

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 14, 1876.

The desire for a fast day is very great. Barefoot boys are found at Topeka, Kansas. Lent's circus has been exhibited during Lent. A combination lock-The marriage ceremony. Raymond, the actor, has a John T. air about him. Rabbits have become too numerous in Kentucky. San Francisco has raised \$2000 for Hungary people. Ship building is reported as on the increase in Maine. Nero was a good fiddler, but he fiddled at the wrong time. Gilmore has been stirring up the Mormons with his brass band. "Buy baby bunting" is the centennial song for American babies. It will soon be time to put clothes away for the poor little bums to eat. A few good baggage smashers are wanted at the Philadelphia hotels. Nym Crynkle's "Twins" will follow "Tears, Idle Tears," at Wallack's. The detective Bell has told what he knows for the Democratic funeral. The Courier-Journal is of opinion that J. Proctor Knott is a great statesman. In Texas, where there are no fences, authors have a wide range of thought. The man who had been spinning out a long yarn in a barroom went reeling home. Owe a man something and he will follow your fortunes closely and take an interest in you. Julia Ward Howe is writing the life of her husband, to be printed for the use of the blind. Disraeli will accept no title, but he has been instrumental in conferring a title on the Queen. It is said there are 386,193 silver dimes in a barrel. Bates would like to know where the barrels are. Venus and the Sandwich Island volcanoes are at their old tricks. It is a long range fight. James Gordon Bennett has bought a hotel in Paris. He intends to marry and keep boarders. Men not able to own a complete pair of pants should not be despised for wearing knee breeches this year. The crews of Harvard and Yale should remember that Wisconsin has a Racine College every day in the year. Democrats will probably control Mississippi while their powder and shot lasts, or until they commence to kill each other. An Indiana paper says the Gatling gun testimony of John Love killed Governor Hendricks. It was doubtless a labor of love. Dominick Murray is playing "The Men of Seventy-six" at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. They will be played out after this year. Mrs. Anna Chambers Ketchum, who has written some poetry, and once edited the Lotus, published at Memphis, Tennessee, has entered a convent in Paris. Walt Whitman is proud. He directs Mr. Conway to inform his English friends that he is not at all poverty stricken. It is only his readers that are in distress. Newspapers will have their little tiffs. Before the question of circulation is settled they boast of their enterprise and ability. Neither proposition is anything to speak of. Men who live three miles from a rum shop never have the gout. The walk of six miles they take every morning before breakfast is a sure prevention of the disease. Foreigners get a good idea of American economy when they visit the postoffices in large cities and see the clerks distributing mails by the light of candles standing in champagne bottles. "Alec Stewart is dead," said a tramp at a lunch house. "We are all passing away, passing away. Will you pass me one long, last plate of hash! Excuse my tears. We are all passing away." A Houston paper considers Mr. J. G. Stutz as one of the finest Hamlets on the stage—that is, the Texas stage, which leaves San Antonio daily. The gentleman will soon act in this city. Stand up bravely against a sea of troubles, and the waves will break at your feet and go back to the dark depths; sink down at the first rush of opposition, and you are engulfed and lost forever. Wendell Phillips believes that if you get two-thirds of the truth out of a Boston policeman you get a liberal allowance. He is not acquainted with the police of other cities out of whom all the truth has been extracted. California papers speak of a local reporter in San Francisco known as Le Grand. It is said no one not straggling under the oppression of a great family name can know the agony he suffers when called upon to make a good notice of a dog fight. The man pictured in advertisements as tagging at a health lifting machine, is a person of very distressing appearance. He appears as if raising a silent prayer, and wrestling with a pair of tight boots at the same time, uncertain of lifting one or getting on the other. David Webster has been trying to blow up General Meigs with his moth powder. It is time to hear from Independent Surgeon Zachary, ex-corn doctor department of the Gulf, who claims that he had a corn tract to cut every corn raised in the retreats of Banks' army. Bernard Taylor is ready to testify that Mr. Blaine seized his diamonds for no good reason.

