

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 13, 1876.

A beau knot is easiest to untie. Lent sermons are not all borrowed. Germans are measuring themselves for book bear. Niagara Falls is to get along this summer without a daily paper. Times are called hard when lazy men are obliged to work for a living. The best centennial notes a reporter can pick up are hundred dollar bills. Kilbourn believes that his congressional food is good for his habes corpus. Let no funded bonds be destroyed. They may be used to fund another day. The revisers of the Old Testament have reached Jeremiah. Nobody can escape. The hats of ladies are shedding their feathers to make room for flower gardens. Montgomery Blair thinks the Democratic party might be strong if it was only clean. It is said Job cursed the day he was born. Bates says he was a bad 'un for his age. We are indebted to Norman C. Jones, Esq., general agent of the Mobile route, for timely favors. Weston, the walker, is not proud. He associates with English lords as well as prize fighters. The motto of the Democratic party is: "Make no step forward. Sit down and abuse the Republicans."

Mrs. Southworth's greatest work will be "Lehmael." It will make 700 pages. Every reader's hand will be against it. Miss Braddon has finished "Dead Men's Shoes." She has for a long time been pegging away at the last chapters. Although they both play without notes and by ear, as it were, Blind Tom has no respect whatever for Bud Bulow. What with neckties abroad, party ties at home and railroad crosses ties everywhere, Fendleton got pretty well tied up. Judge Davis, of Illinois, weighs 250 pounds, and the Democrats have no platform sound enough to sustain him. Men inquiring how much it will cost to go to Philadelphia should also inquire the expense of staying there and the prospects of getting back. Business has been so dull with the doctors that one of them had to get a case of measles for his own child, just to keep his hand in practice. Cutting off the supply of fuel did not greatly inconvenience the New Orleans postmaster; but it knocked the clerks in the Boston office all to shivers. The man who does not know a pistol is loaded until he tries the lock and kills a human being, has not sufficient intelligence to be allowed to run at large. Dr. Hans Von Bulow no longer draws crowds of Boston people to hear him play. They lack the cultivation necessary to think he is worth hearing more than once. The Hidalgo Lyceum, a distinguished literary society of Mexico city, has appointed Mrs. Mary Townsend and William Cullen Bryant as its representatives in the United States. Dr. Von Dingelstedt, manager of the Hofburg Theatre, Vienna, has been made a baron. The nearest to rank an American manager gets is to be barren in the treasury. Oliver Dond Byron has a new centennial play called "Rebel to the core." New Orleans will be perfectly satisfied if he keeps it from here until the next centennial year comes round. Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, is trying to reduce the funeral tax laid by custom on poor families. He has decreed that no more than five carriages shall appear at an ordinary funeral. Any actor who plays in St. Louis is sure to please the newspapers, whether or not he succeeds with the public. It would never do to let the world know that Chicago has better theatres and companies than St. Louis. The New York Herald begins to express fears that Stanley's followers have deserted him, and that he is lost in Africa. The book he is writing will not be published until public anxiety regarding his fate becomes very great. The Democrats in Congress put it this way: "The Republicans voted against Dana, as we expected they would, because he is too honest, too good a man for official position. We voted against him because he is a Republican." Confederates in Congress doubt the honesty of General Weitzel, because he belongs to the army of the United States. Poor Waites, he should have deserted and aided the Confederacy at the beginning of the war, and been now a respected member of Congress. The New York Tribune is flattered because an old gentleman lately addressed a letter to "Horace Greeley, Tribune office." The old gentleman certainly does not read the paper, or he would have known Mr. Greeley was dead or in his second childhood. William H. Whally, a well known actor, died in New York on Friday. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1837. At one time he was considered a fine actor, but of late years he has paid more attention to drama than the drama, and lost the reputation he gained when a younger man.

