

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 2, 1876.

A just compliment is an honor meant to speech.

Academy of Music—Two Orphans tonight.

An old pump is generally well fixed in the world.

Coal Oil Johnny is a well to do farmer in California.

When a great man loses his mind everybody finds it out.

The man who will not tell a lie is better than one who can not.

Clara Morris is playing in a "new Leah," the old "Leah" is forsaken.

Lawrence Barrett plays next week at De Bar's Grand Opera House, in St. Louis.

The Sankey followers are easily converted, the trouble is to keep them converted.

When Weston gets out of money he takes a walk. The hotel keepers ask him to walk.

Arkansas changes the name of one of its counties whenever a new governor is elected.

The members of Linn Wood Lodge, F. and A. M., are requested to assemble at their lodge room this evening.

Iowa has no debt, and has money in her treasury. Iowa has been a Republican State for many years.

"Pronouncing bees" take the place of spelling schools in the West. They are pronounced a success.

The white metal waist belt chains attached to fans give a very dollar-store appearance to the best dressed ladies.

Bismarck gives no encouragement to the flash talk of the street. When a man says "How is dia?" he rebukes him.

Charlotte Cushman does not despair and hopes to be able to make a few last appearances as a reader.

Phoenix Steam Fire Company No. 8 will give a grand ball at Grunewald Hall on Saturday evening, December 4.

Every man who knows anything can know that there is some one worse off than himself, if that is any consolation.

A Miss Huff teaches school in Cincinnati. Some big boy will get Huff and leave school before the term is over.

The most unhappy looking animal in the world is the polar bear sitting on ice and traveling with Barnum in summer time.

Emily Faithful advises girls not to marry until they are twenty-five years old, or to remain like herself, Faithful unto death.

Charles Francis Adams has been recommended by Mr. Bowles for centennial orator because he is the grandson of his grandfather.

The running mare Emma Lee fell on the race track at Jackson, Mississippi, lately, and was so badly injured that her owner afterward killed her.

The generals "who have done more than any other man in the campaign" are promoting their claims for the office of United States Senator in Mississippi.

A poet may be equal to writing verses welcoming his youngest daughter into the world, and yet be unable to pay the doctor for the first case of measles.

The Jackson Times says: "Miss Jessie C. Arment, late of the D'Este troupe, will appear in three pieces to night." The young lady must feel awfully cut up.

A mountebank and his dog asked permission of the Mayor to set on the square. The man did not look like one who would set that way, and he was refused.

A scientific man has discovered that the earth weighs exactly 5,855,000,000,000 tons and some odd pounds. To know so much seems worth living for.

Mrs. C. A. Babcock, wife of the commander of the Canonicus, at this station, will spend the winter at the Hotel Beau-Sejour-en-Lac, Montreux, Switzerland.

Democratic journals locate Bayard in Maryland, New Jersey and other States, according to fancy. He will be claimed by Delaware when he is nominated for President.

A New Hampshire clergyman has been discussing from the pulpit, "What the Empty Pews Say." They say, "Nix." The meeting comes from the pews which are occupied.

The Bulletin says: "A well known gentleman here has the names of all the Democrats who speak in the book door of Governor Kellogg." He must have the city directory.

Mr. San Dollar is again in the city. He will play Polka in Alabama, with his St. Charles Theatre company, under the direction of W. Denny Ogden, an accomplished actor of the Southern circuit.

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NEGRO MORALITY—ITS MONEY VALUE.

There was before the war a class among us who held no slaves. They were not, however, anti-slavery men, but the most radical advocates for "keeping the negro in his place." The negro was greatly in fear of them. It cost them nothing to disable or to kill a slave, and masters were always under the necessity of protecting their "property" from such violent and irresponsible enemies. This antagonism can not be accounted for except in the irreconcilable repugnance of races, the competition of labor, or the jealousy of social equality. The same class is represented at the present day. From this class is recruited the Ku-Klux, the shooters of Conshatta and the artillerists of Vicksburg. We may note the same spirit in our campaign clubs and among the orators and journalists of Democracy. We will not enumerate their leaders, but we ask the reader to tell over to himself the names of the most prominent Democratic politicians in and out of the press and note how many there are among them who "never owned a negro in his life." This is the case of that hostility to the negro which has made so much misery in this State. It is to be remarked that in proportion as the class which owned the negro and understood his value have attained control of Southern government, peace has been restored and prosperity has returned. Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, have protected and utilized the negro. In those States he is valued and he is safe.

