

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

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 21, 1875.

Bridges seldom outlive their pier.

A man who sells himself cheaply is apt to feel cheap.

Get your warts at Mme. Rosa Reynoir's, No. 9 Chartres street.

A commercial firm goes up when its business goes down.

A fashionable hop is an entertainment remarkable for tedium.

It is a blunder to follow that matrimony is a bliss.

A word to the wise is sufficient. The idea suggests short sermons.

John Morrissey strikes his opponents as being a very strong man.

The sponge crop of Florida does not turn out this year so well as expected.

The photographer is a negative sort of man, any way you take him.

A man should keep on good terms with himself, and never get mad at a fool.

Berlin and spy-worshippers, all colors, at Mme. Rosa Reynoir's, No. 9 Chartres street.

If stone coffins come into use, derrieks and drays will take the place of pall bearers.

"Society" is an exchange where vain people meet and dupe themselves and each other.

One of the arrested dealers in crooked whisky is Mr. Amenn. The petitions should end there.

"Aristides" is the name of the classical nag which has won the most money during the racing season.

The Catholics and Episcopalians are making lively bids for the conversion of the colored race.

When a man says he is glad to see you, ask him if he means it. There may be a chance that he does not.

The latest styles in millinery may be seen at Mme. Rosa Reynoir's, No. 9 Chartres street.

The next fourth of July will be celebrated at Hell Gate by lifting two and a half acres of rock with 50,000 pounds of nitro glycerine.

The Commercial Advertiser is of opinion that when you receive the photograph of a thoroughbred racer you get the carter before the horse.

"Hard Times" is the title of a seasonable song and chorus sent us by Philip Werlin, of No. 80 Baronne street. The music is by Louis P. Marto, the words by Alfred J. Cobbin.

Harriet Hosmer, the sculptress, is forty-four, and unmarried. She is satisfied with her marbled family, though she might have chiseled some other woman out of a husband.

The social Jenkins spares nothing. A Memphis chap writes: "Her matchless and perfect figure was a model, and never shown to so much advantage as when she knelt for baptism."

It is fortunate that ladies are not in the habit of drinking between the acts of a play. It would be a fearful thing to have them all "go out to see a man," and come back eating clover.

The work of Sankey and Moody has caused a New York actor to renounce the stage in disgust; but he was not a good actor. It is hoped the work will go on, for there are too many bad actors on the stage.

The improvements in implements of warfare are so great abroad that they keep many of our distinguished officers constantly making trips to Europe. Admiral Porter is going over to look at some torpedoes.

The New Orleans Association of Spiritualists have made arrangements to hold regular Sunday services, morning and evening, at Minerva Hall. Hon. J. M. Peobles has been engaged to lecture during January and February.

An exchange, claiming familiarity with an old actor, says: "We have known Benjamin from a time when he was actually a slender young man, playing light comedy, and playing it well, at the old American Theatre on Poydras street." Can the Orleansian mean Benedict DeBar?

Whenever a contest of any moment is to occur, the gambler bites his vocation. Regarding the efforts to get up a stake in the race for Speaker, a Washington dispatch says: "The pools upon the speakership were a failure. The manager is reported to have kept them open until ten o'clock, and closed them in disgust without bids."

The Chicago Post says: "Paul Morphy, the famous chess player, is insane." Mr. Morphy can be seen on our streets any day, having given up these playing for the practice of the law. He was never in better health, physically and mentally, than now, and the above news is calculated to surprise him and his friends.

The great San Francisco four mile horse race, which was first held for the thirteenth instant, then postponed to the twentieth, has been again deferred to the twenty-fifth. The purse is for \$30,000 gold, and the jockeys, who have no interest in the gate money gains, complain of the delays ordered by the Pacific Jockey Club.

A Democratic State convention will be held at Galveston in January. When William Allen was nominated the roof of the Ohio State House was blown off. What breeze the Democrats of Texas will raise for the afflicted city of Galveston we do not know, nor does Ties; but there is a feeling that the politicians should meet far, far from the sounding sea.

