New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 4, 1876.

Let no guilty man resign.

Liquor for a spree—Tantrum.

With printers, composition is the life of trade.

Florida has more strawberries than cream.

When hotels burn the clerks generally escape.

The little affair of the elm tree in Boston has blown over.

The musicians will be well paid for their blowing to-day.

Nellie Grant Sartorises will come home for the centennial.

Cream color will be the ruling shade in coming fashions.

A good editor is a writer by rights, and a righter of wrongs.

The manufacture of counterfeit nickels is increasing in New York.

The old fashioned minuet is coming in vogue at dancing parties.

It is known in Pennsylvania that a rolling mill gathers no moss.

Alfonso thinks the war is over in Spain. It has been over there a long time.

Florida is first in peas and first in the pockets of traveling countrymen.

The health of Garibaldi has been failing since the failure of the Tiber scheme.

The tour of Edwin Booth through the South has been a continual triumph.

Servants' clubs are known in the basement society of the best English families.

The Independent Silver Cornet Band of Baton Rouge will appear in the procession to-day.

The House of Representatives knows how to take a joke, and Cox was taken for Speaker.

Walt Whitman receives more sympathy than money. He can not live on "Leaves of Grass."

Talmage is satisfied that men do not swear when they are alone. They swear when he comes.

There is something that hurts when you love some one and see her mending clothes for another man.

A marble bust of E. L. Davenport, as *Brutus*, is to be placed in the lobby of Booth's Theatre.

Now, that he is caught, Winslow sees the error of his way. He wishes he had taken a different direction.

A man should hold his advisory councils before he gets into a scrape. Beecher could have saved a world of trouble.

The Rothschilds advanced to the Khedive of Egypt, on behalf of the English government, the trifle of $70,000,000.

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

Young ladies wish to be cream-ated and strawberried with their sweethearts and brothers in the land of their fathers.

It is said St. Louis scorns to be called a Southern city. She is the great capital of the West. And right there Chicago speaks up.

Speculation has so infused every tender sentiment that the latest skim-milk song is called, "Keep a Little Corner in your Heart for Me."

It is said Charles A. Dana is negotiating for Jay Gould's interest in the New York *Tribune*. Then will set the *Sun* behind the tall tower.

Members of the Young Men's Association will give a concert at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening for the benefit of Miss Josephine Norrington.

Marks Kaiser, after making an excellent reputation for himself as a violinist at the Titiens and Arabella Goddard concerts, is on his way home to this city.

The *Courier-Journal* says that all the world knows Kentucky women have the smallest and prettiest feet that ever bent down a harebell without crushing it.

There are none so blind as those who will not see. In New Orleans it is possible for a man to be shot in a crowd in broad daylight, with no one to see the shooter.

Striped stockings have never become fashionable to any great extent in New Orleans. They thrive best in cities where there is snow and sloppy crossings.

The *Graphic* says: "A thoughtful and patriotic Boston paper proposes that Jeff Davis be hung at the centennial exhibition in honor of the death of Benedict Arnold."

Mrs. Balfe made De Muska pay twenty-one guineas for singing a song from the "Bohemian Girl" in Australia without permission. This must have made De Vivo's "Heart Bowed Down with a Weight of Woe."

A charitable lady in London has contributed £1000 toward a noiseless pavement in front of Middlesex Hospital. A section of the Nicholson pavement on our St. Charles street would suit the hospital. Carriages can not be driven over it, and therefore it is noiseless, as well as useless.

The New York *Times* says: "An additional issue of currency would be a deliberate and wanton violation of the plighted faith of the nation, would tarnish its honor and credit abroad, and, so far from restoring prosperity, would destroy confidence and spread alarm among all prudent and thoughtful men."

The London *World*, in a biographical sketch of George Eliot, says: "So thoroughly does she think out her books, even to the structure of her sentences, before she commences to write them, that, unlike Dickens, though like Thackeray, her manuscript displays scarcely an erasure or blot. Both of these characteristics are nothing more than we might expect to find in a writer to whom authorship is charged with the same responsibilities as existence."

THE BELKNAP EXPOSURE.

