

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 3, 1876.

To the serpent we oppose.

Most rebellions are revolting.

The backman's harvest—Mardi Gras.

A door will bolt if it is shut too close.

Biscuit is something that suits to a tea.

We had small fair weather for the Fair.

That small sum of money is likely to keep Lent.

They incinerate that Garibaldi is willing to burn.

The hop crop has been short, and hops are on the rise.

A bungling watchmaker understands how to kill time.

The logic of surgery is seen in the dissecting of subjects.

"Important if true," is a truly safe and important head line.

A sister of James E. Murrell is preparing to appear on the stage.

A man should be faithful to himself and sincere with his friends.

When a platform scale is just right there is no two weights about it.

A finished gentleman is an individual beyond all hope of improving.

The difference between a chestnut horse and a horse chestnut is material.

The Khedive promises to send some centennial mummies to Philadelphia.

Beer, springing, need, acts as a tonic. Many physicians regard it as Teutonic.

At a spelling school in England one hard word after another led to a regular fight.

Louisiana Home Company will give a ball at Grunewald Hall on Saturday evening.

There is nothing very original in a money market report. It is too full of quotations.

Pigeon shooting in the South is considered among the higher branches of agriculture.

An English judge says the legal theory that husband and wife are one is a figure of speech.

The death of a rich uncle, by lightning, should never be called a stroke of good fortune.

An English reviewer says that theories are the refuge of a genius deficient in spontaneous power.

To Mrs. General P. H. Sheridan has been born a daughter, and the General wasn't "Twenty miles away."

The resolution to impeach Judge Hawkins was called up in the Senate last night and promptly defeated.

Kate Stanton is enthusiastic over "Miss Ransom's Thomas." It is a picture of the hero of Chickamauga.

Scholars of the Old World who complain that Americans do things too hastily, should look at the Washington monument.

Twenty thousand handsome Chinese tea canisters will be given away free this week at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street.

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Lamb's gambol on the green, consequently the professional gamblers are allowed to ply their vocations at agricultural expositions.

The blasphemous challenge made by Beecher has not yet been accepted, but he finds earthly beings ready to say aught against him.

Buy one dollar's worth of tea this week at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street, and you will receive a handsome Chinese tea canister free of charge.

Senator Thurman has devised a plan for uniting the Democratic party on himself and the financial question. He would repeal the resumption act.

A Pennsylvania paper says: "Looming creek was frozen over yesterday morning." Now look out for a looming in that direction until a warmer place freezes over.

The chances for Mardi Gras to come on the twenty-ninth of February are as good as the prospects for combination in a policy lottery. It will not so come out again until 1944.

A young man said there was only one thing to prevent him from getting all the money he wanted from his father, and that was the secret of the combination lock on the old man's safe.

Sussex Cox recently went to a theatre in Washington to learn something fancy from the comedians. He sat in a conspicuous place, and the "Box, and Cox" were the observed of all observers.

The Supreme Court of Texas has decided that contracts made payable in Confederate money are valid. This will make many Confederates invalid if they can not find the Confederate money.

An exchange says: "Miss May Nunez, of Daly's traveling company, is a niece of General Loring, an American officer in the Egyptian army." This fact alone does not make an actress of the lady, and the management should not try to be Loring her before the public.

"Is there no city ordnance against these mountings? Is there nobody to stop them?" The speaker was a philanthropist and a stranger, and he leaned against a post to steady himself while reading a paper. The bootblack said: "What's the matter wid y' now?" "Head or what? Woman gin' ter hail. Han' some dress hooked in back, an' skirts gored. Where's 'nother city'll let Texas steers run 'n streets, an' jeopardize public? It's all owing to the Radical city administration, backed by feddle baynins, 'n' rips' or rights people an' grudin' 'em down."

The speaker in his enthusiasm had got out of the range of his post, and the bootblack had another job in getting him on his feet again.

THE COMPROMISE OF MARDI GRAS.

Sheridan once said, "When they do agree upon the stage, the unanimity is remarkable." Who has not been struck with the truth of the remark? The heavy father has been disinheriting his son, the villain had secured the hand of the heiress, the hero had been kidnapped or despoiled and wounded. Then there comes explanation and recantation, then the true lovers are betrothed, then the right heirs come in possession of their proper names and lawful property, then the valets and soubrettes are assured of settlements and made to marry. The benedictions of parents and clergy descend upon the happy and harmonious scene, the curtain falls, and Sheridan's observation is verified.

