

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

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 9, 1872. The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Lyceum Hall, for the benefit of the Free Mission Baptist Church, this evening.

There were three new cases of spotted fever in Newark, New Jersey, Saturday, and several other cases in the neighboring villages.

About sixteen hundred immigrants from Alsace and Lorraine arrived at New York during the last week, all destined for the West.

A Grand Rapids salesman labored three hours to sell a lady a bill of goods amounting to thirty-five cents, which she left to be sent to her residence.

An invigilant Indian placed an obstruction on a railway track in order to "see how high a locomotive would jump when going at full speed."

A Richmond man gently corrects the Dispatch of that city, by stating that the report of his death by drowning, which it published, is "extremely inaccurate."

A man named "Always Smith" has been arrested for drunkenness in New Orleans. His parents evidently attempted to secure a variation of the old family name.

The people of Manitowish, Wisconsin, had a grand celebration of the completion of their dry dock, and woke up next morning to find that the dock had caved in entirely.

The selectmen of Granby, Massachusetts, offered a premium of a dime for woodchuck heads, and the boys brought in eleven hundred and fifteen, which surprised the selectmen.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, held yesterday, was adjourned until next Monday at twelve o'clock.

A Cheyenne dispatch of the seventh instant says the worst storm of the season prevails. No train has arrived from the West to-day. The train from the East arrived on time, but is laid up on a side track.

Miss Bateman, who has been for some time suffering from a weakness of the eyes, and consequently unable to appear on the stage, writes to the Liverpool papers that she is at last rapidly recovering.

In the case of Dr. R. K. Smith, at Brownsville, charged with exercising the powers of district attorney before he was qualified, the defendant was bound over in the sum of \$500 to await the action of the district court.

A Washington dispatch states that a call has been issued by D. B. Goodloe and H. H. Helper, of North Carolina, for a Liberal Republican convention in that State to meet May 1, to elect delegates to the Cincinnati convention.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 114, against 97 the week previous. Four died of apoplexy, 6 of congestion of the brain, 12 of consumption, 7 of various fevers, 5 of heart disease, 7 of pneumonia, and 2 of small-pox.

An old man has just died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who for forty years labored under the delusion that he had a lizard in his stomach, but a post mortem examination revealed merely chronic inflammation, accompanied with enlargement of the heart.

Speaking of the Boston audiences that last week went to hear Mr. Forrest, the Advertiser of that city says: "They made a special point, of course, of applauding violently almost every word feature of his impersonations, and of coolly ignoring what was best."

"Norwich, Connecticut, is somewhat rocky," says the Boston Bulletin. "The cook of an eminent citizen having invited herself by repeated falls over a ledge which projected through the kitchen floor, he is now engaged in blasting it, after which he will turn his attention to a little boulder near the centre table in the parlor."

Annie Brewster writes to the Boston Advertiser: "Naples has become more crowded than Rome last month; every hotel has been filled. I know of a party who went there last week; the members of it tried every hotel for a lodging in vain, then returned to the railway station, hired a railway carriage, slept in it during the night, and returned to Rome in the morning."

The magical and conjuring repository, No. 5 Camp street, will be open only twelve days longer, and will positively close on the twentieth instant. An immense stock of new tricks has just been received, and several new wonders are included. During the next twelve days something can be obtained at No. 5 Camp street to amuse an entire household.

German papers tell a story of a Polish Jesuit, who undertook a journey to Rome to deposit at the feet of the Pope the "Peter's pence," to which many a poor peasant had contributed with the sweat of his brow; but having on his way to the Vatican selected the route by Lombardy, he lost at the green baize in that watering place the sum with which he had been charged.

A San Francisco paper is put out of benevolence by a little tin at its expense, and says: "We regard the atrocious correspondent as an infernal fiend, a false-tongued midnight monster, a red-headed assassin, a thief, a he-schoolmaster, a fraud, a ghost, and an unpleasant person. We esteem him a pea-green demon of the steaming pit, with a cotton-wool tail, eyes in his sides, and a cork neck studded with hot door-knobs! If there is anything worse than this, we think him that."