UNDER WHICH KING, BEZONIAN? The Pioneyne argues that if the colored voters will accept the leadership of "the conservative leaders of the South," they may realize the rosy future indicated by Mr. Finchback. In laying down any basis of colored co-operation, a Republican guarantee must be accorded them, and it is not likely that the colored voters will lift their feet from the solid rock of Republican principles and place them upon the very slippery foundation which Democracy proposes to furnish them. The Pioneyne represents the Conservative interests, which come to the door and so courteously invite the colored voters to enter and accept Conservative hospitality. It is known that the Democracy so governs the Conservatives that the White Leaguer may suddenly rush upon the confiding visitor and despoil him of his vote and other political rights? This game is as old as rapacious humanity. A decoy with hospitable professions invites the wayfarer to enter an apartment from which he emerges alive it is with no money in his pocket and no clothes to his back. This is known to the police as the "panel game," which any peeler will explain to the uninitiated. We have no idea that the Pioneyne would be a party to such a deception, but it may innocently suppose that because this White League and Conshatta Democracy stand silent while the colored society is being persuaded into the conservative den, that it will give the guarantee which the colored voters will assuredly demand. Who has not seen Nance as portrayed by the heroic Lucille Western, compelled by Bill Sykes to inveigle the poor boy into the control of Fagin? The will of the poor woman is kindly, but she is under the domination of those who know no mercy. Poor Oliver is stripped of his good clothes and character and brought at once under the bondage from which his human liberators had set him free. Now, do not intimate that the respectable Pic is enacting the role of Nance in this plot to bring the colored voter under the Fagin of Democracy, but we do really think it incumbent upon its own independence of character to let it be known whether the term conservative means a separate principle, or is simply an alias for Democracy? If conservative means peace and equality, it might be as well a basis of alliance with Republicanism as with Democracy, and the Republican and Conservative co-operation might be as satisfactory as the Democratic and Conservative association. If, however, conservative is but a phase, an alias, and a nickname for Democracy; if Democracy be a double-endor which is presented to the voter with the crossbones and death's head at one end and the Lord's prayer at the other, just as his designs may be supposed wicked or charitable, then must society demand some explanation of what conservatism really means, and more especially must the colored voter ascertain whether on entering the hospitable wigwam of the conservative he may not have his political scalp lock lifted by the ruthless knife of the White Leaguer.

We may expect, then, the Pioneyne to define conservatism, genus, species and variety. Is it original or hybrid? In what does it differ from Democracy? Are the principles distinct or identical? Assuming conservatism to be one thing and Democracy another, we repeat the vital inquiry of honest Pistor: Under which King, Bezonian? Speak, or don't bother the colored Republicans with irresponsible invitations to abandon their principles, their party and their rights. CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY AND THEIR SOUTHERN POLITICAL SERFS. Connecticut is renowned throughout the world for the educated acuteness of her people. The combat for generations with physical difficulties of soil and climate has compelled her people to exercise those attributes of energy and ingenuity which dominate over nature. Among other needs Connecticut has required some national aid in the industrial disadvantages under which she has labored. She has, therefore, advocated and accepted the highest protection ever accorded by the federal revenue laws. From this union of energy and ability Connecticut has always enjoyed a lucrative business at the South, so that when a Connecticut patriarch comes to be gathered to his fathers he bequeaths, to each of his descendants, so much Southern "territory" within which to vend a patent medicine or a window catch. In doing so he turns into futurity with the consciousness that he has provided as surely for such legatees as if he had given them the fee simple of the territory sure enough. With the Democratic politician of Connecticut it is some what the same practice. He goes into convention in a national minority with an assurance that he has a political inheritance in the hatred, greed and political necessities of the Southern Democrat, so sure as that it can not suffer defeasance by any violation of Democratic Southern principle essential to Northern Democratic success. Of this general and geographical sketch we will proceed to offer some illustrations. Senator English, of Connecticut, was the chief issue in the late election over the questionable result of which the Southern Democracy make such rejoicing. He was an early abolitionist, and voted before the war for the repeal of slavery in the District of Columbia. He was, besides, a high tariff advocate, and an earnest friend of the late war. We have said enough to excite the surprise of all that an election involving such an issue should excite the enthusiasm of State rights Democrats at the South. No higher evidence could be required that the Democracy has abandoned all, save the principle that to the victors belong the spoils. Look at the conduct of Democratic Connecticut during the war. How many soldiers and substitutes did she send; what an amount of shoddy clothes, paper-soled shoes, sheet iron camp kettles, shirts, pants, gummy elastic overcoats and wall tents; what a