An act of our political drama has ended. Democracy, in the peaked hat and banded legs of Fra Diavolo, has assumed the leading role. It has so terrified the pacific interest of capital and work that they absconded and hid themselves. It has blackened and begrimed every name that was not Democratic, and so made it a shame and a stench not to belong to the virtuous political allies of Tweed. It has threatened the violence of blood by the thousand; it has bullied and defamed the business interest, who refused to abide by its order. It has commanded the Legislature to accuse every Republican executive incumbent and expectant and every Republican judge out of office, and proclaim the Democrats so established by coup d'etat and pronouncement; and was directed to take command of the military forces of the State, to appoint Democratic generals and judges, and so inaugurate a Democratic administration by force. This was entirely too steep for any man who had anything at stake beyond a riding horse and a revolver. The want of familiarity with the usages of a people who go to market every day, and who must have something to go to market with every day, was fatal to the tribe of Coushatta. Had this coup d'etat or pronouncement been planned to come off in the summer months, when we have little other use for our streets, they might have been employed for barricades or butcheries. In the midst of Mardi Gras, with the city filled with paying strangers, who would fly like pigeons at the crack of the first revolutionary firearm, who waxes their plate glass windows smashed, or customers driven from their counters, or children taken from their schools, or rooms vacated without notice? Coushatta has failed from the want of a sufficient familiarity with the laws which govern the social and business interests of a great commercial city. Mardi Gras, the great compromiser and composer of strife, has sent Coushatta back swearing to his cane-brake and chapparel. Let the colored citizens look out for his return. For this revolutionary programme, worthy the sierras of Spain or of Mexico, alarmed the public. The larriat by which Coushatta has been dragging the conservative people and press broke, and these interests stand free and indignant. We were satisfied that when Coushatta discarded the despised metaphysics of 1789, and substituted the force tactics of September, 1874, it had undertaken too much. It had attempted to introduce among a civilized and business community practices which have been repressed among the lawless borderers of every modern government.

The political Comanche rode bravely into the grand plaza of the Crescent City, and struck his war spear against the statue of that great champion of peace and commerce, Henry Clay, of Kentucky. The Comanche inspired neither terror nor conciliation. He was ignominiously driven out, and fled to his lastness, and the land is at peace. Now occurs that happy unity which Sheridan has denounced. The revolutionary House will not rush wildly abroad, crying, "Impeach! Impeach!" The Senate will neither shelter itself behind the fortifications of thick doors and embattled peers, nor will it trust the abettis of charges dismissed before they came within gunshot, but all will join, as in the general conflicts of the open bouffe, in a general legislative can-can, in which each house will set to the other with the wildest demonstration of competitive affection. We have had the most cordial co-operation of both houses in the enactment of some laws which are indispensable, and each will strive to repel the charge of having been the impediment to measures of reform in which the whole country is interested. Many thanks to Rex and Mardi Gras for their timely intervention.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S VENDETTA.

The voluntary abandonment of impeachment by the House may be taken as complete proof of Governor Kellogg's innocence of any offense which even his most unscrupulous enemies could use as a ground for his prosecution. His whole official conduct has been carefully scanned, and every little circumstance rigidly scrutinized in the vain hope of finding something sufficiently flagitious to furnish an excuse for his removal from a much coveted place. The Democratic members have, we may suppose, been actually misled by two or three hired newspaper men and disappointed ward politicians into the error of believing that he would shrink away from the examination and basely give up his rights, his office and his friends, rather than incur the risk of a conviction or stand a trial, which they were assured would result in the most damaging disclosures. But after cogitating on the matter for sixty days, and bringing to light every little circumstance, the committee gave to the world a statement containing fifteen articles, in which not one single actual offense is included. We know that the Governor has never been afraid of exact justice. He has never withheld from the public any act he has committed; on the contrary, he has freely communicated his whole policy to the press and to all and singular those who have approached him, without conceal-

ment or evasion.

When, therefore, the able detectives and lawyers, to whom has been committed the business of working up the case against the Governor, published to the world the fifteen trivial charges which have been published, and were coldly met with the inquiry, "Is that all?" they thought best to let the matter drop, and remit further prosecution of an entirely innocent man "to the people." There are content the case shall abide. The people are more likely to call to account those Representatives who have employed their position as public servants to pursue a political opponent without reason, and upon bare accusation alone, without the forms of trial, or even preliminary examination, arbitrarily suspend from office the Governor, who owes his place to a majority of more than ten thousand of the voters of the State. Falling in their efforts to suspend, and knowing the Senate would be just, they finally, nearly at the last moment, became alarmed for their own reputation and safety, and ceased the pursuit. The few hours subsequently devoted to the interests of the State, after having spent the greater part of the allotted sixty days in the interests of their party, will, it is hoped be counted sufficient to condone in some sort their numerous and flagrant offenses.