The junction of the Texas Central and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways at Red River is promised early this summer or fall, after which the mails from New York to Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico will be carried that way, via Cincinnati and St. Louis. The time made by the new route will be two or three days less than by the present mail route. New Orleans is given the go-by for lack of enterprise sufficient to connect herself by rail with Texas. Passengers between Mexico and New York will travel by the same route the mail goes.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

After all the "prospecting" that has been done by the politicians and would-be politicians of our country, we are not inclined to think it will result disastrously to the great Republican party or its acknowledged standard-bearers. We regard the present political prospect as decidedly bright for the perpetuation of all those great republican principles involved in the late civil war. The political aspirations, asperities and ambition of men blessed with freedom will sometimes conflict with the general good by creating divisions that are only intended to promote personal and selfish ends; but the means of disseminating knowledge are so great in this country, and the intelligence of the people so broad, that neither the selfishness of a bad ambition nor the charlatanism of the political humbug can seriously threaten the stability of American institutions.

We are not inclined to view with any serious distrust as to the safety of Republican principles the meeting of two national Republican conventions this spring and summer for the same purpose, though, if the people so determine it, one can do the work just as well. But if the Republicans of this country decide to have two conventions in order to ascertain the true strength of the Republican party and its will in regard to a Presidential candidate, who will deny them that right? It is true it may be said the National Republican Convention that nominated General Grant in 1868 fixed Philadelphia as the place for holding the National Republican Convention in 1872. But does that do away with the right of Republicans to hold a convention in Cincinnati, if they think the interest of the country, Republican principles and the Republican party demand it? Without desiring to say a single word against the Philadelphia convention or President Grant, who, the country understands, is already fixed upon as the choice of the men who will be sent there to compose that convention, we can not shut our eyes to the glaring fact that a very large number of very prominent and influential Republicans throughout the Union are in favor of holding a convention in Cincinnati, for the purpose of testing the popularity of President Grant's administration and the desires of the people in regard to his succession. If his re-election is really desired by the people, and a majority of Republicans really favor his re-nomination, neither he nor his most ardent friends should desire to stifle a full and fair expression of this feeling upon the subject. And whatever may be the desire of his seemingly ardent friends upon the subject, we are satisfied the good sense of the President will lead him to conciliate, rather than oppose the wishes of the people in a matter of such primary importance to them. To do away with any impression that might otherwise obtain with the people that the Philadelphia convention is a "cut and dried affair"—the work of "King Caucus," instead of the people—the Republican party has got to respect the Republican voice, both at Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and endeavor to harmonize it so as to insure a victory for Republican principles and their standard-bearers next fall. The Philadelphia convention may insure the unanimous re-nomination of President Grant, but unless he can conciliate and unite the Republicans all over the country in the Presidential election, he will be defeated; and this has got to be done upon a platform of principles clearly defined. He was elected in 1868 to carry out the fixed opinions of the Republican party at that time, and if nominated for a re-election, that nomination will be accompanied by a platform of principles that should serve as a guide for his second administration. If the Philadelphia convention makes a platform that will be acceptable to the country, and re-nominates President Grant as its chief standard-bearer in the next Presidential election, he will undoubtedly be re-elected, for a platform that will be acceptable will unite the national and State Republicans.

In some of the States of the Union opposition has been arrayed against the present national administration in consequence of the conduct of federal officials. They have used the patronage of the national government to subsidize and control State conventions; and have even gone so far as to hold the political convention of a fraction of a party in the Customhouse by the aid of national troops. This conduct is matter of record; and it is further recorded, to the disgrace of a Republican administration, that federal officials have conspired with men of opposite politics for the purpose of revolutionizing a lawful State government. All men who favor self-government will, without distinction of party, denounce this as a flagrant wrong that must not be permitted to pass unrebuked. The very fact that the President has failed to rebuke such conduct, by removing the perpetrators of it, renders it the more necessary that the Republican party should set itself right before the people in a "platform" that will reassert the supremacy of the civil over military authority, and proclaim the right of States to manage their local affairs, etc. The Republican party is eminently a party of principle, and its success depends upon principles—not men; and its standard-bearers must be men who respect principle.

The time for "prospecting" is now almost at an end. Parties and politicians have to take their stand. If the Democratic party was really content to abandon all further efforts to succeed, and consider its work in the field of politics at an end, the mission of the Republican party might be considered closed, but as the Democrats still show fight, the best thing the Republicans can do is to unite upon the principles that will be acceptable to the people, and secure another glorious Republican victory next fall.

