New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 25, 1876.

Paid at sight—The price of a wink.

Hendricks should speak at poultry shows.

A man can borrow trouble without giving security.

Bad men are liable to be sued and pursued by law.

Ex-change—The fractional currency you had yesterday.

The Spanish note has received an extensive circulation.

Water is taken up to the clouds by the raise of the sun.

Don Carlos is victorious wherever there is a telegraph station.

A Republican is as odious to "our people" as a Union soldier.

Hard times are the times in which to be generous, instead of mean.

Five thousand Indiana school teachers are going to the centennial.

The Marquis of Bute and his wife are spoken of as a pair of Butes.

A cook can scarcely be expected to boil vegetables with a leek in his pot.

Invitations to parties, written on postal cards, are voted as cheap and vulgar.

Leap year papers advise girls not to marry until they can support a husband.

Beware of a cross-eyed barber, who lathers you on one cheek and shaves you on the other.

The Richmond *Whig* says if the Democrats are wise they will let the currency alone.

Thoreau was a humble man, but he said: "Humility, like darkness, reveals heavenly lights."

Jules Verne wrote "Around the World in Eighty Days," and made $50,000 by the round trip.

New York has the largest religious meetings and the least religion of any city in this country.

Brown paper is used extensively for cigar filling. It is not so good as tobacco, but it is much cheaper.

Proposals can now be made by cities wishing the meeting of the National Democratic Convention.

The college graduate who does not know how to make himself useful has not received a good education.

When brass takes the place of gold, a cheeky man will be more admired and respected than a man of merit.

When you see a strange Italian boy breaking windows, you may know that his father, who mends glass, will be along directly.

The parlor organ is superceding the piano in England for home music. It is more like the human voice in tone; it breathes and sings.

A property holder's association to make laws exempting the rich from taxation would meet with general favor among the wealthy classes.

There are four ex-members of Congress employed in the Clerk's office of the national House of Representatives, and some of them are quite competent.

Charles Love recently killed Edward Valentine at Indianapolis, Indiana. It is the first instance on record where Love has sent a Valentine to another world.

Georgia is said to have 350,000 more dogs than voters, and while the dogs are in the majority no laws can be made for the protection of sheep and merely useful animals.

Never mind, before the next centennial year comes round the Beecher case will be settled, and we shall then know that the Plymouth pastor is either guilty or innocent.

Both branches of the Maine Legislature have passed a bill punishing murderers with imprisonment for life instead of hanging. Murderers down there are few in number, and the people wish to keep them as long as possible.

The Buffalo *Express* says: "A special dispatch has it that Tammany is quietly laying pipes to have a solid Hendricks delegation from New York State to the National Democratic Convention. The Erie canal route to Washington is not popular just now."

Emerson says: "The domestic man who loves no music so well as his kitchen clock, and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of." The Ole Bulls and Hans Von Bulows have no charms for him.

The beautiful crayon pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau, as *Sam* and *Dora*, seen in the windows of Holmes' and Eyrich's stores on Canal street, were executed by Hanlon, of Boston, a young artist little known, but one who promises to become famous for accurate and fanciful work in his peculiar line.

An Albany minister said in a recent sermon: "What is the tendency of the present fashion in reference to assisting or retarding the race for salvation? Our beloved sisters are, many of them, so apareled that they can hardly walk, much less run. There seems to be a tremendous pull-back somewhere."

A last ditch Democrat, with very much bile and little sense, is given to speaking of George Washington as a rebel. But, for all that, very many Republicans and Union men regard Washington very highly. He sought to build up and strengthen a republican government of States, instead of destroying a good one already made.

The greatest nuisances in a theatre are the young men who know all about the plays and the actors and are so ill-mannered as to keep up a continual conversation during the performance. They generally go in for nothing, and are so disagreeable as to make an audience wish the manager would knock their dead heads off.

THE LANDLORDS AGAINST THE RAILROAD TAX.

