New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 9, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN A NINE-YEAR-OLD.

The REPUBLICAN completes its ninth volume with the present number, having been first ushered into existence on the tenth of April, 1867. We do not think it becoming in so young a journal to have too much to say about itself. We leave all such egotistical practices to the two-year-olds and other members of the fraternity of even a more tender age. Though this journal is now the oldest daily paper in the city printed in the English language without change of management, we do not think it worth while to air our superior wisdom, begot of seniority. It may be proper for us to say, however, that a retrospect brings us little to regret in regard to intent, and not much on account of want of zealous endeavor. Its columns might have shown more ability, but scarcely more earnestness in the principles which we believe to be essential to the happiness of a free people.

We make no professions of putting Louisiana before the Republican party, because we can not concieve a case in which their respective interests can be antagonized. The State is the people and the people are the State, and the true principles of the Republican party teach the people to respect each other's rights and interests, and so far as it may be in their power to do so to promote each other's happiness. With all the various elements of society in harmony with each other, and all respecting the law, there can be little danger to the State. It has been the endeavor of the REPUBLICAN to promote just such a condition of affairs during the nine years of its busy life, and such it will be in the future.

The ball players want a change of base.

The really absent-minded man is a fool.

Mormon maidens sigh for the Gentile spring.

The Chicago *Times* is a naughty Storey paper.

In playing croquet lovely woman stoops to conquer.

The bad Indians of the plains are all post raiders.

The postmaster is left in the dark concerning the future supply of gas.

In order to hold government offices in Germany one must have a university education.

It is time hens were laying red eggs for Easter. They have been setting round long enough.

The Young Men's Concordia Glee Club will picnic at the Oakland Riding Park, April 23.

Boston papers published Beecher's confession on the first of April. It was not only a sell, but made the papers sell.

The gray is on deck in Missouri, and Captain Selsus Price, a son of the General, is Democratic candidate for Governor.

Sergeant Bates can now tote the American flag in all countries but his own. He has worn himself threadbare in the United States.

The Association Dramatique Orleanaise will give an entertainment at the Opera House for the benefit of the orphans, on Sunday next.

Bates notices that the French government has decided to annex the New Hebrides. He hopes they will prove better than the old ones.

The portrait of William Cullen Bryant has been painted by more than thirty artists, and the old gentleman is still able to sit for pictures.

John Morrissey has already established himself at Saratoga. He says this summer coming will be the most profitable of all seasons at the Springs.

Governor Hendricks has been appointed one of a committee to revise the canons of the Episcopal Church. He has had some experience in Gatling gun contracts.

Another British insult. Some English sparrows have built their nests in the nostrils of the bronze horse holding Crawford's statue of Washington, at Richmond, Virginia.

Philip Werlein, No. 78 Baronne street, has published the "Growler's Waltz," composed for the piano by Mr. Auguste Davis. The music is respectfully dedicated to the New Orleans Club.

The Queen's old title was bad enough for the Hinglish hofficers when they 'ad to say 'eaven bless 'er 'ighness; but now they think the Hempress of Hindia is too much; too 'ard, yer know.

Dr. Hall says: "No man's likes or dislikes for a particular article of food should be made a rule for another." That was a severe lesson for his boarding house keeper who liked hash and made it a rule.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says that Senator Key was the only Democrat who voted for the Mississippi investigation, and that Tennessee should reward him with a leather medal for his patriotic vigilance. The suggestion sounds like sarcasm, and it is barely possible the Mississippi gunners do not wish to be investigated.

A grand concert will be given at St. Alphonsus' Hall on Tuesday evening, April 18, for the benefit and in aid of the charities of the Sisters of Mercy. The concert will be under the direction of Professor H. A. Blake who will be assisted by several distinguished artistes, among them the favorite cantatrice, Mrs. D. H. Buckley, better known to the musical public as Teresa Cannon.

The New York *Sun* says Governor Tilden is strengthened by the opposition of the Tammany ring. It appears, then, that his attempts to pacify Boss Kelly at the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee in Albany were not sincere. They were certainly not successful, for the Boss carried his point by fixing Utica as the place for holding the State convention.

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC THEORY.

