

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Parade Yesterday. Every year the Americans who claim Ireland for their native country...

The historical doubts of the date of his birth are trivial. They may interest the scholar or please the sceptic...

Suppose St. Patrick was a Gael, and with no Irish blood. Suppose the tale of his pastorate was a fiction. The greatest, so far as individuality is concerned...

From the earliest days they have helped to make this country. True it is, not a war in modern times has occurred without its regiments of Irish on both sides.

Among their privileges, when the welfare of no public interest intervenes, is the right of parade. In no other country but the United States could those who might be classed as merely denizens be allowed to display themselves before the rest of the public in holiday attire to honor an idea or a principle foreign to its government.

The procession was a fine one, although the day has called out more display in former years. A peculiarity, unknown hitherto, was the appearance of military companies with arms, as if of the State militia, but they were not under statute organization.

The procession was conducted by George McCloskey, Esq., as grand marshal, with the following aide: William Conway, Branch No. 1; James Connors, Branch No. 2; John Power, Branch No. 3; H. M. O'Meally, Branch No. 4; Thomas Gaffney, Branch No. 5; T. J. R. Flynn, Branch No. 6; Edward Sweeney, Branch No. 7; J. J. Fitzpatrick, Branch No. 8; James Walpole, Division No. 2; Thomas H. McLehon, Division No. 3.

After the staff, the Mitchell Rifles came, with a beautiful uniform of bright green, trimmed with yellow; fifty men turning out. The officers are: M. Cooney, captain; J. N. Healey, first lieutenant; M. Griffin, second lieutenant; B. Levinis, third lieutenant; Thomas McDonough, first sergeant; J. F. Flynn, second sergeant; John Green, third sergeant; Ed. Quin, fourth sergeant; J. Russell, fifth sergeant; E. Mullen, color sergeant; Hugh Ryan, regimental sergeant. This organization was the guest of the Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association.

The branches of the organization followed with the officers as given below. Branch No. 1.—President, Hugh Flynn; vice president, F. J. Donagan; recording secretary, A. G. Taffey; financial secretary, J. N. Healey; treasurer, William Conway; grand marshal, Patrick Bacon and Walsh McGarrah; sergeant-at-arms, M. O'Sullivan; and about 200 men.

Branch No. 2.—The names of the officers are as follows: President, E. C. Davery; vice president, Edward Kennedy; treasurer, Mike Carroll; secretary, J. J. Flatley; assistant secretary, P. M. Garvey; marshal, William Johnson; aids, William Cullinan and P. Conroy; and about seventy-five men.

Branch No. 3.—Phil McCabe, president; W. Myhan, vice president; E. L. Byrne, recording secretary; John T. Sullivan, treasurer; John Kennard, marshal; H. McManus and P. J. O'Meally, aids.

Branch No. 4.—President, J. B. Cunningham; vice president, E. Duffy; president, E. McCoo, recording secretary; H. M. O'Meally, treasurer; John Brennan, marshal, and J. Latsee, color bearer.

Branch No. 5.—At the head marched the officers of the branch, who are named as follows: President, M. B. Pondagast; vice president, Martin Devanney; recording secretary, J. H. Healy; financial secretary, H. D. Brennan; treasurer, M. E. Gillen; marshal, D. Donegan; aids, M. J. Sheehan, Frank Carroll, Thomas Crosby, L. Morris.

Branch No. 6.—At the head marched the officers of the branch, who are named as follows: President, M. B. Pondagast; vice president, Martin Devanney; recording secretary, J. H. Healy; financial secretary, H. D. Brennan; treasurer, M. E. Gillen; marshal, D. Donegan; aids, M. J. Sheehan, Frank Carroll, Thomas Crosby, L. Morris.

Branch No. 7.—President, T. M. Kavanagh; vice president, John Donohoe; president, Peter Keenan; secretary, Thomas Gray; assistant secretary, W. J. Kelly; treasurer, Andrew Kinnella; marshal, and Patrick Keane and Miss Hanney, aids.

Medical Department of the University of Louisiana.