There is still an ancient and "irrepressible conflict." It is the war between landlord and tenant. The REPUBLICAN long since warned the landlords of their want of wisdom and justice in demanding a reduction of taxes upon their houses without reducing in the same proportion the taxes upon the tenant. It was ingenuously argued by Mr. Archibald Mitchell, on behalf of the landlords, that a reduction of the tax upon that brotherhood would be attended with an increase of the tenants' ability to pay from the large capital which the landlord would be encouraged to launch into the mechanic arts. This proposition he has more recently restated thus:

If this lost $70,000,000, consumed *unproductively*, had been employed productively as capital, it is not saying too much that the additional wealth used in business would be now $100,000,000. This capital would have necessarily found its investment in railroads, manufactories, and in stimulating the agricultural industry of the State.

The "unproductive" consumption, we may state, has been the tax paid by the landlord, which has been expended chiefly in labor services and supplies among the citizens of New Orleans.

It would seem, however, that this prospective and problematical increase of wages, though fortified by the authority of Adam Smith, does not satisfy a "bold tenantry, the country's pride," at all. They have reasoned upon the license imposed on them for the privilege of labor; they look with an evil eye upon the lordly butchers who raise the price of Texas grass beef from two to twenty-two cents; upon the gaslight grandees who have made them raise a million to pay for a monopoly they gave away, and also upon the knights of the golden drawing, all of which constitute a tax upon the tenants and consumers of this commercial capital.

Among the numerous European authorities on the nature of capital, rents, wages and labor, we had no reference to a fine old American maxim, all of the good old time. It is that representation must be based upon the number of the people, and not upon the value of the property. It is just here that the European authority cited for the landlords weakens, and the rights of the American tenant come in with great force.

The decline of our commerce, and the consequent want of employment for our people, impressed itself upon some of our mercantile tenantry. They could not bring themselves to pay the landlords two hundred and fifty dollars a month until the arrival of the Democratic shotgun millennium, when no man shall be allowed to live in the city unless he shall be a member in good shooting of a White League club.

Some of these merchant tenants, headed by one of the largest druggists in the South, came to the conclusion that as railroads had diverted trade from our city, railroads might bring it back. So they organized a company for the purpose of connecting with the Texas system, and instead of going to Wall street to sell bonds, they commenced to canvass, and with signal success, the city and country interested. One has but to look at the extended list of subscribers to this stock to see the zeal with which the tenants have taken up the enterprise.

The tenantry have gone a little further. Not finding the landlords, perhaps, as deeply impressed with the importance of this work as could be wished, and aware that very many millions of this real estate was the property of persons living in New York, Paris or elsewhere abroad, the tenants were not altogether content to maintain the gaslight and butchers' meat nobility at home, but must strain their narrow incomes to build a railroad which would enhance the value of real estate. The Democratic House of Representatives has passed an act imposing a tax upon the real estate of the city in aid of the same, subscribed by the tenantry of the city, and thereupon Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of the landlord, domestic and alien, lays down Adam Smith, Ray and Condorcet with a heavy thump, and proceeds to protest against any such act. He proves by these authorities that there is but one thing the matter with New Orleans—it is Kellogg—and considers it extremely absurd to build railroads until this disqualification to progress shall have been removed. As the Shreveport exterminator showed such a state of oppression, theft and arson in our State as to scare away every sane German, so Mr. Mitchell and the *Democrat* present such misgovernment and corruption as to make the most speculative capitalist button his pocket at the approach of President Wheelock or any of his subscription solicitors.

Having assumed that the railroad can not be remunerative because of misgovernment, it is argued that the failure of capitalists to subscribe to its stock is a proof that it will not pay, and from these premises it is inferred that the road will not be of public advantage. The far bolder position is then taken—

That if this road was completed and running into New Orleans, although certain interests would be promoted, no sensible advantage would result to the people in the aggregate.

I know that the advantages claimed for this road are utterly fallacious, and am prepared to prove them so.

I think that the general opinion which seems to prevail that the construction of railroads running into this city would be a panacea for all our ills, is not only a fallacy, but a very dangerous fallacy, because it diverts the public from all investigation as to the true cause—I will not say of our want of prosperity—but of our great and rapidly increasing poverty.