Nothing could more clearly show the accordance of all true Democrats and Republicans upon the principle of government, than the entire coincidence of the Democratic theory, as published in the *Bulletin*, with that of "An Ancient Democrat," and that avowed in the REPUBLICAN upon the authority of Mr. Jefferson himself. On the other hand, the opinions maintained by the *Democrat* differ radically from those of the exponents referred to. This difference we have stated to have existed between the Republicanism of Jefferson and Jackson on the one hand, and the State rights Democracy on the other. We have traced the transfer of this last school from South Carolina to Louisiana, and as we deem the continued disputation upon a question that has brought so much sorrow upon the land, and which we had considered decided upon ultimate appeal, we are sincerely sorry to see it again brought into prominence. When, therefore, we see the organ of the Calhoun school say—

We believe in a constitutional republic, such as the American government is in theory, such as it was in practice until 1861, and such as we trust it will be again when it falls into the hands of the Democracy.

We deem it important to the peace of the republic, that all those who believe in the theory of Jefferson and Jackson should stand together to prevent the establishment of a doctrine, to our mind, so erroneous and so dangerous.

The Calhoun doctrine may be stated in the words of the historian Hume:

That government is instituted in order to restrain the fury and injustice of the people.

We take no exception to the admitted fact that Hume was a monarchist, nor to that other undisputed truth that he was the enemy of that Protestant reform which overthrew the heirarchy of England, and laid the foundation of a revolution which furnishes the basis of the English constitution. We contend that government was not instituted to restrain popular fury or injustice. Such was the theory of Charles I., when he claimed to be "the native and hereditary King," ruling by Divine authority, and pledged himself to assure to "his people" such liberty as he considered them entitled to. He denied flatly the sovereignty of the people. His Republican opponents asserted such sovereignty of the people, and carried their principle over the resistance of kings and priests, both of whom united to defeat it. No Republican or Democrat has any fear of the people. They do not believe the majority of the American people, at least, are furious and unjust.

The doctrine of the royalists was, the King can do no wrong. The doctrine of Hume and the Calhoun Democrat is, that the sovereign people can do nothing right. These two principles are not identical, because the last does not affirm the political infallibility of the King. We neither believe the American majority violent or unjust, nor if they were, do we admit there is any lawful power except this violence and injustice to restrain them from putting their own construction upon their own acts.

The republican theory of government is that it is a restriction imposed by the people upon themselves and upon that minority which consists of violent, unjust and dishonest men. A million of men, equal political integers, unequal in personal attributes of strength or wisdom, assemble to determine the principles upon which they shall govern themselves through their own representatives. They determine by the vote of a majority of these equal integers what shall be the rule of the common government. The minority may consist of weak or of wicked people on questions of moral action, or of those who may be less numerous in the expression of a particular opinion. It is said that this minority should be protected against the acts of the majority. We reply, they are by the grant and consent of the magnanimous majority, which would have withheld this protection if it were violent and unjust.

Who can foresee in the coming generation what persons shall constitute the minority in opinion or in interest, in wisdom or in strength. This rule of government is a kaleideoscope which changes the aspect and its relations between the majority and minority with every phase of public opinion or of popular interest. We think the fallacy of Hume consists in supposing that the majority is corrupt and oppressive, the minority virtuous and just. We are optimists, and believe the majority of mankind disposed to do right. We are not pessimists, believing in the peculiar depravity of the greatest number. Under our theory of government we have no fixed minority, because we have no classes. A hereditary nobility might be a constant minority, and might demand guarantees. A hierarchy might be a minority, distrusting heretical oppression. We have no established minority. An "Ancient Democrat" stated the other day that he had been once debarred the right of suffrage as a non-holder of property. We assume that he is now a property holder. He has then changed his relation from the majority of non-property holders to the minority of property holders. It is the case with thousands who, once rich, are now without a home of their own. If the advocates of the Hume theory will reflect upon the peculiarity of a republican constitution, they will be satisfied that it is eminently just. The majority have a right to determine the principles of its own administration. The majority who make the constitution can not promote its own exclusive interests, nor oppress the interests of the minority, because the men of the majority may be in their own person, or in that of their descendants, in the minority. There are no members of an established and hereditary majority. There are no men marked for a permanent minority. Whoever is in the majority upon any question must participate in the command. Whoever is in the minority must acquiesce in obedience. It is very dangerous for either Republicans or Democrats to deny the superior virtue of the people over that of the kings. For if the smaller number assume that it is oppressive in the larger number to differ from them in vote, to whom is this minority to appeal? Not to the majority, for it is, they say, a tyrant. Not to force, because that is peremptorily against them. The minority can only appeal to that Divine right to govern upon which reposes the claim of the Stuart and the Bourbon. It would be as inconsistent as it would be vain to resort to the discarded theories of autocracy or aristocracy for relief against the oppressions of that majority which gave and maintains every right that the minority possess.