The nation will be shocked with the exposure of this extraordinary crime. A member of the executive Cabinet makes a deliberate and lucrative sale of the patronage committed to him by a confiding executive. An officer of high reputation in the army forfeits the respect of his comrades and the confidence of his country, by a flagrant betrayal of his trust.

We take no responsibility to the Republican party for the fact that this appointment has been from a member of the party.

The Republican party having established its principles, has been charged by the people with giving those principles legislative and executive effect. They have had the power to appoint something like one hundred thousand officers for that purpose. We suppose the most reckless partisans would not assert that the majority of the American people are corrupt. Nor could it be assumed that among a hundred thousand men who had sought office by the means usual with all parties, there are not very many capable of fraud.

Why, then, should the Republican party be reproached because it had suffered from the imposition common to all business interests, as well as to all political parties? The Republican party rejoices whenever any dishonest official is detected, because it gives the party a timely notice of a dangerous responsibility. It would be absurd to reproach a directory with the frauds of their cashier, because the loss and mortification falls upon the directory. Should, however, either a political party or a business house conceal a fraud, or shield a defaulter, public sentiment would justly brand such authorities as accomplices after the fact.

The next political campaign will be conducted on the issue of personal character. Either party which permits to be imposed upon it a nominee with a bad personal record will find the people lukewarm in support of the ticket. We are prepared, we are pleased to see every exposure which convinces the Republican party that any of its candidates are unfit to run the heats. We prefer to draw, pay forfeit, or not enter a horse in the race, to having our entry beaten, losing our money on his defeat and sharing in his disgrace.

It is not the Republicans who are mortified at the exposure of Belknap. They are gratified, as one would be who should receive information of an unseaworthy ship or an incompetent captain before the passenger committed his fortune to the voyage. Our indignation is exclusively due to those infamous and selfish men who would conceal their villainy, impose themselves upon the party, and then having accumulated gains for themselves leave their party to bear the loss and shame of their personal rogueries. Such exposures as this of Belknap will teach our people the importance of watchfulness in the selection of candidates. Let them not attempt to carry a knave so loaded with stolen gold as to sink the party to which he clings for succor and for safety. Better say with St. Paul, "Thy money perish with thee." We look, therefore, to the President's uncompromising order, to "let no guilty man escape," and extend as far as our humble ability will enable us to carry it out to the letter.

We have great confidence in the national spirit of inquiry and prosecution. It began with the Credit Mobilier. The Democracy seized on the complication of such Republicans as Ames and such Democrats as Brooks, and put in a claim that the government should be committed to their hands as the political Puritans of the period. Just about the same time the millionaire robberies of the Democratic thief of the century, Tweed, were exposed through the investigations of the New York *Times* and other Republican journals. Connelly, Genet and half a dozen other thieves of the Tweed ring fled the country, and the great Democratic centennial thief was clad in striped apparel and committed to a State prison. Democracy was then compelled to admit that crime was not restricted by politics any more than by religion, and that Democrat and Republican, Catholic and Protestant, were alike subject to be tempted and to fall.

This national determination to reform and punish comes to us honestly. We have inherited it from the only nation which ever did punish and reform its political rogues according to the power of law. Mother England has suffered as much from public corruption as any nation ever did. From Bacon to Warren Hastings the public officers have committed public frauds. She had impeached those in office. She had expelled representatives in Parliament. She had pulled down the peers from their high places and thrust them into prison. She had confiscated the estates and canceled the titles to honor of thieves in high stations. As a result she has achieved what the American nation will achieve through the same inexorable action—an honest, competent and responsible civil service. We refer the historical reader simply to a single case. It was at the explosion of the South Sea bubble. The losses of the English people almost equaled the value of the English lands. The government ordered an inquiry into "the guilt and infamy of the transaction." Prominent members of the House of Lords were taken into custody, four members of Parliament were expelled the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord of the Treasury—the highest officer of the crown—resigned his place, and all directors in the fraudulent company were dismissed from any places they held under government. It seemed from this investigation that the practice of putting dead head stock where it could do most good did not originate here. "Speculative stock" of two million five hundred thousand dollars had been so placed as "to facilitate the passing of the bill," and fell into the hands of noblemen and ladies, members of the royal administration and members of Parliament.

We rejoice in any investigation which shows the nation determined not to permit public robbery; to "let no guilty man escape," and to show that while it will ever maintain the principles of the Republican party, it demands that none but honest Republicans shall be intrusted with their administration.