All right minded people greet with pleasure any accession to the ministerial strength of a community, and our people are great ones to be glad that the Rev. Dr. Wilson has accepted the call of the Coliseum Place Baptist Church. He enters upon his personal labors to-day. He is said to be a man of undoubted ability and originality, and comes to us with the strongest endorsement for his devotion and piety.

THE INTERESTS OPPOSED TO A WAR WITH SPAIN

The London Times, of November 3, takes up the matter of the relations existing between the United States and Spain, growing out of the war between the latter and Cuba, at about the point where it was left by Mr. Fish's letter of instruction to Caleb Cushing, our minister at Madrid, under date of February 6, 1874. In that dispatch our Secretary of State reiterates and extends the Monroe doctrine, so far as to say:

The United States would prefer to see all that remains of colonial America pass from that condition to the condition of absolute independence of Europe.

This and other suggestions as to the wishes if not the intentions of the United States are seized upon by the Times as the occasion to present what will pass very well for the British protest, to any interference on our part in the affairs of the West Indies, especially of Cuba. The New York Herald, of the sixteenth instant, copies the leader of the Times, and illustrates it with certain headlines and a liberal display of italics. Both papers agree in attributing the policy of the American Cabinet in reference to Spanish affairs to an overmastering desire on the part of the President for a third term.

The Herald, moreover, pretends to see in the position of the London Times a threat that England will make common cause with Spain in case this government shall interfere in West Indian affairs. It is alleged that the warring of Cuba from Spain by the United States (and such a result is admitted to be inevitable in case the United States engages in the enterprise in earnest), would menace the hold which Great Britain has on the island of Jamaica. Thus, we see these two leading journals, the one confessedly and the other notoriously published in the interests of the British people, suggesting objections to the initiation of such a policy on the part of the United States as of necessity relieved our Gulf commerce of very grievous burdens. The one holds out a threat of opposition from the leading naval power of the world, and the other seeks to arouse the envy of the Democratic party, by showing that a successful war with Spain, if it could be short, sharp and decisive, would inevitably make Grant President for a third term, and then, by an easy transition of ideas, dictator, emperor, etc. The Herald, however, as though it were not quite content with the theory which it has insisted to set up, takes a shot in another direction to show that the war would be protracted beyond Grant's term, and so unsuccessful at first as to render him unpopular, and thus endanger his chances for a renomination.

The reasons assigned by the two British journals, the London Times and the New York Herald, for opposition to what they both agree in calling Grant's Cuban policy, are not the real ones entertained by their clients. The Times is more interested in Manchester spinners, Liverpool cotton buyers and London bondholders than it is in the West India possessions of her Britannic majesty. The average John Bull is obstinately opposed to any fuss or disturbance which threatens to stop the mills of Manchester or unsettle the values of those great American staples, cotton and government bonds. In case Uncle Sam buckles on his armor for a joust with his most Catholic majesty, there will be heard an abundance of grumbling and threatening on the part of John Bull. But that is all. No quarrel will be sought with England by us, nor will any be found by the Court of St. James. If the United States can be coaxed or bullied into an attitude of peace, the Englishman will be well pleased; but he is not likely to back the cause of Spain with arms, nor point a hostile gun at us, unless we give him gross cause of offense, a very improbable and unlikely thing.

If we were to listen to the Herald's suggestions for a policy we should never have a war, never raise a hand in defense of the national honor or in behalf of a struggling people, for fear that some popular chieftain, some great man, would arise on the nation's gratitude for his brilliant achievements and be elected President. But even that political wane has not come near the truth in setting up objections to the Cuban policy of the administration. Nothing could be more absurd than to suppose that the Herald is or could be actuated by patriotic motives. President Grant or any other man might be elected any number of terms and even wear an imperial crown, for all the Herald would care, so long as the semi-European journal, with its corps of European writers, were left free to humbug the world. Both these organs of opposition have filed special pleas in the case, each in behalf of its own clients. The one speaks for the British tradesman, the other for the New York importer and ward politician.