There is another peculiarity in our institutions which no "native and hereditary" despotism affords. It is the absolute right of electing another citizenship. Any one who deems this an oppressive and unjust form of government may renounce his obligations of republican citizenship, and—having complied with any subsisting obligations to the criminal law—take the oath of allegiance to any other government that he likes better. He can then continue his residence here, with the admitted right to abuse the form of republican government which any other alien may do with perfect impunity, and to any extent of pen or lungs whatever. We have written at such length because the time has come to settle as definitively in public opinion as has been done by national law, the question whether this is the government of a national and numerical majority, or whether there is an outstanding and reserved right in corporations, interests or communities, to arrest the will of, and define the powers of this national majority. We make no apology, because it is really the question whether a million of men have died in vain, and the effect of peace and amnesty is simply to reorganize the contest and renew the war. We know that these views will be read by reflective and intelligent minds, and we look infinitely more to their influence in debate than to any extended circulation or influence of our own. These views will, moreover, make known to the press and people elsewhere the purpose of a portion of our population to revive these issues, while an infinitely greater number prefer to stand by the Republican basis of settlement.

PROVIDENTIAL AID.

It may be safely said that no party can be expected to pursue with entire success those who abuse its trusts. The Christian Church, claiming to be the incarnation of divine authority on earth, held out against unequivocal evidence of corruption among its ministers and compelled an ecclesiastical revolution that effected the reforms demanded without thereby impairing the basis of Christian belief. The British government gave its military force to defend the abuses of its own ministerial agents, and compelled reform by revolution. The Republican party might have experienced the same consequences of repudiation and overthrow, had it not accepted the just indications of violated trust and proscribed with unrelenting rigor all those who have endangered the Union by bringing the true principles of its administration into disrepute.

It would be unwise not to acknowledge and accept the aid which the Democratic party, under the working of Providence, have offered in this work of prosecution and reform. The motives which actuate the two allies in this object are opposite, but converge in an important result. The Republican party punishes those who have abused its trusts, because the principles of Republican government are at stake.

With the overthrow of numerical and national sovereignty, and the paramount rule of the Supreme Court, and the exclusion of the doctrines of separate sovereignty and secession, the transition of the people through anarchy to autocracy would be short and simple.

The object of the Democracy on the other hand is merely the acquisition of the national spoils for the prosecution of a conflict against the Union principles of the Republican party. That the Democracy has no other purpose in the exposure of the abuses in the federal government, except to secure an opportunity to repeat them, that there has been in the grand jury service of the House no purpose except political strategy, has been affirmed by high Republican authority.

We cite, for what it may be worth, the indications contained in the following extract from the anonymous authority furnished by the correspondent of the New Orleans *Times:*

Every prominent Republican whose case is investigated, proven and presented to an indignant public destroys a Presidential candidate. Did the House persist in a line of policy their previous course indicated, it would have the effect of weeding out the objectionable aspirants among their opponents and the man who remained unscathed would be regarded as having passed through the fiery furnance and emerged doubly purified. The idea, as I understand it, is to obtain all the facts which exist, but keep them jealously guarded. If, after the Republicans have nominated their candidate, he happens to be on the black list, he will have the opportunity of explaining his antecedents and justifying his course, instead of advocating his claims.

From this it appears that the Democracy are not so much in pursuit of public justice as of public office. The reasoning is this: "If we continue this persecution, the Republicans will find their presidential list so scrutinized as to avoid committing themselves to a vulnerable candidate. We will suppress and conceal the the evidence of public corruption and rather risk the election of a corrupt President than lose the chance of beating an unpopular one." This is a high compliment to a Republican people. 1. They would not knowingly nominate a bad man. 2. They could not be expected to support such a one if he should obtain the nomination.