THE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

A number of gentlemen having the material prosperity of the South at heart, and appreciating the hindrance which rumors of lawlessness gave to immigration, conceived the idea of bringing about a conference of the Governors, or their representatives, of the Southern and Western States, in which were open fields and cheap lands for new settlers. It was through the suggestion of Governor Garland, of Arkansas, and the efforts and cooperation of our Chamber of Commerce, that such a convention met in this city on Wednesday last, and continued two days in session. There were present accredited delegates from fourteen States: Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin.

It was in the mind of those who originated the call for this conference, that the convention was to be free from politics, sectarianism, private land schemes, or the corporate interests of any particular body of men or estates. Great benefits were expected to come from such a meeting, and as a permanent committee for future action has been appointed, much good may yet result from the convention. The work left for the committee to do, is to set forth in proper form the advantages each State possesses for settlers, the whole to form a general history of the resources of the South. The plan of the convention was a good one, though it was not strictly adhered to. As a side issue, a resolution complimentary to Captain Eads was adopted, making it the sense of the convention that "the country is now assured of his ultimate and complete success" in making a deep channel to the sea by the jetty sys-system at the mouth of the Mississippi river. There is no one who does not hope for the best results of the work undertaken by Captain Eads, yet the agricultural developments of the Southern States do not depend on that particular outlet to the sea. Immigrants can come by other routes, and even now the facilities for export and for carriage of products to other States are equal to the demand of shippers. The accumulations of grain, cotton and sugar make a power like the force of the mighty river, and they will find an outlet by the channels of commerce.

Another feature in the convention was the indorsement, by resolution, of the "International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society," recognizing it as a "valuable factor" in aid of foreign immigration and international trade. The Mississippi Valley Society is a chartered company having European and American departments, and in its general plan is not unlike the great English and American Co-operative Society published in the air and given to the Grangers by Dr. T. D. Worrall. The American department of the Mississippi Valley Society is domiciled in New Orleans, and Jefferson Davis is president. The charter and regulations of the society had been printed and distributed to the members of the convention, and by invitation Mr. Davis adressed the meeting. He also opposed a resolution intended to show the need of a general levee system and to secure national aid. Another gentleman spoke on the resources of Southern States, and read statistics from a forthcoming work.

So far as Louisiana and Mississippi are concerned, the convention adjourned leaving in doubt the manner in which new settlers will be treated in this and that State. Immigration invites itself to the best places. In the case of our own State, when lawlessness in the country parishes has been subdued, when men wishing to make homes are met with words of welcome, instead of shotguns and the masked riders of midnight, immigrants will find a way here without jetty passes or the particular society presided over by Jefferson Davis.

Another year and the convention will meet in Arkansas. By that time the executive committee may have matured some general plan of operations, and by confining the discussion to delegates, ignoring all special schemes and ax-grinders, adopt some line of action to establish emigrant depots, secure homes, guarantee protection to laborers in all places, and promote the general interests of the entire South.

THE DUMB-FOUNDERED DEMOCRACY.

This is a vulgar but expressive Saxonism. It means to strike dumb, to confuse. The expression "founder," whether applied to a ship or a horse, implies its disability and lameness. Every rough rider who bestrides anything but a mule or a mustang, knows that if a horse is ridden very hard and heated, the sudden drinking of cold water will produce chest founder, which will come on so suddenly that the horse after a little can not go at all. The effect of dumb-founder is to confuse and paralyze the speech, and to render an orator so stricken as useless as a riding horse under similar circumstances.

The Democracy of Louisiana is dumb-foundered. It has received commands from the national Democracy to cease its guerrilla war against the Union, suspend the slaughter of negroes and the expulsion of American and German Republicans, desist from annoying Congress with petitions for levee money, and railroads which conflict with the interests of New York and Cincinnati; in fact, to shut their mouths and remain profoundly silent during the ensuing centennial campaign.