quantity of fixed ammunition, medicines, tonics, and surgical instruments and lint; what profitable contracts did Connecticut Democrats obtain for war supplies? Why, the war was worth to Connecticut a fourfold tariff of protection, and we doubt whether the industry of that ingenious people was ever so well rewarded as by that bloody and destructive strife. It is well known that the Northern Democracy was in accord with the Republican Union party, because without the Southern Democrat it would have been impossible ever to have acquired Democratic control of the federal government. It was a good deal such a co-operation as occurred when the citizens of the North aided in the recapture of a fugitive slave, because the law required his obedience, while the owner was instigated solely by the value of future services involved in the pursuit. The Republicans sought to maintain the Union on the basis of universal suffrage, amnesty and equality. This they have proven by their legislative acts. The Northern Democracy joined in the war on the same principle of interrupted ownership stated. Connecticut and the Democratic party in New York furnished thousands of men and millions of money for the recapture of these fugitive States. They now claim them as the captive of their bow and spear, and order their vote to be given to whatever Northern Democrat they may deem expedient. There can be no doubt but the assertion of the right of secession by Messrs. Tucker and others in Congress will reopen that issue in the next and future campaigns, but as the right of secession has been deliberately renounced by the Connecticut Democracy in taking contracts and commissions from the federal government and in hiring substitutes for the army, we can not suppose they will allow the exercise of this doctrine further than perhaps to furnish supplies to another war and take a renewed indenture upon their Southern political serfs. There can be expected no further regard for consistency in a professional politician than in any other attorney. If there were, it would strike a sincere secessionist with horror to join in a thanksgiving for the success of those who have so aided to overthrow his own doctrine. One who holds gratitude a duty will be shocked at the return made for amnesty and equality. England prosecutes to death and exile those who raise the standard of disunion. France has proscribed from political rights tens of thousands of Communists. Her republican government has just refused a universal amnesty and reposed the discretion of individual enfranchisement in the hands of the executive. The United States government, administered by Republicans in its legislative and executive departments, has done what no other nation ever did do—unless in the Jewish jubilee—granted, with a small and special exception of numbers, an unlimited and unqualified restoration of rights to those who had been conquered in open field by the government of the country. In addition to amnesty the Republican party has given to the Southern States, by emancipation and the constitutional amendments, from twelve to fifteen additional representatives in the electoral college and in Congress. The gross colored representation having been thus increased two-fifths, gives this additional power by virtue of the federal ratio, based on numbers and not on suffrage. The Southern Democracy accept this additional power, but by resistance to equal suffrage assume it to themselves, and are not willing that the colored people who bring this accession of power shall participate in its direction. This restoration of political rights and generous accordance of political power is an honor worthy to be blazoned as the central arch of centennial triumph. The fact that those so restored should employ the rights thus given by the Republican party to overthrow its principles, should be draped with the curtain of national humiliation. From such reasoning the Southern public will have seen that the Southern Democratic leaders have no respect for principle and small concern for gratitude. They accept an alliance with the splanter Democracy of Ohio, with the high tariff protectionist of Pennsylvania. They are supplicants for federal appropriations for roads, rivers and harbors. They accept amnesty and suffrage from the Republican party, and hasten to employ both for the political destruction of those to whom it was due. They rejoice with bonfires and shooting at the success of those Democratic soldiers of fortune in Connecticut and New York, who made money by furnishing the material of conquest and received as their allotted share of the conquest the political serfdom of their Southern brethren. AN INVESTIGATION CHECKED. The Democratic papers have come to a dead halt in the matter of the alleged bribery of the Lieutenant Governor. Like the Democratic investigating committee of Congress, they find themselves in danger of flushing Democratic game, and are anxiously calling off their dogs. In this connection we observe that two very zealous workers in the Democratic vineyard are asking each other who was to put up the money in case The Times led off thus: During the height of the impeachment excitement it is alleged that Barrett, Jr., interviewed several prominent Democrats upon that subject, and at length appeared before Lieutenant Governor Antoine in the capacity of ambassador. He pledged to Antoine for the impeachment of Kellogg twenty thousand dollars in cash, and, of course, the acting governorship. This brought the Pioneyne quickly to its feet with the naggy inquiry: Does the Times mean to insinuate that the Democrats attempted to bribe Antoine, or any other man, into assisting them in the impeachment of Governor Kellogg? The matter having grown rather serious, the Times gracefully turns aside the rising storm of wrath by a general denial and a challenge for proof from its inquiring contemporary: No, gentle grassy! The your esp-strings

and calm your fluttering gizzard. The Times does not "insinuate" anything. It states flatly its belief that Barrett tried to bribe Antoine to help impeach Kellogg. Who Barrett's backers were we have not stated because we do not know. We would like very much to be informed. Does the Pioneyne know? If it does, why not expose them? If it does not, why this hysterical yawn!