It may surprise the reader that the official journal of the party which emancipated the slave, should make a distinction in favor of the former slave owner. Historical truth and personal conviction shows this to be just. The former slave owners as a class are a better element for the industrial and moral reconstruction of Southern society than the former non slave holders, as a class.

The reasoning upon which this proposition is based is plain. The former slave holder owns lands valueless without labor. His family has been accustomed to the domestic services of the negro. The relation between employer and employed is thus hereditary and natural. When the fiery partisan would kill the negro field hand from between the plow handles to nullify his vote, he thereby leaves an idle mule and plow on the hands of the employer. The fields of Mississippi are white with unpicked cotton. The partisan cannoner so terrified the poor pickers that they kept away alike from the polls and the bolls, so the employer finds his negro labor unavailing to save the crop which negro labor had planted and plowed.

This partisan class, which never owned a negro, is in open hostility to negro education or to negro morality. Every instance of ignorance among the unlettered negro office holders, every case of cruelty or crime, every batch of negro burglars or thieves which goes to prison, is a subject of delight to these anti-negro partisans. The most savage attack has been made by the anti-negro press upon the system of public schools, and the colored members of the School Board have been scandalized and stigmatized as unworthy associates. There is a large party for excluding the negro from the public schools, as there is a large party also opposed to having any public schools at all.

The decline in the rate of negro increase is hailed by the anti-negro partisan as an evidence of the immediate extinction of the race. Forgetting that whisky and the knife are indiscriminate slayers, the anti-negro partisan fondly expects to survive the whole African race in America.

We have been surprised to see the Christian clergy yield to the domination of prejudice. Many of our ministers were distracted and divided by the slavery question, but they should not allow their hostility to the Northern divisions of their sects to obstruct their duties to humanity. There is a predominance of the negroes of Louisiana and of the whole South who profess the Protestant faith. There is a large proportion here of colored intelligence and property who are Catholics. We have seen Protestant and Roman clergymen making speeches and prayers for the White League cause, and what was even more unfortunate, the Christian clergy have not taken that unanimous and active part in the education and morality of the colored people that was to have been expected from those pledged to go "into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

There is no more popular topic of ridicule by the anti-negro partisans than his almost untaught and fervid efforts to praise God in the services of religion. The seed of true gospel has been implanted in these people. Is it just—is it wise, to ridicule and discourage their humble efforts to secure salvation? The negro abandoned to himself and to the temptations which beset his low grade of experience, falls a victim to the harlot house or to theft. Under the unregulated sway of passion he commits the most brutal murder. He gluts his jealous vengeance with the blood of his helpless victim, and like a tiger mangles the form which he has deprived of life.

These instances of ignorance, of vice, and of crime are held up as a retribution for the act of emancipation. Partisans, clerical and lay, seem willing to see this demoralization of the people to prove that abolition was wrong. Suppose they should prove such to be the case, suppose the withdrawal of protection and care from the negro should have been accompanied with the degradation which is claimed to exist, what would the abolitionist care for the demoralization? He would care no more for the demoralization of the negro than he would care for the demoralization of the white man. He would care no more for the demoralization of the negro than he would care for the demoralization of the white man. He would care no more for the demoralization of the negro than he would care for the demoralization of the white man.

Our produce factors can not be expected to make the experiment of a cargo to Spanish America by themselves. The road to Chicago, to St. Louis, to Cincinnati, is more interested than the port of New Orleans. Let the competition of the railroads be the opportunity of the railroads.

Southern States. The wind sowed, produces the whirlwind.

The industrial consequences of this demoralization are very greatly to be deplored. Every one will admit that the discipline and habit of early life has trained the negro to industry. This is evident from the crop results, and from the faithful performance of menial and mechanical duties by the negro.

With a hostility from the anti-negro clergy and politicians which prohibits or prevents the moral and intelligent instruction of the negro—which excludes the negro apprentice from the shops and the negro scholar from the schools—must come an irreligious, immoral and idle negro posterity. Generation after generation will, under this policy, take precisely the same direction with the neglected lower orders of Europe. Ignorance, idleness and crime will grow stronger with every year until society will be burdened here with the class which oppression and neglect of the people creates everywhere. Italy has her hazzarini; Sicily her assassins; Mexico her leproses, France her communists and revolutionary rabble, England her breadless toilers and her tramps, and Louisiana, if she copies the example, can not escape the consequences of intemperance and oppression.

The general idleness of the colored race would make the delta a cottonwood jungle. The general ignorance of the colored race will tend to extinguish their mechanical industry. The growing crimes of the negro race would render property worthless and life unsafe. Instead of the negro being exterminated by neglect, disease and with arms of precision, the negro may render the delta uninhabitable to a moral and refined population.