With all fears for future annoyance at last removed, and his authority fully recognized by every interest in the country, the Governor can now turn his undivided attention to the good and welfare of the people he has served so well, and for whom he has suffered so much contumely and insult. We trust his official troubles are brought to a definitive result. He has defeated his enemies, deserved well of, and been well served by his friends, and is entitled to the respect and reward due to patience, good judgment and a fearless perseverance in the right.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Elsewhere in this number of the REPUBLICAN will be found a special message, dated yesterday and addressed to the President and members of the Senate by William P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana. It is an explanation, but not an apology. It is a frank and manly document, so clear in answer to all charges made against him by the House committee, that all who have read what are called the "fourteen articles of impeachment" submitted to the House on Monday, can themselves mentally try the case, if not satisfied with the noble and prompt vindication by the Senate sitting as a court. Let the charges and the answers be read without bias, and the Governor need have no fear for the popular verdict. He will triumph because his cause is just, and because the movement against him has been unjust. It may be said the Executive was acquitted by the Senate without a trial; it is known that the House committee gave him no hearing. The action of that committee must be regarded as a persecution rather than an investigation. The hastily prepared accusations were the result of such action. In the same line of action the Democratic House adopted the charges. Although delayed to the end of the session for a purpose, the plan to work the Governor's suspension from office has happily failed, and the people are the judges of the rights and wrongs maintained or perpetrated.

The message is extraordinary because no Governor of a State has ever been so maliciously persecuted by a minority from his induction in office to the present time, and no officer has ever been more promptly or completely vindicated of frivolous charges—frivolous as they appear, though made with grave intent—than has Governor Kellogg. The movement to impeach was promptly rebuked by the entire Democratic press of the North as a violation of the Wheeler adjustment; but the Governor does not stand behind that compromise for a shield from the injustice attempted against him. He answers every accusation, one and severally, from that of appointing a Republican supervisor of registration for the parish of Washington down to that of calling an extra session of the Senate. He is charged with unlawfully attempting to interfere with the official duties of Judge Brughn, and the judge retorts that he was charged with ordering the payment of authorized expenses from funds appropriated for other purposes, and the Auditor refutes that. And so on through the frivolous category of accusations, he answers to the Senate as he would have answered if brought before a Court of Impeachment, evading nothing. Now, instead of war we have peace. The Democrats of the House by their action have lost much valuable time to the State, they have put themselves on record as a party playing for power and not working for good, as again attempting to revolutionize the State government; but they have not shown the Governor to be other than an officer faithfully and conscientiously discharging the sacred duties of his office, and honest public opinion will vindicate him as completely as the verdict of the Senate.

MR. TYLER RELUCTS AND TAKES LEAVE.

Three months with the Last Ditch Democracy has satisfied Mr. Robert Tyler that his health requires he should withdraw from the editorial chair of the Democrat. He has been nominally sole editor of that organ for a little more than two months of that time, and senior for the remainder. He has taken his leave of his readers in an address which savors of despondency. We extract a few sentences from the opening remarks: "It is a matter of sincere regret with me that the impaired condition of my health and other circumstances over which I have no control compel me, in this interesting and important crisis in the politics of the State, to resign the editorship of the Democrat."

We add our regrets for the impaired condition of health, but reserve any opinion about the other circumstances over which Mr. Tyler has no control. They may be purely personal or pecuni-

ary, and in no manner of any concern to us, or they may be political, but of such a nature that he does not wish to disclose them.

Mr. Tyler leaves us to infer that he has not succeeded in his mission; that there is something left undone which in his opinion ought to have been done, and which it was his special duty to accomplish. "Nevertheless, he trusts the people of Louisiana will understand that the circumstances leave him no option." It will be seen there are two words for the uncontrollable circumstances, and only one for bad health. We may hope, therefore, that the latter has had the least to do with forcing the editor to retire.

We have thought from a very early period in the history of the Democrat that its senior editor was very much over-weighted. No mortal man can successfully carry such a load and keep pace with the fast couriers which have been brought on the journalistic turf, and permitted to run under the lightest of jockeys and no sand bags. Our interest in the paper from which he retires will cease from this moment, as we have been too familiar with the hackneyed ideas of Louisiana Bourbon Democracy to find any amusement either in reading them or exposing their many absurdities.