This sudden termination of an interesting inquiry is probably the result of circumstances similar to those which confronted Heister Clymer in the Belknap inquiry, and threw that honest old soul into convulsions. If any body be guilty of having attempted to bribe the Lieutenant Governor to help to impeach Governor Kellogg, it is obvious that Democrats were at the bottom of it. Men of that party alone were interested in having him accused out of office, as Ames was; the Republicans opposed the persecution to a man. We have never known greater unanimity in our party than was manifested on that occasion. In all Republican circles, both in the city and country, there was shown a determination to stand by the Governor, and the failure to succeed may be attributed to the unfinishing faith of every Republican who occupied a responsible position. The scheme to bribe the Lieutenant Governor to assist the Democrats in their impeachment proceedings must have been concocted, if it had any existence at all, by Democrats. As the amount named is large, the presumption is a fair one that the conspirators were wealthy and influential. It is all very well to accuse poor, friendless Mr. Barrett of a great crime in the commission of which he could not possibly have any interest except as an agent for somebody else; it is, moreover, fine fun for the Democratic journals to hold up the incorruptible Lieutenant Governor in the light of one who might reasonably be expected to yield to temptation. Like those who blundered in Washington, our Democrats went along gleefully and cheerily so long as Republican game was in sight. But when there is danger that the alleged agent will be pushed aside, and the accessories, who are the really guilty parties, exposed, the pursuers pause and begin to taunt each other in the manner above shown. The Lieutenant Governor is a prominent Republican whose disgrace would reflect upon his party. The alleged criminal, Barrett, is of no political consequence, and if he were convicted of any wrongful act, he would be promptly disclaimed by both parties. It is true, he has been employed by Attorney General Pierpont, and possibly enjoys his confidence, or did until recently; but as the Attorney General has managed to turn the State of Mississippi over to the Democracy by refusing protection to unarmed Republican voters, we can hardly call him a Republican. We do not, however, allege that Barrett is a Democrat. It is certain that his position in that party would not justify him, in a business point, in paying twenty thousand dollars for the impeachment of Governor Kellogg. He would not gain anything pecuniarily or politically by such a catastrophe. Who would? To what party would the impeachment of a Republican executive be profitable? When the Democratic papers see these ugly questions staring them in the face, they pause in their headlong pursuit, wink knowingly and significantly at each other, and change the subject. Doubtless the whole truth will come out on the trial, and it may turn out that Louisiana, as well as Ohio, has a "Gentleman George."

O'CONNELL, THE LIBERATOR. When we read the history of this resolute man standing for the rights of a disfranchised people, we derive some pride from the reflection that those who defend the political equality of the colored race in the Southern States read the Irish people and their patriotic defenders were referred to by those who denied their rights. O'Connell was a "big beggarman." The voluntary contributions by which the Irish people enabled him to devote his life to their defense, was stigmatized as robbery. The right of representation and of suffrage in State and national affairs which Ireland claimed through the lips of her fearless orator was denied, and that freedom of religion which the American republic has alone accorded to all men was denounced by the established clergy as an atrocious attempt to legalize dissent. Contemporaneous literature shows the wits and government scribes always ready to sneer at the poverty or verbal blunders of the Irish people, and the traditional "hog trotter" continued to hold the stage until the genius, courage and learning of Irish scholars and Irish soldiers rendered such imputations so unjust as to inflict the charge of ingratitude upon the English people who employed them. America of course contributed immensely to illustrate this just standard of national merit. The opportunities afforded by emigration for the development and display of these high qualifications in man and woman have created an influence here which restricts the severity of English sarcasm. Perhaps England begins to see the invaluable element of energy and integrity which she has driven into exile by an oppressive policy. Had O'Connell been in his day enabled to show the value of the despised people for whom he pleaded the policy of England might have been other than what it is now. His labors have been blessed, his motives appreciated. The fearless representative of a depressed and despised people will pass into the pantheon of such heroes as Cromwell, Hampden and Emmet, all of whom were hated by the despotism of their day as selfish demagogues. Those men in the South who shall have contended for the political rights, education and industrial employment of the emancipated will receive a similar acknowledgment of patriotism. In the meantime they should experience no discouragement if, like the great Irish liberator, they are visited with the vituperation