We would like to know what is to become of this baffled oratory? Shall the shotgun hang idly in the rack, and the bowie rest ignobly in its sheath? Are organs to be denied the manna of a campaign fund and forbidden to record a street fight or a political assassination? Such seems the terms of the decree. The only line of political argument proper for Southern Democracy seems that indicated by Hon. Mr. Lamar, in which he rebukes Hon. Mr. Tucker for having denied the sovereignty of his nation, and in which he also paid an incidental tribute to the virtues of Charles Sumner. Now, if a Democratic orator will confine himself within this narrow, and, as it may seem to some, ignominious limit, he may address the people of Louisiana, or may, under such restrictions be sent North as a regenerate specimen of sincere subjugation. This invasion of the freedom of speech will not, we apprehend, be tolerated. We can not conceive "the last of the Barons" refraining from an assault upon the violence to magna charta, of a tax upon real estate. Democratic editors and orators who insist that the State government shall be "cleaned out," may be called to order on the ground that they violate the commands of the national Democracy. How the dumb-foundered Democracy will contain themselves if required neither to counsel nor perpetrate violence for four or five months we can not imagine. It may take at least that period to reach the Coushatta cavalry, and even then, like Nelson, they will continue to fight, and swear they did not see the signal to stop firing.

We will so far co-operate in the interests of order as to publish promptly any violation of the national Democratic order.

DOWNFALL OF COUSHATTA.

The signal failure of the impeachers to organize a revolution, depose the Governor and install Speaker Estilette, should be accepted as a warning to the Coushatta element of the Democratic party that they have lost their controlling influence. There can be no doubt that a small element in the party were eager to promote such a political upheaval as would give them the State government during the fall campaign, and overthrow the Republican party by a display of armed force. Thanks to the Conservatives, of whom very many come from the Red river valley, their revolutionary schemes have been thwarted, and the most dangerous, cruel and obnoxious faction which ever afflicted Louisiana by its presence, lies prostrate and powerless for present mischief.

We are also greatly indebted to the wisdom and firmness of Republican Senators and Representatives for this complete overthrow of violent men. Every member of the Senate has stood bravely at his post throughout all the stormy days of the session while Matthews, Demas, Ray, Hahn, Guichard and our other able members of the House have nobly sustained their part in the very stronghold of the enemy. Henceforth, we hope, the great mass of the people of both parties and both races will meet each other as fellow-citizens of the same State ought, and permit no mischief-making meddlers to come between them. With the defeat of the violent partisan, the ambitious schemer, the loud-mouthed demagogue, there is a hope that the well disposed, law abiding citizens may come to an amicable understanding with each other.

On Wednesday morning the organ of the impeachers presented the following ultimatum to all and singular whom it might concern:

Let the House of Representatives ignore this spurious so called law. Let it present to the Senate its impeachment of Kellogg, of Antoine and Anderson, and let Mr. Estilette take charge of the executive office. Let the House also impeach Ludeling, Taliaferro, Howell and Hawkins. Impeachment will suspend them. Let Mr. Estilette then call the General Assembly in extra session, if he sees fit, and appoint judges ad interim in place of those who may be impeached.

If the Speaker, acting as Governor by the authority of the House of Representatives, will act boldly, promptly, fearlessly, the people of Louisiana, who are not now subjugated and never will consent to be subjugated, will enforce his authority.

If the House will see that the impeachment is made effective, by declaring Mr. Estilette Acting Governor, the people will enforce Mr. Estilette's authority. As Governor he will command the militia. He can suspend such Generals as Campbell, and find Generals who *will* command and *lead* his militia, should resistance be offered by the conspirators to the enforcement of the law. Will the House act?

Nothing but united, determined, resolute, unyielding, aggressive action on the part of the House of Representatives can save the people of Louisiana.

Here is a bold plan of revolution mapped out in the most imperious language. The leading members of the House saw the pace they were to be led, and resolutely refused Thursday to budge an inch further. On motion of Mr. Wiltz, chairman of the impeachment committee, the House voted to abandon the whole proceedings, and immediately addressed itself to the business of legislation. All the mandates in the ultimatum of the organ are thus spurned and disregarded. Nobody has been impeached. Mr. Estilette was not called upon to take charge of the executive office, nor see how far the people would back up the insolent menace. The whole scheme has fallen flat to the ground, simply because the House would not act—would not adopt the suggested "united, resolute, unyielding, aggressive action," and the ultimatum falls a flat brutum fulmen. Verily, the sceptre has fallen from the Bourbon, and his voice is no longer potent.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

We suppose it can not be disputed that we have a revolutionary sentiment among us which deems that any objectionable measure should be redressed by popular violence. We have seen this sentiment represented by a demand that all intervening incumbents having been accused out of the way, the Speaker of the House should be proclaimed Governor, the judiciary reorganized, the military force intrusted to other commanders, and the whole *coup d'etat* confirmed by "the people." This last phrase being understood to imply armed clubs, as in Paris.