From this we believe the political prospect of the Republican party must continue to brighten. At a meeting of the parish executive committee, held on Saturday night last, as a means of uniting all honest Republicans, a series of preambles and resolutions were read and adopted, and published in the REPUBLICAN

on Sunday. This action of the committee was had in the interest of conciliation. All true Republicans will forget personal considerations and animosities when they are likely to interfere with the success of the great principles that may be involved in the defeat of the Republican party. We are glad to know that the Republicans of this parish are requested to assemble in mass meeting on Thursday evening next, for we are anxious to see the work of organizing commence, and know what Republican will dare raise his voice against the unity and harmony of the Republican party of this State. When the party is once more united, we shall hope to see the good work of reform carried out.

OUR MAD-HOUSE. In this advanced age of civilization the care of the insane is popularly supposed to be one of the most delicate charges that can fall to the lot of mortal. "To heal again the wounded mind" it is conceded requires the exercise of the most acute sympathies and keenest judgment, in addition to cheerful surroundings and occupations which will tend to thoroughly win the afflicted from their special miseries. Excepting the sympathy, which in this case can be but pity, the unfortunate demented, whose unhappy lot it is to be under the charge of the city government, experience a treatment the direct opposite of what humanity accords them as a right. The division of that dearest of dungeons, yelet the Parish Prison, which is set apart as an insane asylum, is such a disgrace to New Orleans that her people do not deserve success in the race of life so long as they permit its continuance.

We record no new fact in making this statement we are (sadly enough) aware. Nor do we cast any special blame upon the present or prior municipal governments who have permitted this horror to exist unremedied. All are alike to blame for the past; but for the future, on the present officials alone must rest the odium of failure to provide the relief so imperatively demanded. It is needless to again describe the dull blankness of the prison house, where timid idiots cower and tremble at the wild violence of frantic madmen. Another feature of the existing system now particularly demands attention. At the request of one of our district judges, and accompanied by several prominent gentlemen, an editor of the REPUBLICAN on Sunday visited the Asylum to investigate a charge which had been brought to his notice, to wit: The incarceration of an individual, claimed to be sane, without due process of law. The party in question was confined on the mere commitment of a recorder, on a single affidavit of an interested party, and without investigation of a commission in lunacy, sufficient medical examination, or ever having been brought to the bar of a court. The soul-harrowing narratives of the outrages perpetrated in the private madhouses of England a few decades ago, and which pointed the pens of the able novelists and statesmen of the time, show no grosser usurpation of power than is charged against our committing magistrates in this and other cases on the books of our asylums for the insane. An affidavit, a cursory examination, and any poor unfortunate who stands in the way of an inheritance or any selfish scheme may be summarily disposed of, provided no watchful eye or friendly hand is present to interfere between him and this living grave. In the case particularly called to our notice, the keeper said the victim had, during his confinement of more than a year, never displayed the least evidence of insanity beyond a love for algebra, geometry, etc.—a knowledge of the exact sciences constituting, it seems, a sufficient proof of madness. Judge Dibble, on this statement, and the insufficient commitment, determined that a habeas corpus should at once issue, and it is to be hoped a thorough investigation will be entered into. If so, the reports of the proceedings in this court may furnish instructive and entertaining reading for the next few days.

Nor must the examination of a single case suffice. All who are now illegally held should be released, or confined only after their inability to care for themselves properly is legally established. There is no plea or excuse that will justify the exercise of such unlimited and irresponsible power over the personal freedom of the citizen as it appears the city officials have been in the habit of assuming. We again say, let the investigation be thorough, and include every feature of the system; but, above all, let the Mayor and Administrators provide a suitable refuge for the poor wretches now in this charnel-house without further delay.

A NEW MEXICAN MINISTER. For a long time the United States has not been represented as she should have been in the republic of Mexico. We are not so represented at present. Mr. Nelson, our resident minister, has been so inefficient and incapable, that there are but very few people who know who he is, what his name, or whence he emanates. He has done so little that when an American desires to know the name of his minister in Mexico, he has to write to Washington for the information. This should not be so. In a country torn by revolutions, disturbed in its politics, almost at war with us, that our minister should be so weak as to be heard as a peacemaker between the belligerents, or as the defender of his own countrymen, is a poor recommendation of his usefulness. The bulk of the matter is, Mr. Nelson is the wrong man in a very important place. We want a Southern man in Mexico. That is a country whose interests are intimately mixed up with our own, and if we had an agent who understood the merits of our case, he would long since have secured advantages for New Orleans that would have benefited both Mexico and the South. Mr. Nelson comes from the West, which is an agricultural country, and he is therefore only half informed of his duties. We require a statesman who appreciates the advantages of extending commerce in order to benefit the agriculturist. Such a man must be taken from among traders and not

from among farmers. Besides, Mr. Nelson has his sympathies with the West and not with the South that is interested in what he is doing. Illinois has no vital concern in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific from New Orleans. On the contrary, Illinois is rather against such an enterprise, since its immediate effect will be to attract a large portion of that emigrant labor which goes into the Northwest. Mr. Nelson, therefore, feels a Western man and a farmer in his present position, and not as a Southern man and a statesman.