Here we have the assertion that the Texas Pacific railroad will be a failure; that capitalists ought to build it, but that no capitalist will do so, and that Mr. Wheelock had as well disband his stockholders, stop his work and turn over his funds to the campaign fund of the White League. Yet in no event will Mr. Mitchell consent that the sacred wealth of the landlord shall contribute to the railroad fallacy, for he says in conclusion:

But I will oppose, to the end, all and every effort of my friend Mr. Wheelock, and all others, in their efforts to impose a tax to assist in the construction of any railroad whatever.

So, there comes up again that old question whether the people or the property of a State shall enact its laws. If the landlords claim exemption from the common obligation to contribute to the construction of a work as important to the city as the levee itself, it should not surprise them that the tenants exercise the power which the law bestows upon them to compel the landlords to bear their part of the expenses of the government, and contribute also to the progress and prosperity of this city.

THE PREMIUM BOND PLAN AS A FORLORN HOPE.

If we accept the statistics and opinions of the Democratic City Administrators as correct, the financial affairs of the corporation are in a very desperate state. For about fifteen years there has been steady contraction in the receipts and inflation in the expenditures. The people have been told so often that they can not pay the four million of delinquent taxes that they at last begin to believe it, and refuse to pay as a matter of political consistency. The expenses, however, continue to increase from year to year. The city can only turn from one side to the other, like a bedridden man, and find temporary relief at best. The fearful accumulations of debt caused by the suspension of the collection of taxes from 1861 to 1868, and the issue of city notes for all purposes, from the payment of the Mayor's salary down to immoral expenditure of money to aid in the Confederacy, have rolled back the tide of debt and stayed for a time its current. It has latterly acquired strength from additions of more modern and current expenses until it threatens a fresh and irresistible onset which will overwhelm the treasury.

Moreover, the tax resisters have brought the people to believe that their trouble is caused by paying so much every year to support a Republican government. They forget that more than sixty-six per cent of all the taxes paid by the people of the city goes to Democratic officials, and is distributed by them in the way of patronage. This leaves to the other thirty-three and one-third per cent, paid to Republican officials, the distinction of causing the ruin.

But the financial doctors have at last discovered a nostrum that will most certainly restore the emaciated spendthrift to something like a healthy condition. This is the premium bond scheme by which fortune is to determine who are to be paid first and who compelled to wait. The Democratic compounders of the medicine declare it is the only thing which can by any possibility effect a cure. It may therefore be considered the forlorn hope. A bill for the purpose of legalizing the bond lottery has been presented to and passed by the Democratic House and sent to the Republican Senate. The Republicans do not like the bill. It proposes to introduce unusual, if not immoral customs in the city's financial policy; some of its provisions are said to be of very doubtful legality. We are compelled to take this on hearsay, as the bill has not been made public. If it has been printed for the use of the House, we are unable to find it among the charters of bridge and ferry companies which have been printed.

We have no doubt, however, that it is substantially the plan which has been adopted by the city government, and partially acted upon in a drawing held in January. It is, in our opinion, emphatically a Democratic measure, brought forward to relieve a Democratic constituency from the straits in which they have been placed by their "chosen representatives." All the financial, legal and political wisdom of the Democratic party of the city is inadequate to find a way out of the present difficulty, except by means of this tombola. The Democracy, therefore, hold out their hands imploringly to the Republicans and say: Give us a chance to try this last experiment. We believe in it. The property holders—some of them—favor it. The Chamber of Commerce (with a bare quorum of nine members present) indorsed it, and it has passed the Democratic House of Representatives. It being, therefore, in all respects a Democratic conception, rocked in the cradles of so many centres, and soothed with the lullabies of Democratic choristers, proposed to relieve a Democratic community from the blunders, shortcomings, and even defalcations of Democratic officials, we hope the Senate will kindly consent to let them have it. We can not ask a conscientious Republican Senator to surrender his conviction that it is a humbug, nor to give it his vote on any other ground then that it seems to be beseechingly asked for by the people who are the most directly interested. If it prove to be an error, it will be theirs; if it should by the rarest good luck turn out well, then Senators will come in for their share of the credit.

It is generally conceded that the effect of the act, if passed, will be binding only upon those who voluntarily accept its provisions. That those who desire to change their old bonds for new ones and accept a reduced rate of interest, can do so, and those who refuse may stand upon their contract with the city. One benefit to the bondsmen of the Administrators may grow out of the plan. They may be thus relieved of any pecuniary responsibility on account of the shortcomings o those for whom they stand pledged. It will give a sort of quasi legal sanction to proceedings which are a little out of the line of legal duty.