The commencement exercises of this institution took place yesterday in Grand-stand Hall, in the presence of an intelligent and large audience, the majority being ladies. On the stage were seated many well known citizens, who took a deep interest in the proceedings, and ladies and gentlemen in attendance listened attentively to all that was uttered.

Division No. 3 had over fifty men. Its officers are T. J. Gleason, president; Pat Murphy, vice president; J. O. Connor, secretary; Pat Troner, assistant secretary; Dennis Brady, treasurer; T. H. Roane, marshal; T. McInnis, assistant marshal.

Division No. 4 had about fifty men, from Algiers. The officers are: John McCann, president; William Jones, vice president; M. J. Barrett, secretary; M. Rooney, treasurer; P. McCloskey, marshal, and William Mehan, aid.

In addition to the officers above named, very many reverend fathers of the church were seated in carriages, at least two accompanying each order and division. Among them were Rev. Fathers Kinsey, Madine, Abbott, Brady, Bellanger, Finn, Kennedy, Smith, and others.

Previous to the parade the Mitchell Guards visited Algiers, where an elegant flag was presented to the company by Miss Forrester, in behalf of the ladies of that suburb, in a neat address, which was gallantly responded to by Captain M. Cooney.

The procession moved along the following route: Down Chartres to Esplanade, to Levee, to Mandoville, to Royal, to Canal, to Daphne, south side Canal, to Camp, to Julia, to Carondelet, to Felicite, to Frynias, to First, to Magazine, to Josephine, to Constance, to St. Andrew, to Magazine, to Race, to Annunciation, to Callopie, to Camp, to Julia, to St. Charles, to Canal.

The principal organization was of course conceded to be the "Parent Stem," Branch No. 1, formed in 1829, under the incorporation of the society. Of this Marshal Barton was commander, and when the day's march was over the "stem" was led to the Court Exchange, and a bowl of punch branched off. On the mirrors was one of the prettiest pieces of "soap" work to be found in town, which was, "Our motto, 'Benevolence,' Branch No. 1; 'Caud Millio, Fautit.'" This was done by Mr. M. T. Nobles, who adds this and other compliments to his usefulness as one of the best telegraph operators in New Orleans.

It was well into the evening before the procession disbanded, when the various organizations stopped to serenade their friends of the press. A dinner and a ball at night closed a day long to be remembered by participants and spectators.

Miss May Howard played Camille at the Varieties Theatre last night in the Dumas play of that name. The play does not properly come under the head of amusements, for it is an unhealthy, consumptive and tear-stricken drama from the French; it appeals to morbid tastes, and has had its day; but it gives scope to the actress who plays the heroine, and to the leading man who gets Armand. To please a moralizing old grand father, an abandoned woman rejects her lover and undertakes the business of dying from consumption. This is "Camille."

Miss Howard has evidently studied the manners of the French aristocracy, and acts the part with skill and ability. Mr. Frank Mordant acted the part of Armand better than it has ever been in this city, and his English speaking style is very correct, and he deserved the liberal applause he received. The same play will be repeated at the matinee to-day, and in the evening "East Yule" will be produced.

The St. Charles Theatre was well filled last night with friends attending the benefit of Miss Mary Anderson. This young lady will appear at the matinee to-day as Juliet, and in the evening will act Esmeralda. Grandstand Hall was well filled last night with an audience which highly enjoyed the Old Yule concert, given for the benefit of the Canal Street Presbyterian Church.

The Tom Thumb party will give their last matinee at Odd Fellows' Hall to-day.

Steam Cars on Canal Street. A great deal of misapprehension has arisen in regard to the dummy engines intended to be run on the dummy road to the lake end. The company do not intend to use these engines except to test the road and the Half Way House. They will be so constructed that they will closely resemble some of the cars now used by the company, and will not interfere at all with any of the present uses of this delightful drive.

In opening up this new outlet for our people who wish to enjoy a pleasant ride and the invigorating breezes of the lake shore, the company have made an improvement which must be of great benefit to our city, and will be particularly grateful to that class, which it is to be regretted is a large one, of our people who can not take any other than cheap and limited excursions for health and pleasure. In their efforts the company deserve every encouragement, and the minds of the people should at once be disabused of any prejudice against the dummy engines, which have proved so useful wherever tried.