It is time that we were better represented in Mexico than we are. It is time for two reasons—first that our immediate interests are suffering because our present representative has not attended to them as he should, and secondly, because the general interests of the world are being injured by the monopoly which a few Europeans have secured of the power and trade of Mexico through the stipeness of our minister. A vigorous representative would have set these foreigners, who injure us by pandering to and influencing the prejudice of the Mexicans against us, in the background long since. They are a frowzy set of men at best who captivate weak-minded people by a little impudence or a liberal bestowal of wines and fat things, and they can be beaten easily if the right man undertakes it as Emilio La Sere used to do. The West should let us take the mission to Mexico at once, for that is a venture which we can turn to our mutual profit. At present it is of no use to anybody except the minister, who seems to sleep away his time.

One way the city government might adopt to arrest the constantly increasing litigation that annoys and costs the corporation so much. Let each Administrator reduce his contracts to writing and have the same signed by both parties. No work should be put out without being thoroughly understood. This is the first step. The next is to see that these contracts are fulfilled according to the letter of the written agreement. The next, to comply with the terms without delay. By such a system the Administrators would know just what was being done, and what their own duty in the premises would be; and the contractors would know what they were required to do and what they would obtain when their work was done. The Pacific Railroad and the Panama Steamship Company are much greater corporations than that of New Orleans, employing more men, paying out greater sums of money and supervising a larger field of action. These gigantic corporations reduce everything to writing, pay promptly what they contract for, and escape all law suits. The same system that they adopt might be made useful in the city of New Orleans or any other corporation.

We are informed by the State assessors that notwithstanding the many complaints of the high scale of assessments adopted last year, that the sales of real estate since the rolls were made up show that the estimates were from ten to fifty per cent below the actual values. Whether this is the evidence of leniency on the part of the old board, or of increased prices during the past months of the "crisis," is a question we leave to those interested; but it is fortunate that we know real estate in New Orleans is worth much more than our newspapers and letter-writers would have us believe. By the way, it would be an interesting item of social statistics to learn what proportion of the soreheads, who write over the much abused term "taxpayer," escape paying taxes altogether.

One thing that should draw the attention of every unselfish Republican is the fact that every effort at conciliation which is made by the State administration is at once rejected by the Citizens' Guard as impossible and not to be entertained. Although the President himself advised a compromise that would settle all the disputes that exist in the party, the Guard and its conductors refused the suggestion, and insist in quarreling, in the name of General Grant, with men that General Grant has consulted with as to the best way of making peace. Toward such a faction and domineering spirit what other course is left for the Republican party to adopt but to treat it patiently without descending to attend to its demands?

THE SHORTS HAVE GIVEN WAY, and Levee is slowly "picking up." In the morning hours, \$9 12 1/2 to 25 was the price bid, and since the election of directors, which took place on Saturday, a great incentive to speculation, in fact the motive spirit in the late movement, has expired like a candle's flame when the wick has gone. Buyers are now running entirely on the native merits of the stock, which closed (\$2 50) paid at \$9 50.

The Hillipant steam engine, which was to run a certain street car, whose furnace was fired by coal oil, and whose machinery was enclosed in a very small compass, began its rosters yesterday, while the furnace-diverted machine that runs on a temperate of 300 degrees operates as a driver and mule every day, but has not much advanced the price of Ammonia stock, though both the harness concern and the super-heated steam apparatus are now under the eye of one joint stock.

The steam affair which rankling by the astonished brokers yesterday, diffusing the aromatic odor of coal oil of the loud scolding kind as it went on its way. The apparatus is the size of a whiskey barrel, set up on end with a funnel-shaped chimney on top. Money is promised at seven per cent, where based on a convertible collateral. It is flat. Mortgage paper may be subject to a greater rate, but loans can be obtained without much difficulty at rates less than quotations. Money having accomplished its uses and "brought" the cotton for which it was in demand when the crop was moved has dribbled back into the dripping united in a stream, the stream forming a current setting higher, and now it is locked up or else goes round hunting up an investment.