The bill is in a very complicated condition at present. It has been once indefinitely postponed, and yesterday it was recalled and laid upon the table. We suppose, however, there is a way to call it up, if wanted. Perhaps it will require unanimous consent, or at all events, a two-thirds vote. The parliamentary difficulties are not insurmountable, if the majority of the Senators are willing to give the friends of the measure a chance to test it. And unless it really is beyond recall, we hope it will yet be taken up in some shape and passed, with such amendments as may seem to be necessary to cure its more obvious defects.

A PROPOSED NEW CITY CHARTER.

The Senate has just passed a bill which proposes material changes in the form of the city government, giving it a more popular, and, as we hope, a more economical character. The bill which has been presented for that purpose was prepared by a lawyer of mature experience and intimate acquaintance with our local affairs. We learn also that the Property Holders' Union, or at least a portion of the members of that eccentric organization, have examined and approved the principal features of the bill.

The changes proposed in the city government are:

On the first Monday in May, annually, a Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall be elected—one Alderman in each ward. Aldermen shall not be less than twenty-five years of age, two years' residence is required, and they shall be taxpayers not in arrears for taxes, and interested in no contract under the city. A vacancy in the board shall be filled by election in the ward in which it occurs, on ten days' notice given by the Mayor. The board and Mayor, constituting the City Council, shall meet on Monday of each week.

The Council shall pass police ordinances, with fines and penalties in no case to exceed one hundred dollars; shall levy and assess taxes, and possess the same general powers as at present.

At elections, there shall not be less than two polls open in each ward, but in no case in a rum shop or place where liquor is sold. The Mayor shall be elected for two years, and receive a salary of $5000 per annum. He shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and possess the same qualifications required of Aldermen. He shall appoint all other city officers with the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen, and on the same condition may remove or suspend; shall cause laws and ordinances to be enforced, but may remit fines and penalties. In case of vacancy in the office of Mayor, an election shall be held, except less than six months shall expire before the next municipal election, in which case the Common Council shall fill the vacancy.

The bill provides for an Auditor at a salary at $5000; a Treasurer at $4000, with $3000 for expenses and clerk hire; a collector at $5000; an attorney at the same rate, and two Street Commissioners at $2000 each.

Tax bills are to be ready on the first of March in each year, and four months allowed for their payment. If unpaid September 1, they are to be turned over to the city collector, who shall publish the names of the delinquents and record the same in the mortgage office against the property taxed. The recorder will receive a fee of ten cents for erasing the entry. If the taxes remain unpaid after the first of March of the next succeeding year, it will be deemed a confession of judgment, with lien on the property and eight per cent interest until paid. Right of redemption shall cease after two years. No license will be imposed on artisans or mechanics, but such other occupations shall be taxed as the Council shall deem proper. All fines go to the city, and a retention of the same vacates the office of the derelict official. The Attorney shall be the head of the law department of the city; shall have charge of all municipal litigation, and make a semi-annual report of the same to the Council.

The bill fixes the salaries of the criminal sheriff and clerks of the Superior Criminal Court and First District Court at five thousand dollars each, from and after the next general election; and they are required to pay over to the city all sums in excess thereof. The City Council will provide for the maintenance and government of the Parish Prison, Workhouse and House of Refuge. Police magistrates will commit vagrants to the Workhouse. The City Council within six months after their election shall provide an almshouse, to be governed by a board of commissioners, who are to serve without pay, and the expenses of the same shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars a year. All public work, wherever practicable, shall be performed by contract by the lowest bidder.

The bill will be engrossed at once and sent to the House for concurrence.

There are several features in it which commend it to favor. It enlarges the representation, reduces salaries, separates municipal from State elections, and provides for more efficient service at reduced rates in matters of public contracts. As the Democrats have a certain majority in the city, it is not likely in any case to transfer any patronage to our party, nor to take much away from the Democrats. The House may, therefore, embrace this opportunity to bring about a partial revival of the old aldermanic form of city administration for the loss of which there has been so much sighing and grumbling.