This possession of the facts which are to be "kept doubly guarded" involves the power and disposition to protect any possible Democratic candidate from exposure, or to avoid the nomination of any one against whom this secret inquisition knows objections of immorality to exist. It is a fine piece of management. To get control of all official knowledge, to develop all which may damage a political antagonist, to suppress all that may be injurious to political friends and to refrain from a prosecution demanded by public justice, in order that political antagonists may ignorantly and innocently fall into the trap thus cunningly dug and concealed. The Republicans will be warned by this acknowledgment that the present House of Representatives sits as a campaign caucus; that its object is merely to expel the Republican party from office by imputing violations of trust, to the repetition of which there is no impediment either in Democratic principle or practice. This policy of constituting Congress a party caucus, employing the time and authority of the people to conduct an ex parte campaign at public expense, is thus intimated by the same correspondent:

The session of Congress is destined to be a long one. In my opinion it will continue until some time after the National Republican Convention adjourns. In the meantime the committees having charge of the various investigations will be exceedingly reticent, and I will tell you why.

Then follows the programme as above exposed. We know that it is in vain to spread the net in the sight of any bird of ordinary sagacity, and we believe the Republican party will accept any aid in the vindication of its men and doctrines which prudence may send in the efforts of rapacious politicians to capture the offices and overthrow the principles of the republic.

CUSTER AND MERRILL.

General George A. Custer, lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, has had the misfortune of being drawn into the toils of the Democratic campaign committee at Washington. Major Lewis Merrill, of the same regiment, had been on duty in Louisiana. Stationed at Shreveport within two years, he has had ample opportunity to study the dark ways of what is known as the Coushatta Democracy. That he is an honest man and will speak the truth when occasion requires can not be doubted. The Clymer party desire to impeach the testimony of such men in advance, and poor Custer has been induced to say that Major Merrill "once took a bribe while acting as judge advocate of a courtmartial in Texas." Custer first told the story five years ago, when for reasons well known to army officers, he had no great love for the major of his regiment. He finally acknowledged to the department commander that he had no better authority for his statement than the testimony of one of the drunken officers who had been weeded out of the army by the board over which General Hancock presided, and all army officers, from General Sherman down, considered the charges without foundation. The matter dropped then, though Major Merrill asked for a court of inquiry, which was not granted. Major Merill graduated from West Point in 1855; at the beginning of the war he was a lieutenant of the Second Dragoons, and raised a regiment of cavalry in Missouri, and became its colonel; for a long time he commanded a brigade of cavalry which operated against the forces of General Price in Missouri and Arkansas, and for gallant service at the capture of Little Rock he was brevetted. Major Merrill's whole course in the army shows an honorable record, of sagacity exhibited in performing difficult duty, and of hard work well and faithfully done. It is not for younger officers to blot such a record. Custer, a cadet when the war broke out, had better luck in gaining promotion. He had the good fortune to ride to fame and glory with General Sheridan. He was known as the "boy general," and journalists gushed at his long curls of yellow hair. He was full of dash and daring when there was fighting to be done, or a barn to be burned in the Shenandoah valley; sober garrison duty was irksome to him, and since the war he has made himself as comfortable as he could chasing Indians, hunting buffaloes, traveling with grand dukes, owning race horses, writing for the press and so on. Everybody likes Custer, personally, but the old officers look upon him as an erratic and spoiled child. He is in the army what Joaquin Miller is in the true world of letters. His testimony can not tarnish the bright record of Major Merrill; but the boy General, living in a glass house, has unwittingly set himself up as a target for every officer on the plains to shoot at, while the Democratic campaign committee will only laugh at him for his efforts to injure the best officer in the Seventh Cavalry.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS AND OUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

We do not know what cause of grievance our Democratic papers have against the Democratic members of Congress from this State. General Gibson, especially, comes in for frequent flings and innuendoes, which, in our judgment, are both uncalled for and ungenerous. A few weeks ago the *Democrat* published a very unkind paragraph about him, which, however, the editor, *ex propria motu*, afterwards expressed his regrets for. More recently, we notice a simultaneous disparagement in two city papers of the efforts of the same gentleman to serve his constituents. The *Democrat* refers to his speech on the Hawaiian treaty thus:

The telegraph announces the fact that "General Gibson's (of Louisiana) speech to-day, which was in opposition to the Hawaiian treaty, attracted great attention." Now, will not some able and eloquent Northern or Western member of Congress follow General Gibson with an attractive speech against the *Highwayman's* treaty existing between the administration at Washington and the carpet-baggers of Louisiana? It is a much more important subject.