The American influence in this city interposed the first check to this programme. It was seen that it would affect the business activities and investments; that it would invoke federal interposition and, with possible incidents of blood and fire, would leave the city distacrted, exhausted and in even a worse situation than before. The American press, representing the business patronage of the city, disapproved this violent action. In the meantime, an appeal had been made to the American Democrats at Washington, and they deprecated further revolution as useless and injurious to the Democratic party. A special dispatch was addressed by a Conservative journal to General R. L. Gibson, one of our Representatives in Congress. His reply was—

Military interference would result. May Heaven give our people light to see their way.

The invocation to Heaven means that these violent men, who think that New Orleans is but a somewhat larger Coushatta, would be better off if they knew how much the American sentiment is opposed to barricades and riots. It was upon such promises and political pretexts that this revolutionary purpose to overthrow the State government by proclamation has been snubbed and peremptorily put down.

One of the revolutionary journals is constrained to say, that the House has not maintained itself:

They have actually backed out of the position they have assumed, and permitted Kellogg hirelings and a band of negroes to bully them out of the performance of their duties. *Ten thousand men* would have supported it (the House) in the constitutional discharge of its duties, but it faltered, turned back, and grasped the first excuse to retire from the fight."

So there were ten thousand men ready to have sustained the *coup d'etat*.

L'Abeille, which has also advocated the *coup d'etat*, says that the House adopted—

The unexpected resolution to cease the war declared against the de facto Governor, etc.

This determination has "surprised, not to say afflicted and discouraged the people." Be this as it may, the American influence at home and abroad has been so brought to bear against these radical and revolutionary tactics so that they have been abandoned, and the leaders left in what is to them, the mortifying and humiliating position of having atttempted to plunge the State in civil war and having been arrested and put under guard by their own more considerate friends. We may hope that this is the end of this factious and foreign spirit and the beginning of a respect for the business interests and social reputation of our State and city, which will render political contests more decorous, property and persons more safe, and our State and city a more attractive location for capital and strangers.

LEFT OVER.

The *Democrat* of yesterday publishes an argument against the legality of the Legislature which adopted the compromise, and so seated and compensated Speaker Estilette, Mr. Kidd and others. Treating the law regulating the executive succession "as a dead letter," it is added:

Our Representatives are sworn to support the constitution and the laws. *If they impeach the conspirators Speaker Estilette, by the law, becomes the Governor of the State.* When the House impeaches Kellogg, Antoine and Anderson *let it declare Mr. Estilette acting Governor and elect a Speaker pro tem.* If it will do so, and Mr. Estilette will assume the executive functions by calling the General Assembly in extra session, the House, as well as the Senate (which Kellogg has already called), the House will respect the call, and *the people will enforce* the authority of the House and of Governor Estilette.

Upon a newspaper decree, one law among many others is declared null for want of authority in the Legislatures which enacted that and other laws accepted and not objected to. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate are denounced as "conspirators," and one house of the Legislature exhorted to declare its Speaker Governor, while "the people"—elsewhere described as ten thousand men—will enforce the new and revolutionary government.

As the Legislature would have closed its session before this order went into publication, we may suppose that it was presented as an additional reason why—

The House having failed in its high duties, the question of the redemption of Louisiana is now remitted to the people.

MR. GIBSON'S TELEGRAM.

Congressman Gibson regrets that the Democratic party are not averse to another revolution, whereupon the organ of violence ridicules him as "a sickly granny;" as a man of "muddled intellect," who "has not the resolution to give his constituency a bold, manly opinion," and who is especially wanting, as a representative of his constituents, for "the Louisiana's Congressman's pious appeal to God." As we understand it, this member was asked: "What is opinion of friends in Congress? Should impeachment be pushed to conflict?"