Cotton was firm yesterday without appreciable advance, and in the morning it was estimated the sales would reach 2700 bales. A man seven feet two and a half inches tall and about two inches through was a sight in Terre Haute a short time ago.

from among farmers. Besides, Mr. Nelson has his sympathies with the West and not with the South that is interested in what he is doing. Illinois has no vital concern in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific from New Orleans. On the contrary, Illinois is rather against such an enterprise, since its immediate effect will be to attract a large portion of that emigrant labor which goes into the Northwest. Mr. Nelson, therefore, feels a Western man and a farmer in his present position, and not as a Southern man and a statesman.

It is time that we were better represented in Mexico than we are. It is time for two reasons—first that our immediate interests are suffering because our present representative has not attended to them as he should, and secondly, because the general interests of the world are being injured by the monopoly which a few Europeans have secured of the power and trade of Mexico through the stipeness of our minister. A vigorous representative would have set these foreigners, who injure us by pandering to and influencing the prejudice of the Mexicans against us, in the background long since. They are a frowzy set of men at best who captivate weak-minded people by a little impudence or a liberal bestowal of wines and fat things, and they can be beaten easily if the right man undertakes it as Emilio La Sere used to do. The West should let us take the mission to Mexico at once, for that is a venture which we can turn to our mutual profit. At present it is of no use to anybody except the minister, who seems to sleep away his time.

One way the city government might adopt to arrest the constantly increasing litigation that annoys and costs the corporation so much. Let each Administrator reduce his contracts to writing and have the same signed by both parties. No work should be put out without being thoroughly understood. This is the first step. The next is to see that these contracts are fulfilled according to the letter of the written agreement. The next, to comply with the terms without delay. By such a system the Administrators would know just what was being done, and what their own duty in the premises would be; and the contractors would know what they were required to do and what they would obtain when their work was done. The Pacific Railroad and the Panama Steamship Company are much greater corporations than that of New Orleans, employing more men, paying out greater sums of money and supervising a larger field of action. These gigantic corporations reduce everything to writing, pay promptly what they contract for, and escape all law suits. The same system that they adopt might be made useful in the city of New Orleans or any other corporation.

We are informed by the State assessors that notwithstanding the many complaints of the high scale of assessments adopted last year, that the sales of real estate since the rolls were made up show that the estimates were from ten to fifty per cent below the actual values. Whether this is the evidence of leniency on the part of the old board, or of increased prices during the past months of the "crisis," is a question we leave to those interested; but it is fortunate that we know real estate in New Orleans is worth much more than our newspapers and letter-writers would have us believe. By the way, it would be an interesting item of social statistics to learn what proportion of the soreheads, who write over the much abused term "taxpayer," escape paying taxes altogether.

One thing that should draw the attention of every unselfish Republican is the fact that every effort at conciliation which is made by the State administration is at once rejected by the Citizens' Guard as impossible and not to be entertained. Although the President himself advised a compromise that would settle all the disputes that exist in the party, the Guard and its conductors refused the suggestion, and insist in quarreling, in the name of General Grant, with men that General Grant has consulted with as to the best way of making peace. Toward such a faction and domineering spirit what other course is left for the Republican party to adopt but to treat it patiently without descending to attend to its demands?

THE SHORTS HAVE GIVEN WAY, and Levee is slowly "picking up." In the morning hours, \$9 12 1/2 to 25 was the price bid, and since the election of directors, which took place on Saturday, a great incentive to speculation, in fact the motive spirit in the late movement, has expired like a candle's flame when the wick has gone. Buyers are now running entirely on the native merits of the stock, which closed (\$2 50) paid at \$9 50.

The Hillipant steam engine, which was to run a certain street car, whose furnace was fired by coal oil, and whose machinery was enclosed in a very small compass, began its rosters yesterday, while the furnace-diverted machine that runs on a temperate of 300 degrees operates as a driver and mule every day, but has not much advanced the price of Ammonia stock, though both the harness concern and the super-heated steam apparatus are now under the eye of one joint stock.

The steam affair which rankling by the astonished brokers yesterday, diffusing the aromatic odor of coal oil of the loud scolding kind as it went on its way. The apparatus is the size of a whiskey barrel, set up on end with a funnel-shaped chimney on top. Money is promised at seven per cent, where based on a convertible collateral. It is flat. Mortgage paper may be subject to a greater rate, but loans can be obtained without much difficulty at rates less than quotations. Money having accomplished its uses and "brought" the cotton for which it was in demand when the crop was moved has dribbled back into the dripping united in a stream, the stream forming a current setting higher, and now it is locked up or else goes round hunting up an investment.