DEMOCRATIC IMMUNITY.

The Democratic press keeps special correspondents at Washington who vex the wires with every incident calculated to affect the ensuing election. These correspondents can earn their weekly stipend by a daily paragraph on "Pinch," or a sensational order to General Augur. Correcting a party dispatch counts for so much work, so that they get along very cheerily. A part of the instructions of Wilson and Bijou seems to be to aid in the prosecution of General Grant for his inquiry into the conduct of Babcock. The interest which our virtuous public has taken in the conviction of those wicked defrauders of the government, Joyce, McDonald, McKee and others, is praiseworthy in the most eminent degree. But how are we to account for the fact that exactly the same charges against many of our most prominent citizens attract no attention? Why, when Babcock's telegram in cypher is supposed to conceal some mystery of iniquity, do we find not even the names of men indicted here in print at all? Our Joyces and McDonalds are referred to in the most obscure and paraphrastic manner. The reporters watch with the utmost vigilance every step to be taken by the prosecution, and publish the probable policy with the most minute incidents of probability. Within a few days past the officers charged with the examination into these frauds seem to have so shut down on the reporters that we know as little about one side as is told by the other. Up to the present, were the histories restricted to newspaper authority, it may be difficult to prove that any of our oldest and best citizens were ever suspected or indicted about crooked whisky at all. Should, however, any Republican be at all implicated, his name would be mounted as a permanent heading in the sensational press. We have had a small specimen of this last in the telegraphic enterprise of the New Orleans *Times*. Its Washington correspondent said—

That evidence has been forwarded here sufficient to indict West and Casey for complicity in the whisky ring.

This telegram was published, notwithstanding it was stated in parenthesis—

A *Times* representative called upon Revenue Agent Wheeler last night and learned from him that as far as he knew no information had been given to the grand jury that would in any manner connect either West or Casey with crookedness in whisky.

This led to the charitable suggestion—

It is likely, therefore, that the information given by our Washington correspondent must allude to crooked cotton.

Of course, being Republicans, West and Casey must be found guilty of something.

What will be thought of the journalistic justice which editorially and in the same issue repeats in one column the error just canceled in another. Here it is:

Our Washington telegram of this morning contains intelligence of a startling character. Several Northern papers will to-day publish a statement that Casey and West are implicated in the whisky frauds, and that an effort will be made to have them tried in Tennessee. For several days vague rumors to this effect have been heard upon the streets, but they were of so evanescent a character as to be untraceable to reliable authority.

If the reader will note the last clause of this paragraph he will find that it impairs the "crooked cotton" theory of the parenthesis quoted. "Vague rumors" to the effect that West and Casey had been complicated in "the whisky ring" had been heard for several days upon the streets.

Why, then, suppose that there was a verbal error in the correspondent when this very charge of complicity had been so rumored? Why intimate that it was a mistaken imputation when the particular charge had been rumored here, and the revenue agent had assured the *Times* it was, so far as he knew, without foundation?

It is the offenses of Republicans at home or of Democrats at a distance which the Democratic press delights to publish. The wealth, respectability and power of newspaper patronage protects Democratic offenders at home from any undue publicity and from any editorial censure.

TAXATION FOR DEMOCRACY DON'T HURT.

It is a curious problem which, perhaps, some member of the Property Holders' Association may solve, why when sixty-six per cent of the tax on real estate is imposed for the cost of a Democratic city government, the whole responsibility of ruin should rest upon the Republican State government for collecting thirty-three per cent on the same property?

DIED.

RING—At Sevenoaks, England, January 29, killed by an accident, in his eighty sixth year, WILLIAM RING, grandfather of H. Conquest Clarke, of this city.

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!

OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND

GEORGE GOULET & CO., RHEIMS.

A fresh lot just received and for sale by leading wholesale and retail grocers, restaurants, etc., and by

PAUL GELPI & BROTHER,

Sole agents for the South.

fe24 10t 2p No. 41 Old Levee (or Decatur) street.

"HOLD THE FORT!"

ROOMS AMERICAN UNION CLUB, New Orleans, February 24, 1876.