We admonish our fellow-citizens who own property here or intend to plant their posterity in the delta to look at this subject in its true light. The moral improvement of the negro is essential to the safety and prosperity of Louisiana, and our fellow-citizens should at once discard all prejudice, guarantee the rights, respect the feelings and acquire the confidence of the negro. He is a power in this land for good or for evil. He may produce values or destroy them. He may be a worthy member of society, or he may infect and infect society. He should be cared for speedily and sincerely. While failure of emancipation may affect the fame of John Brown, it may destroy the property and embitter the existence of thousands among us who deserve no such punishment. The effort of the anti-negro partisan to drive the negro out of Louisiana may make Louisiana uninhabitable by the whites.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN TRADE. Our provision merchants have interested themselves greatly in the dispatch of an experimental cargo of flour and log products to Brazil. Thus far it has not been a success. Messrs. Glover & Odendahl say in their recent circular:

We think we may safely state that few markets in the world could show more handsome offerings in quantity and quality for the West India and South American trade.

We would note in connection with this that some endeavors have been made to attempt a venture cargo of assorted produce, principally flour, to Havana, America and Brazil ports. This movement meets with reception of various kinds among our merchants. While some are favorably disposed toward this movement, others view it with doubt and mistrust as to whether the object aimed at by this enterprise, viz: the establishment of a regular line of steamships hence to Rio and intervening ports; the increase of the coffee business and a reciprocal trade in flour and Western produce generally, would thereby be attained.

Our explanation of this failure would be this. Our provision dealers are factors. Their trade consists in receiving, selling and accounting for a regular supply of produce to a steady demand of local customers. The circular of Messrs. Glover & Odendahl says of the flour receipts:

Compared with the same month last season we have a reduction all through. This shows that the local demand is being supplied in part directly by rail.

Our produce factors must then follow the example of the merchants elsewhere. These last ship their goods to any market that will pay. Hence they require a knowledge of the trade with all other countries. They require, also, the exercise of all resources accessible to establish such trade.

We will give our factors a specimen of how the merchants of Baltimore extend their trade. The responsible correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who signs himself "Antelope," has the following:

From Quebec it is telegraphed to-day that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have chartered the steamship Lake Erie, Champlain and Niagara, for the Baltimore and Liverpool trade. These steamers run between Montreal and Liverpool last summer.

The railroads of Philadelphia and Baltimore found the want of direct shipping to carry off their freight. Each of these roads has built or chartered steam lines to connect their trade with Europe.

We have a railroad system connecting the port of New Orleans directly with every interior city. There is from forty to sixty million dollars invested in these roads, and they would measure more than three thousand miles. When tropical produce comes to this country, or when Western produce goes to the tropics, the trade is conducted across the Western rivers and mountains, and by means of the Eastern railroads, and steamships. This three thousand miles of road gave none of this freight and passengers; three millions of investments have no dividend from such sources.

Our produce factors can not be expected to make the experiment of a cargo to Spanish America by themselves. The road to Chicago, to St. Louis, to Cincinnati, is more interested than the port of New Orleans. Let the competition of the railroads be the opportunity of the railroads.

of flour to be purchased, as it has in past years ordered a cargo of corn to be purchased, and ship it to Rio, it could insure and draw against the cargo, and by controlling the whole inbound rail freight, could not, we should suppose, lose anything, while it could, at least, solve the question. What Chicago could do St. Louis or Cincinnati ought, we suppose, attempt. If our produce factors will open a correspondence with these railroad administrators, tell them what is wanted; the value of the object; the inability of our capitalists; the superior interest of the railroad; information of what other railroads have done to extend their trade lines—teach these railroad administrators how to make one experimental shipment to Brazil without money and without risk, we can not but believe that such an appeal, argued before those administrators, would stimulate them to experiment either on the individual account of one or the common account of all. Suppose an experimental shipment of ten thousand barrels of flour to cost, with ocean freights and charges, seventy-five thousand dollars. What would be the contribution of each mile or dollar of the roads working in the experiment? The risk would be almost imperceptible.

The plan is feasible, because it has been tried elsewhere. Our provision factors should correspond or send one of their number to confer, with the railroads and New Orleans may speedily know whether she may hope anything from this tropical trade or not.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE. The committee of the Property Holders' Union have at last succeeded in connecting their organization with an important event. Through the chairman, Dr. Theobald, the committee addressed a communication to the Republican State committee, submitting certain vague, crude, and perhaps, impracticable suggestions of reform. The members of the committee generally own the houses they live in, but none are known to the community as large renters or operators in real estate.

