200; first horse \$100, second horse \$200, third horse \$100. In all club purses entrance free, and in such purses 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 2 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, \$100 for season, \$250 for season. Admission to club stand, \$100. Admission to public stand and field, \$100. 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 Genigny 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. Tickets of admission to the stand can be had at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street, and at the track. Entries for the second day's races will close at the judges' stand Monday afternoon at three o'clock. apr 17 2p G. A. BREAUX, President.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASING RATIONING AND SUPPLY CHANDLERY FOR THE UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE VESSELS. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, April 13, 1875. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSECRETARY, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., for furnishing three flat head loads of RATION (Pittsburgh) to be delivered and stored at such points as may be designated. The price to be paid for each barrel, the amount of barrels to be determined by government boat. All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, an evidence of their ability to execute the contract, the sum of three hundred dollars in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of non-compliance with the terms of the contract. Unsuccessful bidders shall have their deposit returned to them. No bid shall be received unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance, certifying that the bidder has complied with the above conditions. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Rationing and Supply Chandlery for the United States Revenue Marine Vessels." Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings, apr 13

NOTICE. STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, PORTLAND DISTRICT, No. 215 JOHNSON STREET, New Orleans, Louisiana. STATE LICENSES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR. With vouchers or other evidence in support of a license, and parties interested are hereby notified to settle the same at or before noon of the 15th inst. in order to avoid costs. M. H. B. COLLECTOR.

CITY TAXES OF 1875. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, March 13, 1875. THE TAX ROLL FOR 1875, is now ready for delivery at this office. Tax payers will be allowed for prompt payment, a discount of five per cent on the amount due. Three per cent discount on the twenty first day of April, and two per cent on the first of April. The list of delinquents will be published on the 15th inst. ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

SUCCESSION NOTICES. Estate of Darby & Tremoulet. ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS AGAINST the late estate of DARBY & TREMOULET are requested to present them within thirty days, with vouchers or other evidence in support of a claim, to the undersigned, corner Peters and Conti streets, in order that they may be entered on a tabular statement. Successions of Catherine Eugenia Wine and wife of Youngs A. L. and of said Youngs A. L. S. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 27,000—Whereas, Jacob Henry Wendell has petitioned the court for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of the late Catherine Eugenia Wine, wife of Youngs A. L., deceased, and said Youngs A. L., deceased, in and to the effect aforesaid, and inasmuch as the said petition is a petition for the appointment of an administrator, and the said petition should not be granted. By order of the Court, FRANK PACR, JR., Clerk.

SUCCESSION OF GIMANEY C. TIMPE. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 27,000—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of GIMANEY C. TIMPE, deceased, to present their claims within thirty days from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, corner Peters and Conti streets, in order that they may be entered on a tabular statement. Successions of John Edouard White. S. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,000—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of JOHN EDOUARD WHITE, deceased, to present their claims within thirty days from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, corner Peters and Conti streets, in order that they may be entered on a tabular statement. Successions of James C. Timpe. S. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,000—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of JAMES C. TIMPE, deceased, to present their claims within thirty days from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, corner Peters and Conti streets, in order that they may be entered on a tabular statement. By order of the Court, FRANK PACR, JR., Clerk.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JAMES H. BOYD & CO., PARTNERSHIP, is hereby dissolved, established by articles recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Parish of Orleans, on the 13th day of April, 1875. The assets of the firm are now being sold, and the proceeds thereof are being distributed to the creditors of the firm. The undersigned, JAMES H. BOYD, is the sole proprietor of the firm, and is authorized to receive all payments due to the firm, and to distribute the same to the creditors of the firm. JAMES H. BOYD, Sole Proprietor.

EXTRA SESSION. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 21, 1875. Whereas, the existing constitution of the Parish of Orleans, in my judgment, an extraordinary occasion