The oppressed people of Cuba, white and black, are not taken into account in this discussion. The overtaxed commerce of the United States is disregarded by the Herald, because this question affects New Orleans and other Southern seaports mainly, and New York only secondarily. The honor of our government interests the two journals about alike, and the interest may be set down as zero.

We do not anticipate a war with Spain. There may, possibly, be a pointed "note" or two on one side, and a perfect gush of bombast, braggadocio and rhodomontade on the other; but nothing like a vigorous war. Spain has neither the genius, money, skill nor other means for a war with a first or second class power. The Madrid Cabinet has its hands full in the business of providing ways and means to keep the Carlites out of the capital and the Cuban insurgents out of Havana. As one of the chief sources of income is the tax on American commerce, were that withdrawn, and no way open to make another loan, the Spanish power would be at once paralyzed.

We hold the President should be com-

OUR POLITICAL ARISTOCRACY.

We are aware that among the opponents of Republicanism are a number of persons who took British and French protection during the civil war, and many others who listen to the "Marseillaise" or "God Save the Queen" with far more pleasure than to the American anthem, "Hail Columbia." This foreign element furnishes some of our most super-Southern advisers. These slave born subjects of European despots have actually demanded that free born American citizens should be expelled and exiled from their own country. Modest, is it not? That such elements should have introduced aristocratic ideas of which the "British Peerage and the Landed Gentry" is the text book, occasions us no surprise. Under this European theory we find a different state of sentiment toward the Republican party in the State of Louisiana from that which exists in the Middle, Northern and Western States. There they are treated with the respect that their numbers and military force compel; here they are to be as the Israelites were in the days of King John of England.

We find in our contemporary, the *Pietyne*, an innocent illustration of this aristocratic sentiment. The subject of the article is the denunciation of the Republican party. It is said:

The other day we had to comment upon the disgraceful fact that General Grant and his Cabinet were engaged in devising means for the restoration of harmony in the Republican party in Mississippi. It is, then, a "disgraceful fact" that an effort should be made by the public authorities to restore the harmony of that party to which the administration owes its election.

We make a mere reference to the old historical division between the free soil Democrats under Van Buren, and the slaveholding Democracy under Polk, to the same division between the Taylor and Clay and Seward Whigs. The Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats sealed their divisions by taking sectional sides in the civil war.

We suppose from the observation of the *Pietyne*, that these scissions and conflicts have presented the disgraceful fact of a consultation among the political leaders of the Democratic or Whig parties to secure a "restoration of harmony" among the men to whom they owed their election.

That all the leaders of party in or out of office, in this and in other countries, have always taken a just and active interest in the restoration of party harmony is so well known, that we have no idea the *Pietyne* will contradict the statement when its attention is called to it. Republicans are denounced for any such attempt at harmony, because they have no rights which aristocrats are bound to respect.

The *Pietyne*, in the plenitude of that authority which all anti-Republican organs may exercise, goes on to show precisely the same disgraceful fact that the Republican leaders are condemned for having displayed.

It quotes with complacency this notice from the *Cincinnati Commercial*:

The New Orleans *Pietyne* has discovered a method of beating the Republicans in the next presidential canvass. It is, first to unite all opponents of Radicalism under the title of conservatism, sink all financial and religious questions out of sight, and make the fight on the misadministration of the past eight years, for which the Republican party is to be held responsible.

The *Pietyne* responds: We are glad that the *Commercial* approves our program.