THE REPUBLICAN OR AND THE DEMOCRATIC BULL.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has unfortunately fallen into disfavor with the voters of the Democratic party by his epigrammatic truisms: If the Republicans get on the scent of official fraud, they follow it out; but if the Democrats find the trail lead into their camp, they abandon it. To which the Bulletin responds: This kind of buncombe oratory will do very well for a backwoods political stump speech, but is palpably devoid of truth and sense. From which, we infer that our contemporary considers a straightforward assertion, which is supported by abundant evidence, only buncombe, and that one of the leading Senators in Congress, addressing the Senate, is a mere backwoodsman. But as it makes little difference who utters a truth, or where it is proclaimed, we leave the estimate thus placed upon Mr. Morrill and his speech out of the controversy, and will briefly examine the merits. The difficulty which encounters the Bulletin, at the outset, comes from its assumption that every Republican who has been accused of being dishonest by the violent partisans of the opposition is necessarily guilty, and that his acquittal or exemption from punishment, under any pretense, is an outrage on the Democratic party. By an easy transition of ideas, this offense against the Democracy becomes an affront to the country, and all those who have been instrumental in establishing the innocence of the accused—judges, jurors, witnesses, journalists and all—are accessories. And to what are they accessory? Generally speaking, as in the Babcock case, to an unproved offense; one which never had any existence, anywhere, except in the perverted minds of hostile political schemers. General Babcock has submitted to the laws of the country, and been freed by a jury—that boasted bulwark against the tyranny of power. He was acquitted because it was not shown to the jury that he ever had anything to do with the conspiracy to defraud the revenue. It will be borne in mind that he was not let off on the technical plea that the counts in the indictment were defective, or because Congress had failed to prescribe a punishment for the crimes imputed to him. He was acquitted because the jury did not believe he had ever defrauded the public revenue. The government could not point to a hundred evidences of his crime, while the Supreme Court was gravely telling the district attorney that there was no remedy for the grievous wrongs which had been charged and proved against the prisoner. Babcock was acquitted after a fair trial on the merits, and does not owe his liberty to a mere blunder of Congress. Were the President to set aside the verdict in the Babcock case, and order the prisoner arrested on a lettre de cachet, the Democrats would probably approve the high-handed act. But if he were to serve the Grant parish prisoners so, they would howl like a pack of Ukraine wolves. They have virtually demanded that Babcock be treated as a criminal, though he has once subjected his liberty to jeopardy and safely passed the ordeal prescribed by the constitution. As for Belknap, he is in the hands of the Democratic House. He is so far from being a self-confessed criminal, that the members of the Judiciary Committee are in serious doubt whether they have any evidence on which a charge of impeachment will rest. They know they could not make out a case against him before any honest jury in Christendom; but it is not so difficult a matter to impeach before the Senate as to convict before a court. And so far from Republicans interposing any obstacles in the way of the pursuit of Belknap, they voted unanimously for old Hy. Clymer's startling resolutions to impeach. The President having heard nothing of the case, though Mr. Clymer had been brooding over it for two weeks, accepted the resignation of his unaccused Secretary. About this time the trail began to diverge toward the Democratic camp, and actually led into the gorgeous tent of a very distinguished chief. As Mr. Morrill informs us, they abandoned it instantly, until the Republicans took it up and forced the several investigating committees to proceed. Governor Ames was pursued as a criminal by the Mississippi Democrats till he let the robes of office fall on a Democratic aspirant, and then, having no further reason to persecute him, and not daring to publish to the world their frivolous charges, they abandoned him. Governor Kellogg was attacked with impeachment, but as success depended upon the corruption of Republican officials, the siege was ingloriously raised. And so on throughout the whole chapter of party strife. Hundreds of accusations against Republican officials have been lodged, but as yet not a single conviction. All have failed for want of proof, while the Democrats in nearly every section of the country have been engaged in setting convicted criminals free upon the plea that the United States had no authority and the State governments not sufficient force to punish them. THE POPULAR MAJORITY POLITICALLY OMNIPOTENT. Supposing everything said against "specious" and "demagogical" sophistries, as a preparation for the impartial consideration of an argument, will the Democrats explain whence the minority derives its inalienable rights? Assuming the state of nature upon which Rousseau speculates, where were the rights of persons or of property in that preorganic period? The Straits and Bourbons say in that divine authority under which the Christian Czar governs both State and Church. The papal creed would have conferred this doctrine even to the dissolving by bull of the allegiance of subject to sovereign, and the dividing of a continent (the American) between a couple of potent monarchs. We again demand from what

LOUISIANA AS IT IS.