The regular meeting of the American Union Club will be held on FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth instant, at 7:30 P. M. The executive committee are notified to meet at the club room at seven o'clock sharp, same evening. By order of

T. S. JOHNSON, President.

T. W. RATON, Secretary. fe25 1t 2p

GOVERNOR THOS. A. HENDRICKS

OF

INDIANA,

WILL DELIVER THE

OPENING ADDRESS

AT THE

EXPOSITION.

On Saturday, February 26,

AT

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

fe25 2t

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE,

Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.

Wholesale agent for

The world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos.

The celebrated DUNHAM, the low-priced HALE,

The excellent upright ZIEGLER Pianos.

The largest stock, the best pianos, lowest prices an easiest terms in the South.

Wholesale agent for the unequaled Estey and Mason & Hamlin Organs

None but good, reliable and durable pianos kept, and every instrument fully warranted.

Pianos and organs tuned, repaired, rented or exchanged.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ja23

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE

LORD HIGH CHAMBERLAIN.

RECEPTION OF THE KING.

The loyal subjects of His Blessed Majesty ST. REX, the King of the Carnival, are notified that their beloved sovereign will disembark fom one of his vessels-of-war on MONDAY, February 28, at the foot of Canal street, at twelve o'clock. He will be received with royal honors. After His Majesty and suite are seated in the royal carriages in waiting, Colonel Kentimara will proceed at the head of the royal escort up Canal street on the north side to Rampart, to south side of Canal to Camp, to Julia, to St. Charles, to City Hall, where, as is customary, he will receive the keys of his loyal and beloved capital of New Orleans, and receive the congratulations of his Honor the Mayor and the City Council. From thence his Majesty will proceed at once to his apartments of state in the Hotel "San Carlos," where, after a brief rest, he will receive his Ministers of State and the Dukes of the Realm.

At three o'clock his Majesty will graciously visit the Grand Exposition at the Fair Grounds, where he will spend a few moments in witnessing and inspecting the triumphs of mechanism and art which have been achieved by his true and loyal subjects since his last sojourn in his favorite city.

On account of his Majesty's extreme old age and the impending fatigue of Tuesday, his Majesty will return to his apartments of State and retire at an early hour.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Thus done and given at Carnival Palace, on this the twenty-second day of February, Anno Domini, 1876, and of his Majesty's reign the one thousand and fifth.

BATHURST,
Lord High Chamberlain.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE

KING OF THE CARNIVAL.

EDICT XXXII.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

In honor of his most blessed Majesty's safe return to his royal and beloved Capital, and in appreciation of the true and unswerving allegiance so signally manifested by his royal subjects,

A Grand State Pageant

Is hereby ordered and decreed. Said pageant will consist of five grand divisions, marshaled under chosen subjects of the Crown and commanded by the King in person, assisted by the right honorable, the Earl Marshal of the Empire.

How the Pageant Will Form.

The formation of the Five Grand Divisions is hereby ordered and decreed as follows:

The First Division,

comprising the Earl Marshal and his suit, the First Lord Marshal and his suit, together with the imperial Guard, will form on St. Charles street, the right resting on Canal street.

The Second Division,

comprising the King and his Court, together with the Three Hundred and Eighty-ninth Battalion of the Egyptian Guard, will form on St. Charles street, the right resting on Poydras street.

The Third Division,

Comprising the Court of Cleopatra, will form on St. Charles street, the right resting on Julia street.

The Fourth Division,

Comprising all maskers on foot, and all maskers in carriages. The maskers on foot will form in sections of four on the north side of Canal street, their right resting on Royal street. Maskers in carriages will form on north Canal street, their right resting on the left of the column of the foot maskers and extending toward the river.

The Fifth Division.

Comprising all mounted maskers, all maskers in wagons and carts and vehicles of every description. The maskers on horseback will form on the north side of Canal street, their right resting on Royal street, and extending toward Rampart street. Maskers in wagons and other vehicles will form on the left side of the mounted maskers, their right resting on the latter and extending toward the lake. All carriages, wagons and vans, used for advertising purposes, will form on the south side of Canal street, the right resting on St. Charles street, and the left extending toward Claiborne street.

How the Pageant will Move.