"A Jolly Cruise." In another column will be found a card signed by a number of the gentlemen alluded to by the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican in his staff purporting to come from Captain Hopkins, of the Crole. The signers deny the truth of every statement made in the yarn. But the utter falsehood of the story about the soundings taken was found yesterday by a visit to the Engineer department in this city, where the identical charts used on the expedition were found, and these charts were compared with the other charts used by the United States coast survey of the same date, and found correct. A reference to an old survey made by the British navy in 1803 shows almost the same depth of water found seventy years later by the "Jubberly crew" of the Crole.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS AT AUCTION. Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell, at twelve o'clock M. to-day, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, improved real estate in the First, Second and Fourth Districts, and city railroad stock, for account of the executors of Stephen Lyon, Xavier Simons and Mrs. Laura L. Hyams. See the advertisements.

Graduates in Medicine.

William C. Ayres, of Louisiana. George C. Bannister, of Mississippi. Frederick E. Bernard, of Louisiana. William B. Blacklock, of Mississippi. Robert F. Brooks, of Louisiana. Robert C. Calvert, of Louisiana. Thomas A. Carter, of Louisiana. Matthew A. Ceell, of Virginia. Fernand De Ronda, of Louisiana. Jean L. Desruis, of Louisiana. Emanuel D. Drexler, of Louisiana. John V. Everett, of Texas. Charles Faget, of Louisiana. Alexander Fairly, of Louisiana. James W. Frazier, of Mississippi. Otto Forchhammer, of Louisiana. James E. Gardner, of Virginia. Luther A. Gizzard, of Texas. Warren Perrell, of Louisiana. William B. Root, of Mississippi. Charles C. Hawkins, of Louisiana. Charles S. Hudson, of Mississippi. Charles H. Jones, of Mississippi. William G. Kuger, of Kentucky. Cassimir L. Ladrum, of Florida. Joseph A. Laroche, of Louisiana. Marz Levy, of Louisiana. Tobie T. Longford, of Louisiana. James W. Macarty, of Mississippi. James C. Moore, of Texas. Joseph W. Mair, of Kentucky. Samuel H. Robbins, of Mississippi. William W. Root, of Mississippi. Frank M. Sexton, of Mississippi. John A. Shurley, of Texas. Alexander D. Sloan, of Louisiana. James K. P. Smith, of Louisiana. E. Edwards Vaughan, of Louisiana. Henry A. Vezie, of Louisiana. Daniel C. Warren, of Mississippi. Joseph H. Wagoner, of Mississippi. John W. Williamson, of Texas. John A. Wisinger, of Alabama. George A. Wise, of Louisiana. John A. Youngkin, of Texas.

John Claverton, of Texas. Henry Greff, of Louisiana. George H. J. Hart, of Louisiana. Edward W. Jones, of Louisiana. John Brumby, of Louisiana. Louis R. Beard, of Louisiana. A few of the graduates were absent, having gone to their homes. These present were intelligent in looks and manners, and appeared quite self-possessed. Professor Richardson made it a point to mention the six who had been accepted as masters in pharmacy, after which the graduating class, standing, responded to their names. Hon. Randall Hunt, LL. D., president of the University, conferred the degrees.

The salutatory was feelingly delivered by Professor Ernest S. Lewis, M. D. It was evident that the speaker was well liked by his listeners. The valedictory was delivered by Samuel D. Robbins, M. D., who acquitted himself creditably indeed.

After the exercises there were congratulations between professors, graduates and friends. The faculty declare that this is one of the best classes that ever graduated in this university.

The Government Appropriation for the Jetties. Captain J. B. Eads has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he states that the rapid prosecution of the work on the jetties at South Pass and the results already secured warrant him in believing that a depth of twenty feet of water will be secured at an early day, and thirty feet or more at the adjournment of Congress. He, therefore, suggests the propriety of urging upon Congress the importance of appropriating a sufficient sum of money to meet the requirements of the act of Congress upon the securing of the required depth of water in the pass.