In reply he advised, on consultation with Democratic friends, against an overthrow of the State government by force of arms. He seems to have satisfied himself that the federal government would put down the insurrection, and that the Democratic party would neither object nor interfere, and for this sensible advice he is ridiculed as wanting in resolution, as being a "sickly granny," and as making himself ridiculous by his party.

Such is the compensation which men conscripted into the service of party may expect so soon as they falter a moment in obedience to those who assume to rule the party.

WHY NOT IMPEACH?

That platonic process of ratiocination which, assuming its premises to be admitted, jumps to the conclusion which may be at the moment most attractive, is displayed in the following charges against the Republican Senate. The *Coup d'Etat* says we have the statement so straight that we are forced to believe it, that the argument which consolidated the Republican Senate was the judicious distribution of $15,000 among them. Upon this editorial conviction it is assumed—

Thus have the people of Louisiana been again sold like swine to a ring of plunderers, and we presume we are to stand it like little men.

Upon this specimen of grasshopper logic the public is asked to condemn the character of the Senate. The charge also includes another curious specimen of reasoning. The Republican Senators are charged with having declared "a malefactor innocent before they knew of what he was to be charged." Well, if they did not know a person guilty before they knew with what he was to be charged, how was he known to be "a malefactor" before his trial?

"HOLD THE FORT."

A meeting of the executive committee of the American Union Club will be held at the club room on SATURDAY EVENING, the fourth instant, at half-past seven o'clock. A full attendance is desired. By order of

T. S. JOHNSON, President.

T. W. EATON, Secretary. mb4 1t 2p

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION, State of Louisiana. New Orleans, March 3, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of this board will be held on MONDAY, March 6, at 10 A. M., in the Governor's private office. Interested parties are invited to be present.

By order of the Board.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary Board of Liquidation.

mb4 2t

HIGH LIFE SPARKLING COGNAC!

CREMANT IMPERIAL.

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, exnected by steamship Hanover, for sale by

PAUL GELPI & BROTHER, Sole agents for the South, fe24 10t 2p No. 41 Old Levee (or Decatur) street.

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.

STRANGERS,

ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO DIRECT YOU TO

Nos. 110 and 112 Camp street.

Bargains in Books,

Bargains in Stationery,

Bargains in Chromos.

The largest stock and finest assortment of MISCELLANEOUS, POETICAL, THEOLOGICAL and STANDARD BOOKS in the Southwest, which we desire to close out in the next thirty days. Also, a complete and varied stock of BIBLES for family, pulpit and pocket use. HYMN BOOKS of all denominations. PRAYER-BOOKS and DEVOTIONAL READING.

In STATIONERY you can save money by purchasing at HEADQUARTERS, and find in addition to all the regular lines of staple goods used in business and families a very fine line of PAPETRIES and INITIAL PAPERS in prices ranging from twenty cents to $1 50 per box, all of the latest style.

Desiring to dispose of our stock of CHROMOS to make room for other goods, we offer them at less than cost, and ask a call from parties desiring these articles that they may judge for themselves.

In addition to above articles you will find almost anything desired in the Book and Stationery line at lowest market prices.

Dealers will do well to call and examine before purchasing their supplies and compare prices with bills bought elsewhere.

Merchants, look at your stationery bills and price our goods. IT WILL PAY YOU.

Nos. 110 and 112 Camp street Is the place, and

fe26 2p ROBERT J. HARP, Agent.

THE HOME PROOFS

In favor of the New Louisiana Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Laryngitis, Hooping Cough, Blood spitting, Difficult Breathing, Wasting Away, Scrofula, Incipient Consumption, etc., are such as any sworn jury would be compelled to receive. Product of the swamps of Louisiana, and discovered by the Southern Indians. Contains no poison, and is delicious. Nearly eleven pages of names of home references—and piles of letters—at the depot, No. 106 Camp street, New Orleans, and daily increasing. It is a great constitutional remedy, and permeates every drop of blood in the system, expelling all foul humors, and imparting to it the glow and vigor of health. Been shipped to all the Southern States, and must ere long supersede everything else of the kind, for there is nothing equal to it. Eradicates consumptive virus, in children of scrofulous parents, and is the best Soothing Sirup in the world. A reward of $1000 is offered for the detection in it of laudanum, arsenic, or any other virulent poison. There is little doubt that the timely and universal use of this remarkable remedy would, in a generation, do no little toward sweeping from the world that scourge of modern civilization, Pulmonary Consumption.