We do not know that they would be any wiser or more competent to discuss questions arising from the ownership and property if they possessed a hundred times more than they do. Yet we must insist that they do not bring to bear in the discussion any evidences of a profound knowledge of the history of the State and city in which they have made their homes. Mr. Packard, the chairman of the Republican committee, in transmitting the answer of that committee to the Property Holders' Union, has well improved the occasion to enlighten them upon matters of which they ought not to be ignorant.

The proposition of the Property Union involves no regular plan or policy. The leading idea is to reduce the rate of taxation on the dollar without reference to the necessities of the case. The great stumbling block in the way is the public debt, which the property union is so anxious to protect is pledged to pay. Mr. Packard shows in a clear and incisive manner how this great debt is contracted, and very fairly divides the responsibility for its origin between the two parties into which the community is divided. He shows, moreover, that the Republicans have made successful efforts to reduce the debt and burden of taxation. In this work they have met with nothing but opposition from the Democracy. The protest of the Property Union that it is non-partisan, however well founded, does not relieve the individuals composing it from the imputation of having either supported the Democratic party heretofore or done nothing to restrain their extravagance. It is more than doubtful whether any considerable number of them supported the amendments of 1874, from which alone has any relief been derived by the taxpayers.

A communication of like import was also sent to the Democratic Central Committee, and a short reply of no meaning returned at once. The present managers of the Democracy are, however, not sufficiently informed of the glorious traditions to say whether any, and if so, how much of the State and city debts was contracted by administrations "opposed to radicalism."

We commend Mr. Packard's admirable letter to the careful attention of all concerned in the politics of the State. He treats of matters which ought to be familiar to every man of intelligence in the city, but which always escape the memory of those who set out on a scheme of agitation.

Were the Property Union people really sincere in their efforts to reform abuses, they would at once take their places in the ranks of the only party that has shown any disposition to practice economy. But there is such a thing as preferring to be an unsuccessful agitator to an undistinguished patriot. There seems to us to be too much individuality among these Property Union folks to accomplish any permanent good. We do not rank them with the class of people referred to by Mr. Packard, who "discourage reform because it is suggested or attempted by an adverse party," but we may and do charge them with the total neglect to condemn those who do belong to it. The Union may not, perhaps, be a Democratic organization, though nineteen-twentieths of its members invariably vote the Democratic ticket. It is most certainly far from being Republican. Probably if our party were to adopt a platform written by its most authoritative members, the rank and file would vote against it under one pretense or another. If there are any really sincere men among them they should now come forward and join the Republican party, where their influence may be utilized.

most serious dangers which now threaten the Republican party." This sudden solicitude for the welfare of the Republican party is very touching, especially as it seems confined wholly to the opposition. This strenuous effort of his enemies to push General Grant outside the pale of presidential candidacy is conclusively proving the strength of his hold upon the popular heart; and if the people deem his maintenance in the executive chair essential to the good of the country they will find a medium for expressing their wish that will set at naught the machinations of the politicians of all parties.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB. FALL MEETING, 1875. First Day—Saturday, December 4. FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, two miles, over eight hurdles, Club purse, \$400; \$300 to first, \$75 second, \$25 to third. SECOND RACE—The Slocumb Stakes, for colts and fillies then two years old; \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$500 added; second horse to receive \$100 and third, \$50; one mile. Closed with fifteen nominations. THIRD RACE—Club Purse, \$400; for all ages; \$25 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third. Second Day—Tuesday, December 7. FIRST RACE—The Orleans Stakes, for colts and fillies then three years old; \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$500 added; second horse to receive \$100 and third, \$50; two miles. Closed with thirteen nominations. SECOND RACE—Club Purse, \$300; one mile, with 100 pounds on each; three year olds to carry their proper weight; \$25 to first, \$50 to second, \$25 to third. THIRD RACE—Club Purse, \$200; for all ages; \$50 to first, \$100 to second; two-mile heats. Third Day—Thursday, December 9. FIRST RACE—Handicap Purse Race; two miles; weights to appear the day before the race; Club purse \$400; \$300 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third. SECOND RACE—Club Purse, \$400; for all ages; \$25 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third; one mile and three quarters. THIRD RACE—Club Purse, \$200; for all ages; \$50 to first, \$100 to second; mile heats, best three in five. Fourth Day—Saturday, December 11. FIRST RACE—The Howard Stakes, for colts and fillies, then two years old; \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$500 added; second horse to receive \$100 and third \$50; winner of the Slocumb Stakes to carry seven pounds extra; one mile. Closed with thirteen nominations. SECOND RACE—Consolation Race; Club purse \$300 for horses that have run and not won a race during the meeting; \$25 to first, \$50 to second, \$25 to third, \$25 to fourth. THIRD RACE—Club Purse \$100; for all ages; \$50 to first, \$50 to second; four-mile heats.