As for the example of the first French revolution, we should be inclined to class it with those of the later Roman empire, or the abuses of the Anabaptists of Leyden. In reading of those French excesses we remember the thousands massacred for the salt monopoly, the crimes and follies of those kings, courtiers and courtesans who constituted that minority which they called a court. We remember, too, of the Bastille, into which people were thrust and left without other release than that receipt which comes from the hand of the last liberator, death. We have read and remember all this, and when we compare the oppression of a century with the vengeance of an hour, we are inclined to think with the Democratic Jefferson that human liberty is cheap even at the price of blood shed on the scaffold and on the field. We suppose the French people think so too, since they have at last regulated and confirmed the abstract principles of liberty which the revolutionists proclaimed. We by no means admit that all people are fit for republican institutions. We have thousands in the United States who are not. Our own form of government has been adopted in letter along the whole length of this continent from the Rio Grande to Terra del Fuego. This was in anarchy and insolvency. Nothing except the protection of this republic has prevented these bogus republics from falling again under the rule of European monarchs. Something more than the form of Democratic-republican baptism is required to regenerate a people violent, ignorant or immoral. Jefferson, the great advocate of the doctrine that "all men are created equal," advocated also popular education and popular industry to maintain this equality and guarantee the rights accorded to persons and property. We deduce from this reasoning: 1. That the majority of the people is politically omnipotent; as a corollary, there can be no inalienable rights derived from any other source. 2. That the majority of the people is politically just; and, 3. That the only limitation upon this political omnipotence is that which this majority imposes upon itself by the dispensation of a constitution. THE CASE OF MOREY VS. SPENCER. The dispatches inform us that the majority of the House Sub-Committee on Elections will report in favor of Mr. Spencer's right to the contested seat for the Fifth District of Louisiana, though there will be a dissenting minority report. As a sort of plaster to the wounded feelings of the Republicans consequent upon the prospective loss of a member of Congress, it is added: "It is claimed that Morey has the equities of the case, but has had it badly prepared, and that Spencer beats him on technicalities." We do not find much consolation in this unimportant "on dit." It is no compliment to the Republicans of the Fifth District that they have failed, with a clear majority of five or six thousand votes, to elect their member of Congress. The loss of the Republican vote in the present House, with its seventy-five or eighty Democratic majority, is trifling in comparison with other evils growing out of this unfortunate defeat of Mr. Morey. When the dominant party in a section or district fails to elect its candidate, there is always something wrong with the party itself or its candidate. We do not know by what process of reasoning the House committee reached a conclusion which discredits the certificate of election given Mr. Morey by the Governor of the State; but we do know that there were discussions among the Republicans themselves in 1874, in consequence of a dispute about the nomination of Mr. Morey, and as a result a large falling off in the Republican vote of the four river parishes embraced within the district. One parish in particular, which gave more than 2000 majority for Dubuclet, gave Morey only 1054 votes all told, and there was an average falling off of the congressional vote in the other three river parishes of at least twenty-five per cent, as compared with that received by Mr. Dubuclet. If Mr. Morey had had his case "badly managed" before the committee, it may be regarded as a personal misfortune, which does not reflect upon the good character of his constituents. They are only blamable so far as they permitted aspiring candidates to divide them into two factions and expose themselves to possible defeat by the enemy. They could as easily have given five thousand majority for their candidate for Congress as they did that much or more for the Treasurer. There is little or no doubt that the majority report of the subcommittee will be adopted by the whole committee, and subsequently by the House, and Mr. Spencer be seated at an early day. The Republicans can only blame themselves for thus giving their enemies a technical advantage which will be improved to deprive Mr. Morey of his equity. It is specially appropriate at this time to remind our friends in North Louisiana of this mishap. There are evidences that something of the old inharmonious element still remains in the fifth district, though we have every assurance from the leading Republicans of that section that they will be removed and made to disappear before the next election. There is much more involved in the vote of that district than one seat in the House of Representatives. The party expects to draw on the fifth district next fall for six thousand votes, and we hope there will be no dishonor to the draft. STOCKS AND SHARES. F. W. H. ARMITAGE, Stock and Share Broker, No. 153 Common street, HAS ON SALE—50 Shares National Bank, 15 Shares Bank, 20 Commercial Insurance; 25 Workingman's Bank; 15 Merchants' Mutual. WANTS—50 Union National Bank; 15 State Bank; Has sold and consolidated at per cent commissions (\$500); 30 Mutual National Bank; 10 Sugar Shed Company; Jackson railroad consolidated. mh30 1m 2p