Cotton was firm yesterday without appreciable advance, and in the morning it was estimated the sales would reach 2700 bales. A man seven feet two and a half inches tall and about two inches through was a sight in Terre Haute a short time ago.

METABRIE JOCKEY CLUB.

1872.....SPRING MEETING.....1873

Fourth Day, Tuesday, April 9.

FIRST RACE—Two miles and a half. Club purse, \$300. 1. W. R. Babcock's b.h. CONDUCTOR, 5 y. o., by Australian, dam Nettie Viver, 110 pounds. Colors—Blue, scarlet sleeves and cap. 2. E. Warwick's ch. c. ORIOLE DANCE, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Schottische, by Imp. Albion, 114 pounds. Colors—Red, white, ash, blue cap. 3. A. C. Franklin's ch. m. GLENROSE, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Sallie Lewis, 107 pounds. Colors—Red jacket, red and white cap. 4. D. Swagart's b. h. PLOUGH, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Mary, by John Allen, 119 pounds. Colors—Blue, white ash and cap. 5. M. H. Santora's b. f. SALINA, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Lightsome, 111 pounds. Colors—Dark blue. 6. E. Harrison's gr. g. TOM CORBETT, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam by Mrs. Knight of St. George, 107 pounds. Colors—Blue, red ash, white cap. SECOND RACE—The International Race. Metairie Whip, Gentleman Races. One mile and eighty yards. 1. Count V. D. Crenneville (Austria) enters ch. c. TOM ALEX, 3 y. o., by John Allen, dam Liliens, 125 pounds. Dress—White, with red sleeves, red cap. 2. Captain George (France) enters b. f. GLEANDER, 4 y. o., by Tipperary, dam Olive, 112 pounds. Dress—Blue and gold stripes, blue cap. 3. Lieutenant Charles King (United States) enters ch. g. TEMPLE, 3 y. o., by Balletin, dam by Albion, 140 pounds. Dress—Blue, white cap. 4. Mr. Edward Stuart (England) enters b. f. RAPIDITA, 4 y. o., by Asterod, dam by Sovereign, 112 pounds. Dress—Cerulean, blue sleeves, blue cap. 5. Mr. James Ross (France) enters b. c. NATHAN OAKS, 4 y. o., by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington, 123 pounds. Dress—Green, blue and white cap. THIRD RACE—Mile heats, three in five. Club purse, \$100. 1. Bacon & Holland's b. h. FRANK HAMPTON, 5 y. o., by Lap Asyrath, dam by Charlie Bell, 110 pounds. Colors—Blue jacket, yellow cap. 2. D. Steiger's br. m. MORLACCHI, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Banner, 107 pounds. Colors—Blue, white ash and cap. 3. G. H. Brierley's ch. c. ALEX, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Banner, 101 pounds. Colors—Blue, white sleeves, crescent and cap.

Fifth Day, Wednesday, April 10. FIRST RACE—Grand Steeple Chase Handicap over two miles and a half over a fair landing called "The Meadows," to start at 12 o'clock, to be run at 12 o'clock, to appear the day before the race. Club purse, \$300. SECOND RACE—Consolation Race, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting. One mile and a quarter. Club purse, \$50. Horses beaten once, allowed seven pounds; twice, ten pounds; three times, fifteen pounds. THIRD RACE—Mile heats, Club purse, \$70. 1. G. H. Brierley's ch. c. ALEX, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Banner, 101 pounds. Colors—Blue, white sleeves, crescent and cap. 2. D. Steiger's br. m. MORLACCHI, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Banner, 107 pounds. Colors—Blue, white ash and cap. 3. Bacon & Holland's b. h. FRANK HAMPTON, 5 y. o., by Lap Asyrath, dam by Charlie Bell, 110 pounds. Colors—Blue jacket, yellow cap. 4. Mr. Edward Stuart (England) enters b. f. RAPIDITA, 4 y. o., by Asterod, dam by Sovereign, 112 pounds. Dress—Cerulean, blue sleeves, blue cap. 5. Mr. James Ross (France) enters b. c. NATHAN OAKS, 4 y. o., by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington, 123 pounds. Dress—Green, blue and white cap. 6. E. Harrison's gr. g. TOM CORBETT, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam by Mrs. Knight of St. George, 107 pounds. Colors—Blue, red ash, white cap.