And the *Times*, to show its entire "independence," we suppose, indulges in what, perhaps, it would pass off upon us as humor:

After sitting through the whole session of Congress like a bump on a log, the Hon. Randall Gibson has at last lifted up his voice and made a "brilliant speech on the Hawaiian treaty." Have we a Mrs. Jellaby among us?

Now, it is very evident that this systematic belittling of our own agents at Washington does not add to their efficiency in securing the success of measures in which the people of this State are interested. We do not expect even fair treatment from these partisan, "independent" journals for the Republican members, but we have a right to expect that they will be just to the agents who have been appointed by their own party (we would say at their own solicitation, were we certain that the *Times* and *Democrat* were both in existence in November, 1874), and strengthen their hands for good in every honorable manner. The REPUBLICAN has never indulged in captious criticism and sneers against the Democratic Congressmen, as we did not wish to throw obstacles in the way of their usefulness. This course has been recognized by the gentlemen in grateful terms on more occasions than one.

General Gibson has done as well as could have been expected from a man of his short acquaintance with Congressmen, and his limited experience. He has already introduced a bill to appropriate $1,500,000 to repair our levees, but was promptly opposed by Holman, Wood, Cox, Kerr, Randall and other Northern Democrats who were thrown up in the political upheaval of 1874, and whose election caused all our Southern Democratic journals to jubilate in big type and crowing cocks. It was a famous Democratic victory which put Kerr in the Speaker's chair and constructed the House committees hostile to Southern appropriations. The *Times* applauded uproariously on that occasion, and the *Democrat* would have done the same, had its useful existence begun at so early a day as two years ago. We hope these patriotic journals will postpone the consideration of any private grievance they may have against General Gibson till after his term as Congressman has expired, so that by strengthening his hands at home he may secure enough Republican help to pass his levee bill, and that another astounding Democratic victory in Ohio and Indiana may not be the forerunner of disaster to the Southern levee interests.

ANOTHER PROMISE HUNG UP TO WAIT.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* announces the impeachment of the President within ten days. This is the shortest notice he has given any of the parties who have been threatened by him with disturbance. Perhaps he learned some of the secret intentions of the Democratic nosing committee from his chum Jerry (Black), who is also very intimate with old Heister Clymer. Whether the thing was told him in the strictest confidence as a joke, or whether he invented it all by himself, is a matter of but little moment. There is no doubt that the controlling majority of the Democrats in the House would be glad of an opportunity to get even with Grant for some pranks he played upon their friends a few years ago. He turned Pemberton and twenty-seven thousand Southern citizens out of Vicksburg in 1863, and subsequently hunted Jeff Davis out of Richmond. The thunders of his cannon disturbed the pious meditations of that Democratic saint while seated in his pew on a Sabbath day in April. But the crowning outrage was his relieving General Lee from the command of the Army of Northern Virginia, and taking charge of what was left of it himself. Lee took up the birch of the pedagogue and retired to Lexington, and Grant took up the rule of this great empire. It will be a very grim joke when these baffled conspirators present such a man at the bar of the Senate, and impeach him in the name of the Confederate Democracy.

If anything could make the American people rise up and demand that Grant shall have a third term of the presidency, this act of supreme folly and malignant spite would do it. While Messrs. Bayard, Withers, Kernan and Maxey are whimpering in the Senate to have the bloody chasm closed, the Confederate brigadiers in the House are shouting, "hold on till we can pitch into it the man who whipped us!" The chasm closes, and the advocates of good feeling never remember their fine maxims when they see any chance to gratify their longings for revenge. But when one of them is wanted for perpetrating a crime in the interests of the Democratic party, we hear all about the beauties of brotherly love and the good that will come out of the "era of good feeling."

SENSIBLE AND SEASONABLE ADVICE.