Life tonic, a part of this Remedy, is effective for fever and ague, swamp fever, poor appetite, diarrhea, dyspepsia, female irregularities, etc.

Sold by druggists and country merchants. Depot No. 106 Camp street, New Orleans; $1 per bottle, $9 per dozen. Liberal discount to the trade.

The more thoroughly this Remedy becomes known the more popular it grows. fe24 1m 2p

DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS.

CREAM BAKING POWDER,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

AMERICAN PERFUMES,

COLOGNES, BAY RUM, ETC.

WILLIAM H. SHEPARD,

General Southern Agent,

No. 56 Customhouse street.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

For sale by Wholesale Grocers and Druggists of New Orleans at Manufacturer's prices. ja18 3m 2p

CARNIVAL FOR PURCHASERS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STOCK.

CARPETS—In great variety and choicest styles.

OILCLOTHS—The best goods at the lowest prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS—A full stock of all descriptions.

WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, MATTING, WALL PAPER, MIRRORS, CHROMOS, FRAMES, etc.

The prices and qualities will sell them.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, fe14 1m 2p No. 99 Camp street.

WHEELER & WILSON.

NEW Sewing NO. 8 Machine.

MARVELOUS MECHANISM.

INGENIOUS INVENTION!!!

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION.

A skillful and practical scientific accomplishment of the most wonderful combination of all GOOD QUALITIES of a Sewing Machine, and fully acknowledged to be a perfectly successful mechanical achievement of practical simplicity.

Has no superfluous COGS or CAUSES to get out of order. RUNS FASTER, LIGHTER, more easy and QUIET than any other machine in the world.

Rapidly sews a strong seam over ALL KINDS of goods, from FINEST CAMBRIC up to HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH and LEATHER without stopping the Machine.

Uses a STRONG STRAIGHT NEEDLE.

Can be seen at the Fair Grounds or at our office,

No. 149 Canal street, New Orleans.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

mh2 3t M. A. PECK, General Agent.

THIRTY-NINTH

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

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 Co. No. 1 of New Orleans.
St. Bernard Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1.
Pelican Steam Engine Company No. 1 of Algiers.
Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2 of Algiers.
Washington Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 of Algiers.
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 Company No. 3.
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Columbia Steam Engine Company No. 5.
Louisiana Hose Steam Engine Company.
Mechanics' Steam Engine Company No. 6.
Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7.

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.

Phœnix Steam Fire Company No. 8.
Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Creole Steam Engine Company No. 9.
Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 10.
Irad Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12.
Perseverance Steam Engine Company No. 13.
Philadelphia 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. SCHIEBERT.

Jackson Steam Engine Company No. 18.
Washington Steam Engine Company No. 20.
Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Orleans Steam Engine Company No. 21.
Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22.
Chalmette Steam Engine Company No. 23.
Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 24.

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 F. SCHNEIDER.

ROUTE.

The procession will form in line at the position indicated at 11 A. M. precisely. The head of the procession will move up Camp to Prytania, up Prytania to First, up First to Magazine down Magazine to Race or Robin, up Race or Robin to Annunciation, down Annunciation to Calliope, down Calliope, to Magazine, down Magazine to Julia, down Julia to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Canal, across Canal to Chartres, down Chartres to Esplanade, to Levee, down Levee to Mandeville, up Mandeville to Casacalvo, up Casacalvo to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Royal, up Royal to Canal, where the procession will be dismissed.

The Chief Engineer and assistants will be stationed at the Fountain, corner of Camp and Canal streets. As the companies arrive upon the ground they will promptly report, through their Marshals, to the Assistant Engineers, who will indicate their position. As soon as the Assistant Engineers have formed their respective divisions, they will report to the Chief Engineer, which being done, the Chief and assistants will report in a body to the Grand Marshal.

The formation being complete, the Chief Engineer will direct twelve taps to be struck upon all the bells connected with the fire alarm telegraph, as a signal that the procession has moved.

The Marshals and Foremen of the various companies are notified to be punctually on the ground, as the procession will positively move at eleven o'clock.