At precisely eleven o'clock a salute of ten guns will be fired at the foot of Canal street by the captain commanding the Royal Artillery, when the Lord Earl Marshal will take up the line of march across Canal and down Royal street. When the left of the First Division shall have entered Royal street, the right of the Second Division will immediately follow, and in the same manner the Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions will fall into the line of march.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mounted Herald.
Platoon of Mounted Police,
Under command of Brigadier General William F. Loan,
Commanding Household Brigade, and charged with the preservation of the peace of the Royal Capital.
Triumphal Car,
Containing the Royal Coat of Arms.
Music.
A detachment of Sir Knights in complete Chain Mail Armor in sections of three.
His Lordship, Warwick, Earl Marshal of the Empire.
Herald—Banner of Earl Marshal—Herald.
Herald—Flag of Earl Marshal—Herald.
Herald—Ensignia of Earl Marshal—Herald.
Three Sir Knights.
First Lord Marshal, with his suite and aids.
Music.
Drum Corps.
The Imperial Army, composed of noble youths of the empire, commanded by Brigadier General J. L. Crossimento.

SECOND DIVISION.

Two Heralds mounted.
Second Lord Marshal, with attendants and aids.
Music.
A detachment of fifteen Sir Knights.
The Lord High Constable of the Realm.
Six Mace Bearers.
Knight—The Standard of King St. Rex—Knight.
The Persian Contingent, consisting of a detachment of the Persian Legion and the Persian Artillery, escorting His Majesty.

St. Rex, the King of the Carnival,

Who, in consequence of the accumulation of several hundred years, is no longer able to ride his ancient palfrey, and will, therefore, appear on a MOVING THRONE, surrounded and attended by his Court.
The Court of King St. Rex.
Foreign Ambassadors.
Prisoners of War.
The Royal Executioner, with Block and Heads.
A detachment of Sir Knights.

THIRD DIVISION.

The Third Lord Marshal with his attendants and aids.

Music.

Anthony and Cleopatra, preceded by Roman chariots containing Centurions.
Christian Knights in Egypt.
Heralds—Heralds.
Christian Knights.
Eight Attendants of the Temple.
The "Beeuf Gras" Offering.
The Holy Arcae.
Isis on her throne.
High Priests attended by six other Priests.
The High Priests of the Temple on Car.
Four Choristers burning insense.
Anthony and Cleopatra on the throne of Egypt.
Egyptian Ladies in Palaquins.
Attendants of Pan, mounted.
Pan and the Satyrs, on car.
Noble Egyptian Lady, in Palanquin.
Cleopatra's Offering.
Centurians in Chariots.
Warriors, mounted.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The Fourth Lord Marshal, with Attendants and Aids.
Music.
All Maskers on Foot and in Carriages.

FIFTH DIVISION.

The Fifth Lord Marshal, with Attendants and Aids.
Music.
All Maskers on Horseback, in Wagons, Carts, and other Vehicles, Vans with Advertisements, Miscellaneous and all Maskers Unattended.
Squadron of Police.

ROUTE OF MARCH.

Down Royal to Esplanade, to Rampart, to South Canal, to Carondelet, to Poydras, to St. Charles, to North Canal, to Camp, then to Calliope, to St. Charles, to First, to Magazine, to Julia, to St. Charles, and the Royal Palace, where his Majesty will graciously review his subjects and dismiss them to their own enjoyment. In the evening his Majesty will give audience at Exposition Palace to such subjects as may be presented for that honor by his excellency the Lord High Chamberlain.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1. All places of business, both public and private, are hereby ordered to be closed, and all traffic suspended throughout the entire city.

2. All houses and galleries along the route of procession are ordered to be decorated or otherwise display some sign of allegiance to the King.

3. Owners and drivers of public and private vehicles are required to keep out of the highways in which the divisions of the Royal Pageant will form and through which it will pass.

4. Owners and masters of vessels and steamboats in port, the proprietors of public buildings, and the consuls of all foreign nations at peace with His Majesty, are directed to display their colors during the entire day.

5. The city authorities are ordered to remove all obstructions from the highways on which the Pageant will form or pass.

6. All malicious mischief upon the part of subjects, such as throwing flour, is interdicted and forbidden under the severest penalty.