and violence of those who neither appreciate the humanity of their motives nor the wisdom of the policy they pursue. It is well known that hard thinking tries the body as much as hard work, and there are men who never get tired. DIED. CONNOLLY—On the twelfth instant, at 2:30 P. M. PATRICK CONNOLLY, aged a city three years, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and lately a resident of Chicago. Funeral at half past three o'clock this (Thursday) evening, from the residence of his son-in-law, T. J. Kinella, No. 682 Magazine street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Chicago and Buffalo papers please copy. ISABELLE—In this city, Wednesday, April 12, Mrs. WILLIAM R. ISABELLE, aged thirteen years. Her funeral will take place To-day, at 4 P. M., from the residence of his uncle, E. H. Isabelle, No. 211 Julia street. FIRCE—On Monday, March 27, 1876, at 6 A. M., LUCY A. NOBLE, only daughter of the late J. A. Noble, and wife of Oliver A. Firce. A babe, a maiden, a wife and a mother epitomized a life of thirty four years, that yesterday was, today is not. Time and eternity touched, and death the transfer made, sending out on that boundless expanse of space. Standing on the shore of the sea, with the glad good-bye of the loved one ringing in our ears, we clasped to our hearts the treasure she so fondly cherished, and gently wipe the tears away that fill their eyes. No more will infant lips be right to lip their prayers at mother's knee. No more will husband heart that strange, sweet voice that thrilled his heart and made life Paradise. Out on the waters, out on the waters, the angel of death has swept a loved one that never again we will behold till the archangel's trump shall assemble the children of men before the throne of the Lamb that was slain from the foundation of the world. A little group of six immortals from six months to fourteen years of age are motherless; a strong man is bending beneath a storm of anguish that no man can name; that only man can feel. We will not invade the sacred precincts of their grief. Oh, Father, who doest all things well, temper this fierce wind to the storm-lamb that are left beating on the desolate shoals of life, and shelter them in Thy bosom, even as Thou dost now shelter the loved one Thou hast taken. Dear wife! Dear Mother! We lead our little bird with kisses and caresses in the fond hope that it will not fold its wings, nor close its eyes, until it has flown to the spirit land and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and the lost, whose three-four years of life is not stained by one unhappy scene. Love, pure and unselfish love, hallow, mellow and makes fragrant its every hour. G. E. L. Plaquemine, March 31, 1876.

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LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. SPRING MEETING, 1876. First Day, Saturday, April 15, 1876. FIRST RACE—Burdle 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 \$750 added; second horse to receive \$200; mile heat. Closed with fourteen nominations. THIRD RACE—Two miles for all ages; club purse \$400; first horse \$200, 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 \$150, second horse \$75, third horse \$25. SECOND RACE—The Louisiana Stakes, for four-year olds, \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$750 added; second horse to receive \$200; two mile heat. Closed with eight nominations. THIRD RACE—One mile, with 100 pounds on each three year old to carry their proper weight; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings; club purse \$200; first horse \$125, second horse \$50, third horse \$25. Third Day, Wednesday, April 19. FIRST RACE—One mile and one-eighth, for all ages; club purse \$250; first horse \$150, second horse \$75, third horse \$25. SECOND RACE—Three miles, for all ages; club purse \$500; first horse \$300, second horse \$100, third horse \$50. THIRD RACE—Mile heats, for all ages; club purse \$400; first horse \$200, second horse \$100, third horse \$50. 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 \$250, 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 \$250; first horse \$150, second horse \$75, third horse \$25. THIRD RACE—Mile heats, best three in five, for all ages; club purse \$500; first horse \$300, 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—Mile heats, best three in five, for all ages; club purse \$400; first horse \$200, 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 on 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—Mile heats, for all ages; club purse \$1200; first horse \$600, 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 carry the money. 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... \$15.00 Day badges... 5.00 Admission to stand... 2.00 Admission to public... 1.00 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 grandstands and grandstands. 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 stranger names on the visiting club book. All vehicles must enter by Gentilly road gate. RIDING—Certain members of the club and ladies desiring to accompany 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 and Railroad, Bayou Bridge branch, and the New Orleans and Lake Charles, Canal street, every five minutes during the races. Stewards. G. A. BREUX, C. T. HOWARD, R. W. SIMMONS, J. K. GLENNY, A. P. MASON, A. M. BUCKMAN, E. A. YORKE, W. C. LOCOMB, Timers. J. P. HORNOR, J. A. MORRIS, Distance Judges. T. L. AIRCY, W. D. KRUMHOLTZ, Reception Committee. Atwood Violet, Chairman. N. D. WALLACE, John G. HAZARD, Walter L. BELL, Henry DENEGRE, Bernard STRAUSS, S. H. EDGAR, Harry CHARNOCK, Frank KENTENY, Edward E. O'BRIEN, Amelice JAMES, William TURNER. G. A. BREUX, President. ap22p 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. LUDWIG, New Orleans, Member of Women's Centennial Executive Committee for Louisiana. mh22p STOCKS AND SHARES. F. W. B. 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