Now we would suppose that there would be the same propriety in removing the causes of jealousy within our party, as in sinking all financial and religious questions which separate two or three parties or fragments of parties. If the President prosecutes offenders against the revenue laws, and endeavors to convince Republican officeholders in Mississippi or elsewhere that a Republican administration can alone repose in the character and services of good men and efficient officers, it occurs to us that he should receive the approval of all good men. Why he should be blamed for these things, why no reference should be made by the anti-Republican press to his prosecution of thieves, his recommendation of general amnesty, and the efforts which his ministers and his administration have made and are making to open trade and travel with Spanish America, we can not comprehend. The *Pietyne* charges General Grant with the employment of party only to promote his own ambition. Why does the *Pietyne* prove its own intense partisanship by refusing the President all acknowledgment of good acts or intentions? If the people of Louisiana form their opinions of General Grant from the anti-Republican press and party here, he must appear to them as a drunken and besotted tyrant, engaged in the exclusive business of oppressing the South, enriching himself, and devoting the occasional efforts of a common and uneducated intellect to the lowest debauchery and the most venal corruption.

When this aristocratic right to discuss the best means of harmonizing the discordant anti-Republican elements is asserted and exercised by the *Pietyne*, we Republicans, who have no such rights with respect to the funds within our own party, may be permitted humbly to observe the object of this conclude, thus convened under a summons at once so august and so exclusive. It seems to be to exclude the issues of finance so improper for executive action. Shades of Jackson and Benton! To ignore the conflict of jurisdiction between the ecclesiastical authorities of Rome and the political government of our States and Union, and try the next issue on the alleged maladministration of the past eight years. This anti-Republican Rhadamantus will sit in post mortem judgment against an administration which

will have no longer to perpetuate evil nor atone for deeds done in the political flesh. It will be important to invoke the signal ability of William Allen and the moral worth of the zealous Tweed to reform the abuses and establish the character of the government.

We forgot, as the Democratic aristocracy has denied, the Republicans any political or social rights whatever, all comment upon our superiors is improper. Democrats consider finance no subject of executive action. Democrats regard it disgraceful for the leaders of a political party to labor for the "restoration of harmony" in their own party. Such a conglomeration of paradoxes so confuse our political mind that we can pursue it no further.

A NONDESCRIPT CONVENTION.

We once thought we had succeeded in collecting all the allies of the political convention which is underlined for the fourth of January. Its real name is Democratic, and as such it will be announced to the world the moment anything like success appears to be assured or promised with any degree of certainty. But just at this juncture it is not thought prudent to proclaim its true patronymic. Democracy is, therefore, like the President of the late Confederacy, on a notable occasion, traveling incognito, disguised in peaceable apparel, but ready to throw off the mask the moment it is out of the woods, or near enough so to make such a movement safe. We have before noticed that each of the five Democratic organs has a different name for the party to which they all profess allegiance. Among and between them we have the Democratic, the Democratic-Conservative and the Conservative, which represent the powerful army of "ones," all grouped together under the general title of anti-Radicals. By this last name the machine will be run until the Democratic element in the conglomeration mixture sees the opportune moment arrive for taking the other allies on the hip.

A general and pressing invitation is therefore extended to "all anti-Radical voters" to rush to the polls on the appointed day and vote for delegates to the anti-Radical State convention. When the people shall come to that political "ice" they will find that everything has been carefully prepared by the genuine Democratic architects, and nothing wanted but strong shoulders to put it together and raise it. The whole list of delegates to that convention has already been prepared, and all that is left to be done is to get enough people to go to the primary election to give the thing the respectability of numbers. As soon as the nominees of the little political ring are ratified "by the people," which will be an easy matter, we shall find the Democracy impudently coming to the front and claiming a new grant of power. Having once got the control, further selections will be made from among those who can show, by words at least, the best party record. About the same elements, though perhaps not quite the same men, will rise up as those of 1872, who played for the State and lost it. The Liberals, Conservatives, disaffected Republicans, hired colored voters, and all other allies, will be placed in the background and flattered with praise and compliment for having "redeemed Louisiana," which is exactly the equivalent of restoring the Confederate Democracy to power.