In this connection it may be well to state that the action of Congress in this matter will depend upon the official surveys of General Comstock, of the engineer corps of the army. General Comstock made a survey of the pass some six weeks ago, and his report is daily expected from Washington.

Female Scandal Monitors. The female correspondents have burst forth in resplendent glory since the explosion of the Belknap scandal, and are now engaged in political discussions that must sooner or later result in a general election. Before this event came to pass, publishers of newspapers with which such persons are connected were averse to permitting them to write the sensational items, but since then they have had full swing, and the "Washington correspondence" columns contain some of the most startling political intelligence that ever moved this sensation. These women, who ought to attend to their babies and houses, they are mixing all kinds of scandal with their crude views, and if their letters are "spicy" they very soon become "scurrilous," and they will be expected to have no more and no more creditable insinuations those papers which will print anything derogatory to the administration employ them.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Centennial Admission Fee. The price of admission to the exhibition in Philadelphia will be fifty cents, payable in one or two installments. The receipts will be used to do with the notes, except to decide whether they are good or bad, and to drop them in the boxes, where each one will register itself. An exchange of notes will be made at the National Bank will be established near each entrance, to change money for visitors not having fifty cent notes. This money changer will be expected to have no more and no more when he began. The centennial commission, after much inquiry and careful consideration, concluded that the whole system of exchange of notes and all was cheaper and more secure against fraud than any other known. In order that the cash in the boxes may correspond with the indicators, a dollar note will not be received at any gate for the admission of two persons, nor two twenty-five cent notes for that of one person. No intelligent visitor, however, will have any payments prior to the exchange of the "one" arrangement to keep in single file those about to enter—provided with the required note. In the event of a resumption of specie payments or during the exhibition, the rule will be amended to meet demands.

Governor Finckhback Serenaded.

From the Washington National Republican, of the fourth instant, we learn that the demonstration in honor of Governor Finckhback on Monday evening, was of a most enthusiastic and earnest character. The mass meeting was held at Clark's Hall, in that city. Mr. Sydney McFarland presided, and in a few graceful remarks explained the object of the meeting.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the following gentlemen benefited: George T. Downing, Rhode Island; Dr. C. B. Parvis; General J. A. Emberson, Arkansas; B. McFarland, F. G. Barbados, and John A. M. Green, Louisiana.

During the absence of the committee on resolutions, Hon. Frederick Douglass entered the hall, and his presence was greeted by uproarious applause. He presented a preamble and series of resolutions, setting forth their protest against the treatment of Governor Finckhback at the hands of a Republican majority in the Louisiana Legislature, which was eminently entitled, and applauding the noble action of Governor Morton in standing by the fortunes of the distinguished contestant.

Pending the passage of the resolutions interesting addresses were delivered by Hon. Frederick Douglass, George T. Downing and others. The following is the speech of Hon. Frederick Douglass:

Fellow-citizens—I am not here to praise or to commend Governor Finckhback. He needs no eulogy. He needs no commendation. He is a man of a higher and warmer place than they are this day. In the hearts of his people and in the hearts of the noble and generous people of the United States, he has a higher and warmer place than ever before.

True, he has been defeated; true, he has been defeated by votes of the Republican majority in the Louisiana Legislature. But he has not been defeated by the people of Louisiana, nor by the people of the United States. He has proved to the whole country the sincerity of his convictions, and he has shown to the people of Louisiana that he is a man of a higher and warmer place than they are this day.

When the clerk of New England petitioned the House to receive the petition for John Quincy Adams to trial for the right of petition, the old man eloquent went home to his constituents, and returned with a more glorious than ever. When Congress again attempted to disgrace that fearless champion of freedom, the late John R. Giddings, the brave old man who had been tried and acquitted by the people, he stood at the door of the Senate and knocked for admission, enduring all the while a storm of abuse more fierce and furious than ever before.

Mr. Finckhback is denied his seat in the Senate, and has been subjected to a rigid enforcement of rule denying the privilege of the floor, by the Republican majority. The logic of events if the country has heard the last of Mr. Finckhback.