The New York *Herald* generally manages to be on the wrong side of American politics most of the time, yet it occasionally gives its fellow-partisans some very good advice. The following extract from that journal is very characteristic. It is, moreover, so very sensible that there is little or no danger that the Democracy will follow it. The recommendation that the party should not be managed by dunces, rebels or demagogues will be especially unpalatable, since its strict application would about break up the party in the United States. We give the suggestions the benefit of our circulation, however, for the purpose of letting the party in this city know the estimation in which the "ancient traditions" are held in the North:

THE DEMOCRATIC LINE OF ATTACK.

If the Democratic leaders are wise they can win the next campaign for the presidency; but they must not allow the party to be managed by dunces or rebels or demagogues, who see in its success opportunity to give life to those schemes of repudiation and national dishonor in which it has trafficked for so many years. The efforts of one man like Mr. Hill, of Georgia, will hinder the party and throw the government into the hands of those Republicans from whom it is now suffering. These are the mistakes Democrats should avoid. Take what we have seen in Louisiana and in Mississippi as illustrations of what may ensue if folly is allowed to prevail. In Louisiana we had a movement to impeach Kellogg which for knavery could not have been equaled in a Tammany convention in the best days of Tweed. Here in Mississippi we have a transaction even more equivocal. A Democratic Senate impeaches Governor Ames of "high crimes and misdemeanors," puts him on trial, sets a day for the investigation, hears his answer, and then, upon an assurance that he would resign, withdraws its articles, accepts his resignation and permits one of its members to become Governor. This whole business is not only in violation of the letter of the constitution but of its spirit. If Ames was guilty of the crimes charged against him he should have been punished; if not, he should have been acquitted. It looks like an attempt to govern the Southern States by force whether right or wrong, and suggests that wherever there are Democratic victories we shall have the pronunciamentoes which have become so famous in Central American politics.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

SPRING MEETING, 1876.

First Day, Saturday, April 15, 1876.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, two miles over eight hurdles; club purse $400; first horse $250, second horse $100, third horse $50.

SECOND RACE—The Pickwick Stakes, for three year olds, $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $200; mile heats. Closed with fourteen nominations.

THIRD RACE—Two miles for all ages; club purse $400; first horse $300, second $75, third horse $25.

Second Day, Tuesday, April 18.

FIRST RACE—Three-quarters of a mile, for all ages; club purse $250; first horse $200, second horse $30, third horse $20.

SECOND RACE—The Louisiana Stakes, for four-year olds, $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $300; two mile heats. Closed with eight nominations.

THIRD RACE—One mile, with 100 pounds on each; three year olds to carry their proper weight; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings; club purse $200; first horse $250, second horse $30, third horse $20.

Third Day, Wednesday, April 19.

FIRST RACE—One mile and one-eighth, for all ages; club purse $350; first horse $250, second horse $75, third horse $25.

SECOND RACE—Three miles, for all ages; club purse $600; first horse $500, second horse $60, third horse $40.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, for all ages; club purse $400; first horse $300, second horse $100.

Fourth Day, Thursday, April 20.

FIRST RACE—Selling race, one mile and a quarter; horses entered to be sold for $1500 to carry their proper weight; for $1000 allowed seven pounds; for $750, ten pounds; for $500, fifteen pounds; for $300, twenty pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the amount entered to be sold for will go to the second horse. Club purse $300; first horse $200, second horse $75, third horse $25.

SECOND RACE—One mile and a half, for all ages; club purse $350; first horse $300, second horse $30, third horse $20.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats, best three in five, for all ages; club purse $500; first horse $400, second horse $100.

Fifth Day, Friday, April 21.

FIRST RACE—Handicap hurdle race; two miles; weights to appear the day before the race; club purse $300; first horse $225, second horse $50, third horse $25.

SECOND RACE—Free handicap, mile heats; entries to be made Wednesday, April 19, at twelve o'clock; weights to appear Thursday, April 20, at twelve o'clock M., and declarations to be made (in writing) at two o'clock the same day; club purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

THIRD RACE—One mile and three quarters, for all ages; club purse $400; first horse $300, second horse $75, third horse $25.

Sixth Day, Saturday, April 22.

FIRST RACE—The Fortuna Stakes, for three year olds, $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $150, third horse $50; winner of the Pickwick Stakes to carry seven pounds extra; one mile and a half; closed with thirteen nominations.