THE CASE OF POLICE COMMISSIONER LECLERE.

A glance at the revised edition of impeachment articles prepared by the House of Representatives shows that one of the specifications against the Governor is founded upon the unjust and arbitrary removal of Hon. E. V. Leclere as a member of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and the appointment of Mr. E. V. Ryan in his place. Perhaps a careful examination of the facts would convince the impeachers that they had no case. It is true that Mr. Leclere was legally appointed on the board to fill a vacancy then existing and waiting to be filled (see article sixty-one, constitution); and that he was confirmed by the Senate, and was, of course, entitled to hold the office during the remainder of the term of office of the Governor (see section 2238, Revised Statutes); that while he was in the enjoyment of his office and in the exercise of its functions, Mr. Ryan presented a commission as commissioner of police vice E. V. Leclere. Ryan, then, by the connivance of the Police Board, usurped and occupied Mr. Leclere's office. Governor Kellogg never removed Mr. Leclere. He did commit the indiscretion of giving a party an appointment to an office which was not vacant, and then the other members of the Police Board, in their superlative wisdom, created the vacancy in order that this party could fill it. It is the law in Louisiana that the appointment to fill a vacancy does not operate a removal of the previous incumbent; no removal can so be made; (17 An., 156). The appointment and commissioning by the Governor of a party to an office which has been legally filled, without the vacancy being first declared according to law, is an absolute nullity; (21 An., 490). Governor Kellogg never removed Mr. Leclere, never attempted to remove him; had not the power to remove him, except by due process of law, and Mr. Ryan's commission did not pretend that Mr. Leclere was removed. Governor Kellogg, in obedience to the generous promptings of his heart, has occasionally committed errors of judgment. He doubtless did so in this case. He appointed a man to fill a vacancy that did not exist, thus issuing a commission which was, on its face, a nullity, leaving him to fight it out with another named in the commission for the office. The Police Board, willfully or in ignorance, decided a matter that belonged to the courts.

The Board of Health grappled with a somewhat similar case about a year ago. Senator Kelly, of this city, impetuously demanded an appointment as member of the Board of Health. The Governor yielded to the demand, and gave the Senator the commission. The Senator lost no time in presenting his commission to the board, but that body, composed of discreet and intelligent gentlemen, decided that, as there was no vacancy in the board, Mr. Kelly's commission could not be recognized. Now, had the Board, of Health done, as the Police Board did—had one of its members been displaced and Mr. Kelly seated—would that act of the board justify a Democratic Legislature in impeaching the Governor?

The impeachment of Andrew Johnson was the most important case of the kind ever tried in this country. That it was conducted in strict accordance with previous precedents can not be doubted, particularly when we consider that in a case involving so much of the partisan feeling no objection was made to the form of the proceeding—Democrat.

These precedents, and the Andrew Johnson case itself, show that the House elects, not the Speaker appoints, a board of managers for conducting the case at the bar of the Senate. Thanks for the suggestion, Mr. Democrat.

HIGH LIFE SPARKLING COGNAC!

Its basis is old, fine champagne cognac, of delicious flavor and limpid sparkle—the real after dinner liquor of "gourmets." TWENTY-FIVE CASES, quarts, pints and half pints, extracted by steam distillation. PAUL GELPI & BROTHER, Sole agents for the South, No. 41 Old Lane (or Decatur) street.

SOUTHERN STATES

AGRICULTURAL

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Friday, March 3, 1876.

Admission.....Ten Cents.

Tickets for sale by the teachers of the various schools on the same day.

The phrases of the various asylums will be admitted free. mh3 2p

ADOLPH MARÉ—GUSTAVE MARÉ—L. N. GAIN.

MARKS BROTHERS & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WINES, LIQUORS,

FANCY GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.,

Up Stairs.

Have received by late arrivals from Bordeaux, Marseilles and other foreign ports.

Far Sale, at the Lowest Market Prices.