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By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—No session. Senate. Private bill day. The House to-day passed a bill removing the political disabilities of Henry B. Kelly, of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Witnesses have testified up to the amount of \$5000, \$7000 and \$10,000 for their personal influence with the Secretary of the Navy to secure payment of old claims. No part of those fees reached the Secretary or members of his family.

The committee may convict the Secretary of bad conduct in transactions with Ward in a burst of indignation, and may inflict a useful use of at least \$72,000 government money.

District Attorney Dyer, ex-Senator Henderson, Colonel Brockton and others, will testify regarding Babcock's abstraction of official papers. Killbuck will subpoena.

The investigation will cover Babcock's purchase of property from members of the pool. Secretary Belknap, Judge McArthur, of the Supreme District Court, and ex-Congressman Edridge are involved.

Secretary Morton during his administration, ordered a subpoena to balance a discrepancy of \$200,000 found in the books. Half a million was expended for the benefit of contractors in Montana, then marched to the Ebbitt House. After a few days by the band, and cries and cheers for Senator Morton, that gentleman appeared with several friends on the balcony of the hotel. He was introduced to the serenading party by Mr. A. M. Green in an appropriate speech.

Mr. Senator thanked the assembled crowd for the compliment paid him, and assured them that he would always work willingly in behalf of the colored or any other people that he deemed justly dealt with. He had supported the claims of Finckhback to a seat in the Senate because he was elected by a large majority, and was entitled to it for that reason. It was not a question of anything but right, and that had caused him to espouse Mr. Finckhback's cause. The Senator was interrupted throughout his speech by hearty applause.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Fred Douglass addressed himself eloquently to his countrymen, and was frequently compelled to desist speaking in order to permit the cheering of the procession, then repaired to Mr. Douglass' residence, where Mr. Finckhback is temporarily sojourning.

Mr. Finckhback being called upon, addressed his friends in the following language. We give his speech in full, as in it he explains his position:

Fellow-citizens—It is usual on great triumphs to receive a shower of compliments as this to the person or persons that achieved the victory. But often, too often, failure is counted a crime. I am struggling with a great and heavy burden, and I have almost insurmountable difficulties, amid danger and death, until nearly within reach of the goal of my ambition and then I am told that I am a failure.

It is such a fate does not await me, as attended by your presence here tonight, and it is this fact that gives significance to the occasion and renders it the more appreciable.

The action of the Senate in refusing me a seat as Senator from Louisiana, after such a long, weary and patient struggle, falls heavily upon me; but it is not such a blow as to kill. I can and will survive it, and I will not allow my political career to be ended by the action of a few men.

My friends, I have been called upon to address you tonight, and I have done so with confidence and support. The personal loss I have sustained in this contest is great, but it is not greater than the loss of my people, who for eight long years, under the most trying circumstances, have stood a solid phalanx in the ranks of the Republican party.

Upon the floor of the Senate, my friends, I have been called upon to address you tonight, and I have done so with confidence and support. The personal loss I have sustained in this contest is great, but it is not greater than the loss of my people, who for eight long years, under the most trying circumstances, have stood a solid phalanx in the ranks of the Republican party.

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The Army.

The Latest from Fort Fetterman—General Crook in Pursuit of the Indians. Crook, March 17.—On the evening of the 15th inst. Field's column, led by Fort Fetterman from the camp at old Fort Reno, having left there on the night of the 13th inst. He brought letters, etc., from the Indians, and was accompanied by the General Crook led the main camp at Fort Reno, taking a pack train and five men's rations for the cavalry, and struck out after the Indians of the morning of the 16th inst. since which date nothing has been heard of him. In Fort Reno the command was attacked several times by the Indians.

Major Bristow Returns from Fort Fetterman. Crook, March 17.—The following telegram was received at Sherman's headquarters from General Terry, commanding the department of Dakota: The following is just received from Major Bristow, dated month of Big Horn, March 4: "Arrived at Fort Pease March 4, and evacuated the garrison. The fort was evacuated to-day at noon. The original garrison consisted of forty-six men, of whom six were killed, eight wounded and thirteen had left and gone to the settlements by night. Found in the fort eighteen white men, and a number of Indians, but found the lodges of about sixty Sioux, who fled south. I think they were watching the fort to pick up men who ventured out. I start for home to-morrow."