Sixth Day, Thursday, April 11. FIRST RACE—The Trial Stake for three year olds, one mile, \$25 entrance, \$250 added, second horse to receive \$200, third horse to save his stake. Winner of the Minor stake to carry five pounds extra. Value \$225. Closed with seventeen. SECOND RACE—Post Stake, for all ages, four mile heats, \$25 entrance, \$200 added, \$500 allowed to Club stand, \$1000 to the public. Admission to public stands, 1000. Admission to hold, 1000. Rules of Admission. No ladies admitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen. Quarter stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand and grounds. Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter stretch. Members are entitled to free admission for ladies accompanying them. All vehicles must enter by Gentilly real gate. Those destined for the stands will turn to the left, and those for the field to the right, after entering the grounds. Quarter stretch badges can be obtained at the office, No. 27 Carondelet street. Stewards: G. A. BREAX, R. W. SIMMONS, J. G. FLEMING, C. T. HOWARD, J. E. GLENNY, J. H. GLENNY. Timers: C. H. SLOCOMB, I. S. MANSSEL, C. H. CHASE. Distance Judges: L. L. LEMARIE, J. H. GLENNY. Reception Committee: JOSEPH P. CORNER, E. A. YORCK, W. A. BELL, B. STRAUS, S. B. WALLACE, C. GALLWAY, R. E. O'LEARY, J. H. HERNANDEZ, FREDY VIOLETT, JAMES M. McANDLISH, J. L. ADIDGE, P. O. FAZZENZI.

Quarter stretch badges for meeting, \$12 00 Quarter stretch badges for last day, 3 00 Admission to Club stand, 2 00 Admission to public stands, 1 00 Admission to hold, 1 00 Rules of Admission. No ladies admitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen. Quarter stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand and grounds. Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter stretch. Members are entitled to free admission for ladies accompanying them. All vehicles must enter by Gentilly real gate. Those destined for the stands will turn to the left, and those for the field to the right, after entering the grounds. Quarter stretch badges can be obtained at the office, No. 27 Carondelet street. Stewards: G. A. BREAX, R. W. SIMMONS, J. G. FLEMING, C. T. HOWARD, J. E. GLENNY, J. H. GLENNY. Timers: C. H. SLOCOMB, I. S. MANSSEL, C. H. CHASE. Distance Judges: L. L. LEMARIE, J. H. GLENNY. Reception Committee: JOSEPH P. CORNER, E. A. YORCK, W. A. BELL, B. STRAUS, S. B. WALLACE, C. GALLWAY, R. E. O'LEARY, J. H. HERNANDEZ, FREDY VIOLETT, JAMES M. McANDLISH, J. L. ADIDGE, P. O. FAZZENZI.

THE CAS of the City railroad, Bayou Bridge Branch and Orleans railroad, leave Gray Street, Canal street, every five minutes during the races. G. S. A. BREAX, President. H. B. POLLEY, Secretary. REDMOND B. MANNION, 29.....Carondelet street.....29 Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. De Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild & Co., Lyons; Messrs. M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents. E. S. STODARD, Superintendent of the Division. J. B. CARTE, Superintendent Sixth Division. R. C. WYLY, Superintendent Fifth Division. ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES." THE TIMES COOKING STOVE Will save its cost in fuel in one year. It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal. It will cook meats and broils in a shorter time. It will broil as well as a range. And it is the cheapest stove in the market. HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, mh'12 2p No. 141 Perdrix street. JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, 425. BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER 73.....Camp street.....73 Recieves all orders with promptness. mh'12 2p E. A. TYLER, 115.....Canal Street.....115 Has received ONE-QUARTER AND ONE-FIFTH SECOND WATCHES, of the best makers, a good assortment of plain Watches, fine time and watchmen's detectors. Also a large lot of Shell and other Goods, All offered at reduced prices. mh'12 2p MINERAL WATER DEPOT, 153.....Canal Street.....153 Between Bourbon and Duval streets. The waters prepared by me and drawn from my new "CRYSTAL SPA" FOUNTAIN pass over silver-lead and glass plates, to insure perfect purity, and are not surpassed by any in this city or elsewhere in their agreeable qualities and medicinal effects. Of bottled waters I keep constantly on hand the FREDYVICH'S HALL BITTER WATER. VICHY CONGRESS. EXCELLENT. S. L. LICK, etc. Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. mh'12 2p R. W. BERWALD, Druggist and Chemist, No. 39 Canal street, ap'12 14 2p

RACES! RACES! RACES!