7. All indelicate or improper displays will be rigidly excluded from the Pageant, and all improper conduct strictly interdicted under penalty of perpetual exile.

8. No estray maskers will be allowed in any of the streets outside of the line of procession during the period occupied in its movement, and the "Household Brigade" is hereby invested with full authority to arrest all so found and commit them to their respective divisions.

9. Each and every line of the city railroads will run their cars at intervals of fifteen minutes during the entire night, and no car will be allowed to obstruct the line of pageant.

The Royal street cars will cease running between Elysian Fields and Canal street at 10:45 A. M., and start no car car until the extreme left of pageant has cleared Royal street.

10. At 6 P. M. the sunset salute will be fired by his Majesty's Artillery, when all loyal subjects will unmask and disperse, in order to give place to his Majesty's cousin, "Comus," who will visit the city after that time.

And now, enjoining strict obedience on the part of all submissive and beloved subjects, his Majesty's unswerving determination is announced to enforce all and every provision of this edict, in order that his brief reign may leave only smiles and pleasant memories behind. And also, in the fullness of a royal trust and confidence, the interest of his most blessed Majesty's realm, the honor and the glory of his house is intrusted to their loyal keeping.

God Save the King!

Done at Carnival Palace, and with the royal seal hereto attached, this twenty-third of February, in the year of our Lord, 1876, and one thousand and fifth of his majesty's reign.

WARWICK,
Earl Marshal of the Empire.

Attest:
BATHURST,
Lord High Chamberlain. fe24

10,000 SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS,

IN COMPLETE ORDER,

AND SUPERIOR TO ANY GUNS OF THE CLASS

NOW IN MARKET,

Offered VERY LOW to the trade or in quantities

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Lift and Force Pumps, Ale Pumps,

SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE, BRASS AND PLATED COCKS OF ALL PATTERNS.

ALL AT NEW YORK PRICES.

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REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

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J. MANDIN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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EUGENE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE,

A wine long a favorite with connoisseurs and good livers, warranted genuine and of unequaled sparkle and flavor.

Also, Sole Agents for the following wines:

CHATEAU BELLEVUE, of P. Salin Fils.

CHATEAU DE FRANCE, of P. Brugere.

GRAVES D'AMBARES, DUCLOS FRERES, etc.

fe25 10t 2p

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF

B. & W. CRONER,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, SHADES, ETC.,

No. 147 Canal Street.

The time has arrived when, as has been our custom for many years, we extend to our customers and the public extra inducements in the purchase of goods. This is offered for a two-fold object, viz: To avoid a possibility of having to carry over stock, and to afford room for the introduction of more seasonable goods. Flattered by the patronage accorded us during the past year, and believing that our customers will indorse the statement that we offer the BEST GOODS in our several departments that the world produces, we shall, during the next fifteen days, make our closing sales of WINTER DRESS GOODS at prices far under real values, which will prove bargains in the fullest meaning of the word to purchasers.

B. & W. CRONER,

ja30 1m 2p No. 147 Canal street.

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CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

KARNINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.

SEDINE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine.

FLORINE—For female diseases.

Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, they can be had at M. R. MORRISON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets.

ja30 tse1 2p

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IN IMMENSE VARIETY,

From one to eighteen buttons,

Retailed at wholesale prices during the

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF

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Ever displayed in the Southern country.

All are invited to an examination.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STOCK.

CARPETS—In great variety and choicest styles.

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WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
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WALL PAPER, MIRRORS,
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The prices and qualities will sell them.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,

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FINE WINES! FINE WINES!

OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND

CRUSE & FILS FRERES, BORDEAUX.

1000 CASES of the following growths:

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MARGAUX,
CHATEAU BOULIAC,
CHATEAU GISCOURS,
CHATEAU PONTET CANET,
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE,
GRAND VIN CHATEAU MARGAUX,
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LAFITE,
GRAND VIN CHATEAU YQUEM, MONOPOLE,
GRAVES,
SAUTERNES,
HAUT SAUTERNES,
CHATEAU LATOUR BLANCHE.

For sale by PAUL GELPI & BROTHER,

fe24 10t 2p No. 41 Old Levee (or Decatur) street.