In bond or out of bond, the following:

- 200 cases SARDINES in oil.
200 boxes ABSTYHE, R. Pernod.
200 boxes VINGOAR, J. Cessat.
100 barrels VINGOAR, J. Cessat.
120 boxes VINGOAR, J. Cessat.
320 eighth cases COGNAC, O. Dupuis & Co., Martell & Co., J. Robin & Co., Gaudier & Co.
150 boxes COGNAC, O. Dupuis & Co., Gaudier & Co., J. Hennessey & Co., J. Robin & Co.
100 baskets CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche and Noire, T. Reederer & Co.
100 cases CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche, J. Mumm & Co.
200 boxes KIRSCH, Dubled Pere & Fils.
40 boxes PFFERMIT.
300 boxes VERMICELLI.
250 boxes MACARONI.
500 boxes VERMUTH, Nolly Pratt & Co.
300 boxes VERMUTH, Mecklenburg.
100 cases SAUSAGES, De Lyon.
400 baskets SWEET OIL, pints and quarts, J. Flagnol.
500 baskets SWEET OIL, pints and quarts, Poesel Fils.
200 cases SWEET OLD SALADE, Poesel Fils.
60 cases BURGUNDY PORT.
50 barrels MALAGA WINE.
60 cases empty WINE BOTTLES.
60 packages STRAW HILLS, for bottling.
240 cases RED WINE, St. Emilion.
240 cases RED WINE, Margaux Medoc.
200 half cases WHITE WINE, Graves.
100 cases FRUITS IN JUICE AND BRANDY, assorted.
120 boxes assorted CAPERS.
100 boxes OLIVES.
50 boxes BONKLES ANCHOVINES.
40 boxes MUSTARD.
50,000 assorted CORES.
50,000 CAPS FOR BOTTLES.
300 cases PRUNES in jars, assorted sizes.
500 cases CLARET, Grand Vin Medoc.
500 cases CLARET, Domaine de Fon.
500 cases CLARET, St. Emilion.
100 boxes WHITE WINE, Graves.
15 cases DRIED PEAS.
20 cases ITALIAN WINES from the Venetian Lagrima Christi, Palermo (red and white), Capri (red and white), Malvasia, Greco, Moscato, Marsala.
150 boxes ITALIAN MACARONI, Cherry Jules.
300 cases assorted FROED LIQUORS, of E. Lafaurie Fils, containing of CURACAO, MARASQUINO, CACAO VANILLE, POUSSIE CAPE, CHARTREUSE, etc.
250 boxes COGNAC, Jules Bellot & Co.
100 boxes COGNAC, Cloche, 183, Jules Bellot & Co.
30 boxes COGNAC, in flasks, Jules Bellot & Co.
300 boxes COGNAC, Black Horse, Jules Bellot & Co.
50 eighth cases COGNAC, Black Horse, 1793, Jules Bellot & Co.
Sole agents for Louisiana, Texas and Mexico.

Have on hand and continually receiving by all arrivals from Europe, a large and well assorted reasonable stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

Suitable for the trade of the city and country.

Also have on hand a large, full and well selected stock of all kinds of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS

in bond, suitable for the Mexican and West Indian markets.

Which we will sell at low prices and suitable terms.

MARKS BROTHERS & CO.

No. 41 Magazine Street, Up Stairs. mh3 2p

THIRTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF FORMING.

The Fire Department of New Orleans, with those invited to assist in the celebration of the Thirty-ninth Anniversary, will assemble on

Saturday, March 4, 1876.

In the following order:

Volunteer Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1. St. Bernard Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1. Pelican Steam Engine Company No. 1 of Algiers. Brooklyn Steam Engine Company No. 2 of Algiers. Washington Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 of Algiers. Franchin Steam Engine Company No. 1 of New Orleans. Milneburg Engine Company No. 1 of New Orleans. Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of New Orleans.

The above companies will constitute the First Division, which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on Camp street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer M. RAY.

Mississippi Steam Fire Company No. 2. Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company No. 2. American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. Columbia Steam Engine Company No. 5. Louisiana Home Steam Engine Company No. 7. Mechanic's Steam Engine Company No. 6. Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 3.

The above companies will constitute the Second Division, which will form on the south side of Canal street, head resting on Camp street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer FRANK HERRON.

Phoenix Steam Fire Company No. 3. Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 3. Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 4. Orleans Steam Engine Company No. 10. Perseverance Steam Engine Company No. 11. Chalmette Steam Engine Company No. 12. Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 14.

The above companies will constitute the Third Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Chartres street, extending east, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer F. SCHIBERET.

Ladoux Steam Engine Company No. 16. Washington Steam Engine Company No. 20. Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. Orleans Steam Engine Company No. 10. Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 12. Chalmette Steam Engine Company No. 13. Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 14.

The above companies will constitute the Fourth Division, which will form on the north side of Canal street, head resting on Chartres street, extending west, under the supervision of Assistant Engineer FRANK HERRON.

Phoenix Steam Fire Company No. 3. Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 3. Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 4. Orleans Steam Engine Company No. 10. Perseverance Steam Engine Company No. 11. Chalmette Steam Engine Company No. 12. Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 14.

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