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

\$20,000 GIVEN BY THE CLUB IN PURSES.

First Day, Saturday, April 13.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, two miles, over eight hurdles; Louisiana Jockey Club Purse, \$1900; \$500 to first horse, \$200 to second horse and \$400 to third horse. SECOND RACE—Grand Inaugural Post Stake, two-mile heats for all ages; \$100 entrance, p. d.; three or more to fill; Louisiana Jockey Club to add \$500; \$200 to first horse, \$75 to second horse and \$25 to the third horse. Closed with six nominations. Second Day—Tuesday, April 16. FIRST RACE—Dash of one mile, for all ages, purse \$1000; \$700 to first horse, and \$300 to second horse. SECOND RACE—Heats of three miles for all ages; purse \$200; \$150 to first horse, \$40 to second horse, and \$10 to the third horse. Third Day—Wednesday, April 17. FIRST RACE—Dash of two miles, for all ages, purse \$1000; \$700 to first horse, and \$300 to second horse. SECOND RACE—Heats of three miles for all ages; purse \$200; \$150 to first horse, \$40 to second horse, and \$10 to the third horse. Fourth Day—Thursday, April 18. FIRST RACE—Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, for all ages, over six hurdles; purse \$800, \$600 to first horse, \$150 to second horse and \$50 to the third horse. SECOND RACE—Pickwick Stake, sweepstakes for three year olds, mile heats, \$25 entrance, p. d.; three or more to fill; Club to add \$150; \$120 to first horse, \$50 to second horse, and the third horse to save his entrance. Closed with twenty-three entries. Fifth Day—Friday, April 19. FIRST RACE—Dash of one mile, for all ages, purse \$500. SECOND RACE—Mile heats, beat three in five, for all ages; purse \$200; \$200 to first horse, \$50 to second horse. Sixth Day—Saturday, April 20. FIRST RACE—Dash of one mile for beaten horses and horses that have not started during the meeting; purse \$50. SECOND RACE—Selling Race, mile heats; purse \$100; horses to be sold for \$150 full weight, \$100 allowed five pounds, \$50 eight pounds, and \$500 allowed fourteen pounds; \$90 to first horse, \$20 to second horse. THIRD RACE—Heats of four miles, \$300; \$100 to first horse, \$40 to second horse, and \$10 to third horse. Quarter stretch badges, for meeting, \$12 00 Quarter stretch badges, for last day, 3 00 Admission to Club stand, 2 00 Admission to public stands, 1 00 Admission to hold, 1 00 Rules of Admission. No ladies admitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen. Quarter stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand and grounds. Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter stretch. Members are entitled to free admission for ladies accompanying them. All vehicles must enter by Gentilly real gate. Those destined for the stands will turn to the left, and those for the field to the right, after entering the grounds. Quarter stretch badges can be obtained at the office, No. 27 Carondelet street. Stewards: G. A. BREAX, R. W. SIMMONS, J. G. FLEMING, C. T. HOWARD, J. E. GLENNY, J. H. GLENNY. Timers: C. H. SLOCOMB, I. S. MANSSEL, C. H. CHASE. Distance Judges: L. L. LEMARIE, J. H. GLENNY. Reception Committee: JOSEPH P. CORNER, E. A. YORCK, W. A. BELL, B. STRAUS, S. B. WALLACE, C. GALLWAY, R. E. O'LEARY, J. H. HERNANDEZ, FREDY VIOLETT, JAMES M. McANDLISH, J. L. ADIDGE, P. O. FAZZENZI.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING.

S. N. MOODY AT HOME AGAIN.

Corner of Canal and Royal Streets. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. A MAGNIFICENT AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF MOODY'S CHAMPION SHIRTS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS Will be opened and prepared for the inspection of my numerous friends and customers, on whom I have the pleasure of announcing my return from the North. Notwithstanding the recent advance in the price of the new stock will, for the present, be offered at the same astonishingly low prices as heretofore, from the renewed. Six Champion Shirts for \$8. worth \$12 each, everywhere, up to the finest embroidered linen shirts that can be made. GUARANTEED NO ADVANCE IN PRICE. Every description of SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR for gentlemen, such as Gaiters, Merino, Flannel, Cotton, Silk, Lisle Trunks, Merino, Cotton, and three-year olds prescribed weights; Louisiana Jockey Club Purse, \$