Whenever a break occurs in the procession the Marshal of the company at the point where the break has taken place will at once communicate the fact to the Marshal preceding him, who in like manner will pass on the intelligence to the Grand Marshal. As soon as the line is again closed the fact will be at once dispatched in the same manner to the head of the procession.

The Aids to the Grand Marshal will report to him promptly at 10 A. M., at the corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets.

In the event that the weather prevents the procession from taking place, it will be indicated by fifteen taps on the fire alarm bells, repeated three times. The procession will then stand postponed.

Whenever the procession is halted along the line of march, the companies are requested to avoid the railroad track as much as possible, so as not to interrupt the running of the cars.

PROGRAMME.

First Division.

I. N. MARKS.....Grand Marshal

AIDS.

WILLIAM H. MANNING.....Vice President
C. C. FLANAGAN.....Secretary
W. J. URKVALLISK.....Treasurer
JOSEPH P. HORNOR.....Ex-Vice President
GEORGE H. BRAUGHN.....Ex-Vice President
JOHN M. CAFFREY.....Ex-Vice President
LOUIS A. WILTZ.....Ex-Vice President
ALFRED BELANGER.....Ex-Chief Engineer
PHIL McCABE.....Ex-Chief Engineer
PETER FALSACHER.....Volunteer No. 1
.....St. Bernard No. 1
GUS BOULIGNY.....Mississippi No 2
L. WEISSENBACH.....Vigilant No. 3
J. W. DONNELLAN.....Columbia No. 5
A. S. BADGER.....Mechanics' No. 6
CHARLES DE LASSUS.....Eagle No. 7
J. V. GUILLOTTE.....Phœnix No. 8
LOUIS NICK.....Creole No. 9
ANTHONY SAMCOLA.....Louisiana No. 10
JAMES J. SULLIVAN.....Irad Ferry No. 12
D. OWENS.....Perseverance No. 13
C. J. MILTIMORE.....Philadelphia No. 14
GEORGE LAWRENCE.....Jackson No. 18
THOMAS GREEN.....Washington No. 20
V. SHEUIR.....Orleans No. 21
DR. R. J. MAINEGRA.....Jefferson No. 22
LAMBERT FRANTZ.....Exempt Society No. 23
JAMES A. CARDEMAS.....Chalmette No. 23
F. GRAIN.....Crescent No. 24
ALF. H ISAACSON.....Louisiana Hose
JOHN P CASEY.....Lafayette H and L. No. 1
WILLIAM F. BULGER.....American H. and L. No. 2
A. LYNCH.....Hope H. and L. No. 3
P. A. McINTYRE.....Pelican H. and L. No. 4
CHARLES EVERSHADE.....Milneburg No. 1
Volunteer Steam Fire Company No. 1.
St. Bernard Steam Engine Fire Company No. 1.
Pelican Steam Engine Company No. 1, of Algiers.
Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2, of Algiers.
Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Algiers.
Milneburg Engine Company No. 1.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

Second Division.

CHIEF ENGINEER AND ASSISTANTS.

THOMAS O'CONNOR.....Chief Engineer
FRANK HERRON.....Senior Assistant Engineer
M. RAY.....Assistant Engineer
F. SCHIEBERT.....Assistant Engineer
F. SCHNEIDER.....Assistant Engineer
Mississippi Steam Engine Fire Company No. 2.
Vigilant Steam Engine Company No. 3.
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Columbia Steam Engine Company No. 5.
Louisiana Hose Steam Engine Company.
Mechanics' Steam Engine Company No. 6.
Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7.

Third Division.

Phœnix Steam Engine Company No. 8.
Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Creole Steam Engine Company No. 9.
Louisiana Steam Engine Company No. 10.
Irad Ferry Steam Engine Company No. 12.
Perseverance Steam Engine Company No. 13.
Philadelphia Steam Engine Company No. 14.

Fourth Division.

Jackson Steam Engine Company No. 18.
Washington Steam Engine Company No. 20.
Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Orleans Steam Engine Company No. 21.
Jefferson Steam Engine Company No. 22.
Chalmette Steam Engine Company No. 23.
Crescent Steam Engine Company No. 24.

I. N. MARKS, Grand Marshal.

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