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NO SCALING.

NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT. ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL! SPLENDID SCHEME FOR A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT THE OPERA HOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876, A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3580 PRIZES, IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD! The Drawing will positively commence at nine o'clock on the morning of SATURDAY, April 29, 1876, at the OPERA HOUSE, New Orleans, Louisiana. It will be conducted with GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, 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 2 Prizes at \$5,000.....10,000 4 Prizes at \$3,500.....14,000 30 Prizes at \$1,000.....30,000 50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000 1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000 2000 Prizes at \$50.....100,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200.....\$20,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500 TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD! Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00 HALVES.....25 00 TENTHS.....5 00 TWENTYTHS.....2 50 For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS. OBSERVE AND COLLECT That in the Grand Golden Drawing of April 29, 1876, ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS. ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID IN GOLD. Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, And must, in every instance, accompany application. TO BE MADE TO THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters transmitted must be negative apply. oct1 2p

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

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 \$300; two mile heats. Closed with fourteen nominations. THIRD RACE—Two miles for all ages; club purse \$600; first horse \$300, second \$150, 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 \$50, 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 \$500; first horse \$250, second horse \$250, third horse \$25. 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 \$50, third horse \$50. 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 \$1000 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. All 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 \$200, second horse \$50, third horse \$25. 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 \$50, 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 ponant will be displayed from the office of the club, No. 16 Carondelet street. Quarter stretch badges for meeting.....\$15 Day badges for meeting.....3 Admission to public stand and field.....1 Rules of Admission. No ladies permitted to 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 tickets 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 City Railroad, Bayou Bridge branch, and Orleans railroad will leave Clay Street Canal street, every five minutes during the race. Stewards. G. A. Breaux, C. T. Howard, E. W. Zimmerman, J. E. Glenn, A. P. Mason, A. M. Eckman, E. A. York, W. C. Lacombe. Timers. J. P. Honor, J. A. Morris. Distance Judges. T. L. Airey, W. B. Krumpholtz. Reception Committee. Atwood Violet, Chairman. N. D. Wallace, John G. Hazard, Walter L. Bell, Henry Denegre, Donald Straus, Harry Charnock, Frank Kennedy, Edward E. O'Brien, Amodeo James, William Turner. G. A. BREAUX, President. ap2 2p tap15

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY. CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS. Established in 1805. Capital.....\$500,000 Assets a "legal" market value.....629,877 96 Income for the year 1875.....634,039 94 This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss. J. TUTTS, President. A. SCHREIBER, Vice President. J. W. HOWARD, Secretary. Directors. Ernest Morill, A. M. Bickham, Placide Forastal, A. Schreiber, H. Galley, J. Tutts, Charles Ladite, W. Van Buren, D. F. J. J. Pierre Pointe, D. D. Rogers. jact 1p FOR RENT. FOR RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE and fine residence situated on the southeast corner of Coliseum and Felicity streets, Fourth District, being one of the most beautiful localities in the city. The grounds measure 50 by 120 feet, and contain a large and beautiful house and the house contains in all 27 rooms, with all the modern conveniences and improvements. The premises are so stable and other outbuildings. The premises can be examined any day between 2 and 4 P. M. For further particulars apply to A. A. BLAFFER, No. 53 Gravier street. FOR RENT—STORES Nos. 49, 51 and 57, on all ground floor of St. Louis Hotel (State House). For particulars and terms apply to State Auditor, corner of Chartre and St. Louis streets. mh19 3p BUSINESS CARDS. A. HERO, JR., NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Papers given with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. mh17 2p