If the anti-Republican voters respond to the call to attend the primary elections they will soon find that their votes and not advice is wanted. Neither the delegates to the State Convention nor the nominees for office will be selected from the Conservative and Liberal factions in that grand division of the whole party. These will be expected to serve as volunteers without pay, the regular Democrats alone being considered in the line of promotion.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Governor Kellogg has issued a proclamation fixing the twenty-fifth instant as Thanksgiving Day. Thanks for what? We can see why Governor Kellogg should be thankful, but what the people of Louisiana have to give special thanks for at his command is, as they say in North Carolina, a "huckleberry over our persimmon."—*New Orleans Bulletin*.

It is with some misgivings that we allow the above profane and slangy paragraph to appear in our columns on a Sunday morning; but it is a specimen brick of a godless structure of impiety—it is a sample of the means brought to bear daily to keep young men away from churches, to place them beyond Christian influence, and instill the poison of atheism into receiving minds—and we regret that it may be seen and considered by a few of the righteous people of Louisiana.

In accordance with a custom honored since the war by Republican Presidents, the President of the United States has named Thursday next by official proclamation, as a day for thanksgiving and praise throughout the Union, "An occasion for the humble expression of our thanks to Almighty God for the ceaseless and distinguished benefits bestowed upon us as a nation, and for His mercies and protection during the closing year." The President says:

Amid the rich and free enjoyment of all our advantages, we should not forget the source from whence they are derived, and the extent of our obligations to the Father of all mercies.

In accordance with a beautiful and time honored custom, as old as Christianity in New England, the Governor of Louisiana has also named a day for thanksgiving, which as usual since national thanksgivings came in vogue, conforms with the President's proclamation, and next Thursday will be known both as a national and State day for thanksgiving. The Governor recommends that the people of this State "observe the day designated in an appropriate and becoming manner;" that "we return grateful thanks for the many blessings bestowed upon us, remembering especially our immunity from pestilence and flood, and the bountiful crops with which Providence has crowned

the industry of the laborer throughout the length and breadth of our State, and charges us "not to forget to alleviate, as far as lies in our power, the sufferings of the poor within our midst."

The President nor the Governor does not ask us to return thanks to them, but to the Ruler of the universe. If it is possible for our Democratic neighbors to drop politics for one day, to forget for a few short hours their quarreling, their strife and bickering, their pulling and pushing for office, the day will prove a blessing for all. There is much to be thankful for in the fact that we enjoy civil and religious liberty; that we are at peace with other nations; that in spite of home enemies to our government and the machinations of secessionists, we have a glorious republic about to celebrate its one hundredth anniversary. The good God has not deserted us, neither in adversity nor prosperity. When a distinguished Southern theologian prayed for the success of the Confederacy, and said, "If God does not cause the Confederate arms to become victorious, I shall doubt His justice," he uttered blasphemy, and made more infidels than he can ever make Christians. Bad men are blind, groping in blindness. Defeat one of them in running for the office of coroner, and they doubt the whole plan of Christian salvation. A wicked Democrat can see nothing in God's world to be thankful for while Republicans are in office, and such men ridicule pious and prayerful people.

Thanksgiving may be "a custom more honored in the breach than the observance," so far as New Orleans is concerned, but it still is a beautiful custom. We should be thankful that we live, and have health; and while life and health is left there is hope. Hope that enlightening Christianity may reach all dark places, that the hearthens, at home and abroad, may be lifted to an elevated plane of civilization, and that even Democrats may be made repentant and better men. Let those who choose assemble in their respective barrooms; silk purses can only be made from silk; a city ordinance commanding people to attend church would be declared unconstitutional, and would fail, because men will not have goodness thrust upon them; but by all means let those who wish to pray without hindrance, nor stand at church doors and tell those entering there that we in Louisiana have nothing to be thankful for. On Thursday next special services will be held in several of our Protestant churches, and we hope to see them well attended, in accordance with the recommendations of our Governor and President, and the desires of Christian, grateful hearts.

HARD UPON THE RADICALS.

The Democratic organ tells us: Louisiana is the only Southern State where the mixing of the races is enforced by racially Radical officials. Are Louisianians less proud of their lineage or less careful of their rights than brethren of other States?