Ohio Democratic Conventions. Columbus, March 17.—The Democratic State Central Committee call a State convention to meet in Cincinnati May 17. Virginia Conservative Conventions. Richmond, Va., March 17.—The State Committee has changed the day for holding their annual convention from the 15th inst. to May 31. The change is made from the twenty-fourth on account of the latter day coinciding with the day previous to the State election.

A Republican Conference. Boston, March 17.—A conference of prominent Republicans was held at Worcester yesterday. Between thirty and forty were present, from different parts of the State. It is understood that the object of the meeting was to secure a State delegation to the national convention, which will give the voice of Massachusetts to a candidate whose character will be a guarantee of purity and ability. In reference to the candidates for the presidency the majority favored Bristol or Adams. The Republican Majority in New Hampshire. Concord, March 17.—Returns from all parts of the State show that the Republican vote is 3533 plurality over Mary and 3273 majority over all.

FOREIGN. The Queen's Title. London, March 17.—There was a seven hour excited debate over the Queen's title bill; finally a motion for going into committee on the bill was adopted by 305 to 200. An Alliance. Dispatches say an alliance between Servia and Montenegro was decided upon yesterday. Warehouses Burned. A block of shipping warehouses in Portland street, Manchester, burned this morning. Loss, several hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The Corea Question. The Paris correspondent of the Times says the recent report of war between Japan and Corea has excited much interest here. It must have been circulated purposely to direct attention to the Corea question and to Russian action in Eastern Asia. "I learn a Russian army, 15,000 strong, has entered Corea territory under the pretext of pursuing brigands. If Japan had, therefore, really been led into war on the southern coast of Corea, it is probable that she would have been able to co-operate in north. The occupation of Corea, or at least of Corea ports, may be presumed to have been not unenforced in consequence of this position, as Russia is practically unable to resist the recent acquisition of Saghalien. Regular steam service will soon be commenced between Saghalien and Shanghai. It is announced that the steamer of the new line will be gunboats."

Marine. LONDON, March 17.—The bark Annie Putnam, from Hull river, South Carolina, for London, founded at sea. Crew saved; arrested in the Channel. LIVERPOOL, March 17.—The steamer King Richard, from Baltimore, and Athlete, from Dunkirk, collided here to-day. The King Richard was considerably damaged, and was run ashore. Trauma, where she now lies free of water. BREST, March 17.—The bark Inga, from Queenstown, for Queenstown, was shipwrecked on the rocks of the harbor. The ship was wrecked on the rocks of the harbor. The ship was wrecked on the rocks of the harbor.

Queenstown, March 17.—The ship Ro-rens, from Penzance for Aberdeen, has arrived here by her water-way started. Fever in the Hospital. BAYONNE, March 17.—Fever prevails in the hospital among the wounded Carlists. The Arbitration Conference. Rome, March 17.—Several members of the Chamber of Deputies have held a meeting and resolved to attend the international conference for arbitration, and to use their influence to induce the Italian government to propose to other States the conclusion of arbitration treaties and mutual reduction of armaments.

The Seine Still Rising. PARIS, March 17.—The Seine continues rising. The lower parts of the city are flooded, and many acres are submerged in the suburbs. French Politics. Ex-Minister Buffet attended the reception given by President MacMahon to-day. He reiterated his declaration that he will not accept a nomination as candidate for any vacancy in the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. It is understood that the prefects of the departments of Gard, Gironde, Bouche-du-Rhone, Vendee, Marne, Haute-Loire will be dismissed, and that the Marquis De Nidall-hue, the legitimist prefect of the Bassee Pyrrene, and a notorious abettor of the Carlists, will also be removed, and to use the election of all of its members except two.

The election of Marshal Canrobert for the department of Lot was declared valid without discussion. The report upon the conduct of the elections in the Gironde and Bouche-du-Rhone shows that the prefects persecuted the Republican candidates without inter