In all club purses entrance free, and in all such purses a walk over entitles a horse to first money only, and a horse distancing the field entitles to first money only. Members are notified to call for their badges at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street. The races will commence at 2 P. M. In case of postponement on account of the weather, a permit will be displayed from the office of the club, No. 16 Carondelet street. Quarter stretch badges for meeting, \$10 Day badges, \$5 Admision to Club stand, \$10 Admision to public stand and field, \$10

RULES OF ADMISSION. No ladies permitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen. Quarter stretch badges for non-residents only can be had at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street. Quarter stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand and grounds. Tickets of admision to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter stretch. Members are notified to call for a free admision for ladies accompanying them. Ladies accompanied by members are invited to visit the Club House. Smoking positively prohibited on the members' stand. Members are notified to enter all strangers' names on the visiting Club book. All vehicles must enter by Gentilly road gate, except those of members. Members of the club and ladies accompanying them only admitted at the members' gate. The mystery street gate will not be open this meeting. The cars of the City railroad, Bayou Bridge branch, and the cars of the Louisiana and New Orleans street, Canal street, every five minutes during the race. Entries for the races will close at the Judges' stand at three o'clock each day previous to the race.

G. A. BREAUX, President. HAIR GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES. GEORGE T. SCHILLING, 159 Canal Street.

For the better accommodation of my BUSINESS customers, I have opened at No. 159 Canal street a branch of my store No. 361 Dryades street. The new location has been elegantly fitted up, and will always be stocked with the newest and most fashionable HATS, FUR GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, FURNITURE, COMBS, BRUSHES, ETC., which will be sold at VERY MODERATE PRICES. My store will be continued as usual. J. H. LAW, 159 Canal Street.

WRIT OF ELECTION. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 17, 1876. To the Supervisor of Registration for the Parish of Grant: Official information being conveyed to me by Hon. E. D. Eastlake, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that a vacancy exists in the representation of the parish of Grant, in the lower house of the General Assembly, you are hereby directed, within three days from the receipt of this writ of election, to give public notice that an election will be held to fill such vacancy on a day to be named by you, not less than twenty days nor more than thirty days after the publication of such notice, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty of art. 18 of 1875, approved November 26, 1875.

WILLIAM F. KELLOGG, By the Governor. F. G. BISHOP, Secretary of State.

WRIT OF ELECTION. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 17, 1876. To the Supervisor of Registration for the Parish of Ouachita: Official information being conveyed to me by Hon. E. D. Eastlake, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that a vacancy exists in the representation of the parish of Ouachita in the lower house of the General Assembly, you are hereby directed, within three days from the receipt of this writ of election, to give public notice that an election will be held to fill such vacancy on a day to be named by you, not less than twenty days nor more than thirty days after the publication of such notice, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty of art. 18 of 1875, approved November 26, 1875.

WILLIAM F. KELLOGG, By the Governor. F. G. BISHOP, Secretary of State.

SPLENDID CHANGE. A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. WILL SURE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1876.

A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3550 PRIZES, IN ALL AMOUNTING TO THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK on the morning of SATURDAY, December 23, 1876, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New Orleans, Louisiana. It will be conducted with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

For which the best musical talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme! 20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000 1 Prize.....50,000 1 Prize.....20,000 1 Prize.....10,000 3 Prizes at \$5,000.....15,000 4 Prizes at \$2,500.....10,000 30 Prizes at \$1,000.....30,000 20 Prizes at \$500.....10,000 1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000 3000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....\$20,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500

TOTAL: 3550 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD!

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Address Lock Box No. 602, New Orleans, La. POSTAGE PAID BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT That in the Grand Golden Drawing of December 23, 1876, ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS, PAID IN GOLD.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, AND NONE IN EVERY COUNTY, NECESSARY TO

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR DECEMBER 23, 1876. CLASS 2869.

The above drawings are published in the morning of the day on which they are made, and the names of the winners in the office of the Company.

MISCELLANEOUS. ESSENTIAL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, No. 121 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. The public is respectfully notified that the gallery has been re-opened, and the most improved and complete apparatus for the purpose of making the most beautiful and elegant engravings in the city.

DANIEL BENDERBICK, ROSS, SHIP AND STRAMOND PLUMBER, FITTER,