We have adverted to the unbroken stream of scurrility poured upon the Republican press and party by the Democratic organ. We have been denounced because we have performed a contract for similar work done by the Democratic organs far better than it has ever been executed before. We were not, therefore, surprised to see in the Democratic organ of this city the above extract, which, published in small capitals, separate from any qualification or comment, we have thus placed before our readers here, at Washington, and in Europe.

We are somewhat puzzled at such a reckless and unnecessary intimation, and really hope the organ will explain what it meant by an intimation so revolting. That compulsory misrepresentation should be charged as a crowning crime upon the Republicans we can scarcely imagine. We may seem to show the outside world how determined is the Democratic purpose to excite the prejudices of the moral and Christian sentiment against the Republican people. The pride "of lineage" is one of the most honorable sources of social character. To preserve the family name unstained and unspotted by any illegitimate admixture should be the care of all respectable people, and we should look with horror on any such abuse of power by the Republican officials or others to compel such "mixing of the races." When, indeed, it is reflected how impossible it would be to compel such mixture, and how obvious it must be to every rational mind that such mixture must be voluntary, at the will of the parties, the public abroad will see the injustice done the Republican officials.

We have extracted this extraordinary charge from the Democratic organ that it may be seen there is nothing so base that it would not charge upon the Republican party, and nothing so absurd that it does not expect to be believed by the friends of monarchy at home and abroad. "Mixing of the races" enforced by racially Radical officials! What an abominable imputation of an impossible abuse of political power! Has the official organ no sense of political justice? Does it believe there is no limit to popular credulity?

THE RIVAL VILLAGES.

Those two hamlets, Chicago and St. Louis, have quarreled for years about which has the greatest possibilities in the future. The one will control the commerce to the north pole in one direction and to Japan in the other. This conflicts somewhat with the territorial pretensions of St. Louis, and a violent strife rages about the trade of the Yangtze or some such name. St. Louis built a bridge, or rather some capitalists built one in her vicinity, and just as she had celebrated possession, Chicago annexed it and appointed a financial receiver, under a mortgage sale. She now stands like Mme. Ango with her hands upon her hips, and hails her rival with many terms of ridicule and opprobrium. These two cities have jawed at each other about their respective popu-

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, 120 Canal Street. Importers and Dealers in FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. We are now offering our large stock of first class goods at Lower Prices than can be had at any other store in the city. We would ask our friends and the public to give us a call before purchasing. WE WILL COMMENCE OUR REDUCTIONS FRIGGS ON MONDAY.

Our stock of MOURNING GOODS IS THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED IN THE CITY. And are all Fresh Goods. J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, 120 1/2 Canal Street.

HAIR GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES. GEORGE T. SCHILLING, 159 Canal Street.

For the better accommodation of my customers, I have opened at No. 120 Canal Street, a branch of my store No. 21 Dryades street. The race clothing, hats, bonnets, etc., and will always be stocked with the latest and most elegant. Hosiery, Hair Goods, Fancy Articles, Trunks, Valises, Cases, Brushes, etc., which will be sold at VERY MODERATE PRICES. The children will be CONTINUED AS USUAL. 120 1/2 Canal Street.

ISIDORE LEVI, MANAGER WITH A. PEISER & CO., 24 Canal Street.

The Finest and Best Selected Stock of CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE IN THE SOUTH. All purchased from first hands, and the trade at LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICES. Backset Cut and Engraved Glassware, Tea Sets and China Sets, Fine Parquet Figures, as well as every article required by the trade. Wholesale and Retail Prices. 120 1/2 Canal Street.

DIED. HALPHY—in this city, at 7:30 P. M. Saturday, November 20, 1875, ALPHONSE HALPHY, aged thirty-four years, a native of New Orleans. The funeral will take place on Monday (Sunday) at 4 P. M., from the residence No. 214 Bourbon street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

GREEN—On Saturday morning, November 20, 1875, Mrs. MARY E. GREEN, wife of Amiel Green, Her friends and those of E. G. DILL, her son-in-law, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 230 St. Andrew street, to be held (Sunday), November 21, at 4 P. M. Burial at the Washington Cemetery.