SECOND RACE—Consolation race, one mile, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting; club purse $300; first horse $225, second horse $50, third horse $25.

THIRD RACE—Four mile heats, for all ages; club purse $1200; first horse $1000, second horse $200.

In all club purses, entrance free, and in such purses a walk over entitles a horse to first money only, and a horse distancing the field entitled to first money only.

Members are notified to call for their badges at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street.

The races will commence at 3 P. M.

In case of postponement on account of the weather, a pennant will be displayed from the office of the club, No. 16 Carondelet street.

Quarter stretch badges for meeting	$15
Day badges	3
Admission to club stand	2
Admission to public stand and field	1

Rules of Admission.

No ladies permitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen.

Invitation badges for non-residents only personal, and admit only the person invited.

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 a free admission 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 members'. Members of the club and ladies accompanying them only admitted at the members' gate.

Quarter stretch badges can be obtained at the office, No. 16 Carondelet street, and at the track.

The cars of the City railroad, Bayou Bridge branch, and Orleans railroad will leave Clay Statue, Canal street, every five minutes during the races.

Stewards.

G. A. Breaux, C. T. Howard, R. W. Simmons,
J. E. Glenny, A. P. Mason, A. M. Bickham,
E. A. Yorke, W. C. Lipscomb,

Timers.

J. P. Horner, J. A. Morris.

Distance Judges.

T. L. Airey, W. B. Krumbhaar.

Reception Committee.

Atwood Violett, Chairman.
N. D. Wallace, John G. Hazzard,
Walter L. Bell, Henry Denegre,
Bernard Strauss, S. H. Edgar,
Harry Charnock, Frank Kennedy,
Edward E. O'Brien, Amedee James,
William Turner.

G. A. BREAUX, President.

ap9 2p tap15

LADIES' CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CENTENNIAL.

Those desirous of contributing articles for exhibition in the Women's Department of the Centennial Exposition, will please make application at an early date to

MRS. M. C. LUDELING,
New Orleans,
Member of Women's Centennial Executive Committee for Louisiana. mh8 2p

STOCKS AND SHARES.

F. W. B. ARMITAGE,

Stock and Share Broker, No. 153 Common street, New Orleans.

HAS ON SALE—35 Hibernia National Bank; 15 Germania Bank; 30 Commercial Insurance; 25 Workingmen's Bank; 12 Merchants' Mutual.

WANTS—50 Union National Bank; 15 State Bank; Half paid old consolidated six per cent coupons ($5000); 30 Mutual National Bank; 10 Sugar Shed Company; Jackson railroad consolidated, gold. mh30 1m 2p

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CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

KERNINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.

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CARD OF THANKS.

HALL OF YOUNG AMERICA FIRE COMPANY No. 3,
New Orleans, Ap il 8, 1876.

At a regular meeting held it was unanimously adopted that we publicly take this method of returning our sincere thanks to the many friends of this Company for the many favors extended to us on the annual celebration of the Fire Department of the Sixth District on March 31:

To our Grand Marshal, J. E. Guillotte, Esq., and his aids, E. J. Avery, Esq., Brooks Carnes, Esq., J. D. Houston, Esq., Colonel T. S. Hardee, and also to the aids of the Grand Marshal, Messrs. C. Wiess and F. Baehr, for the many kind favors extended to us on the occasion; and also to Mrs. J. S. Dibell, for refreshments furnished; also to Miss Louie Dibell, for the presentation of a handsome basket of flowers; also to Mrs. B. Schwoemba, for the presentation of a magnificent wreath; also to Mr. P. Murphy, for refreshments furnished us; also to Mr. G. Peits, Sr., for the sumptuous lunch furnished us; to George Merz, Esq., and to George Merz, Jr., for refreshments furnished; also to Mrs. Charles Langenstein, Miss L. Peits, Miss C. Peits, for the decoration of our engine; and to George Merz, Sr., and to Mr. B. P. Phillips, for the use of their splendid horses on the day of the occasion.

Our kind wishes we tender unto the above mentioned gentlemen and ladies, and forever shall their kindness dwell fresh in our memory.

H. GEIS,
M. MILHAS,
J. PERTSDORF,
Committee.

ap9 1t

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No. 61 Camp street.

New Orleans, April 6, 1876. ap7 1t 15*