NOTICE. Parties having claims before the Board of Assessors are requested to call at No. 223 Governor Street, Monday, November 22, at twelve o'clock, to get them. M. H. TWITCHELL, Custodian of Board of Assessors. 223 Governor Street.

M. SCOOTER, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE, 105 Canal Street, New Orleans.

DIAMONDS RESET IN THE LATEST STYLE. Fine Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Adjusted. SOARDS' CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1876, CONTAINING A MAP OF THE CITY AND STREET GUIDE.

The above work will be issued in LAST numbers only. Our agents will call on you. L. SOARDS & CO., 60 1/2 In 7p. Publishers, No. 5 Commercial Street, New Orleans.

NOTICE. BOARD OF LEASERS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. The old State bonds and other State securities which have been funded, canceled and sold for new consolidated bonds, will be sold in accordance with section eight of article 2, of 1874, at the State House, on Monday, twenty-second instant, at 11 A. M. By order of the board. P. G. DESLONDRE, Secretary of the Board. 223 Governor Street.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB. FALL MEETING, 1875. Commencing Saturday, December 12th. And will be continued until the SEVENTH, NINTH AND ELEVENTH THREE RACES EACH DAY. G. A. BREATH, President. 223 Governor Street.

NOTICE. The undersigned has no connection with Globe Theatre or bar. CHARLES LACROIX, 223 Governor Street.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR NOVEMBER 21, 1875. CLASS 277.

The above drawings are published in the papers, and are drawn in public daily rooms of the Company. Witnesses our hands at New Orleans, this twentieth day of November, 1875. H. FERRARI, ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Beware of BOGUS LOTTERIES. ROOMS AND BOARD. Families or single gentlemen may obtain comfortably furnished rooms, with or without No. 122 Carondelet street. The house is entirely refitted and furnished. References required.

STORE TO RENT. In Chalmette, Louisiana, about two miles from New Orleans, with a suitable stock of goods, is to be let to any other business that can be had at a low price. For particulars, address M. MORRIS, 1071 Second, Chalmette Louisiana.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE. Single gentlemen or families, at No. 20 1/2 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

FOR RENT.—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE, suitable for a small family, at No. 46 Magazine street. References required. ALBERT H. BROWN, 107 1/2 In 7p.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. G. H. BRAUGHN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 17 Commercial Place. Practices in all the State and Federal Courts. Will cheerfully give his personal attention to all matters entrusted to him.

BUSINESS CHANGE. CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the BUSINESS OF GENERAL REAL ESTATE BROKERS, at No. 21 Carondelet street. T. M. LACROIX, J. M. LACROIX, ALBERT H. BROWN. New Orleans, November 20, 1875.

WANTED. Occupants for a large, handsomely furnished PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on a quiet and airy corner of the city, please send applications fronting on the most desirable part of Canal street, corner Magazine, to J. M. LACROIX, 21 Carondelet street, or to J. M. LACROIX, 21 Dryades street. References required. 120 1/2 In 7p.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH. IMPORTANT TO PIANISTS AND ALL LOVERS OF MUSIC. MR. P. WERLEIN respectfully invites his professional and amateur pianists to visit his store, No. 75, 80 and 82 Baronne street, and examine the new style of UPRIGHT PIANOS lately manufactured expressly for this climate by Messrs. Chickering & Sons. The singing quality of this instrument is perfectly wonderful, has never been equaled, and fully superior in the shade the places of all other makers, however great their pretensions may have been. 80 1/2 In 7p.

FOR RENT. In Chalmette, Louisiana, about two miles from New Orleans, with a suitable stock of goods, is to be let to any other business that can be had at a low price. For particulars, address M. MORRIS, 1071 Second, Chalmette Louisiana.

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