New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 3, 1876.

Successes from excesses are rare.

A beautiful arm needs no bracelet.

A good wash bowl is a dish fit for a king.

Warm weather keeps up a corner on coal.

Chair bottomers are looking for a rush of business.

Mr. Piazza is a prominent citizen of Vicksburg.

Patti has consented to sing again in Russia. Yes, Czar.

A man can shorten his days by using gaslight early.

Auburn haired young men are apt to be hot-headed.

Morrissey is the greatest of Democratic pool-iticians.

Per mare in Latin signifies by sea—hence, buy the sea horse.

A prison chime—The Old Oaknm Bucket that Hung in the Cell.

Blank and Scattering are prominent candidates in all elections.

People who do not know how to grow old have something to learn.

The clouds scarcely threaten rain enough to tempt men to steal umbrellas.

Darwin explains that an apiary can not be a place for keeping monkeys.

The European troubles will be suspended until after the election in this country.

The time is approaching when a second hand refrigerator can be bought cheap.

Street car mules have ears for music, and quickly learn to stop at sound of the bell.

Wendell Phillips says: "The light that gilds the Adamses is the light of sunset."

The Khedive of Egypt sleeps on the floor. He has heard that people generally die in bed.

The society dram-er—one who drinks only at dinner, despising the vulgar barroom.

The latest searchers after the remains of Sir John Franklin were on the Alert, which is a ship.

The edge tool manufacturers of America are sharp in making a market for their goods in Europe.

The Russian salamander man at the St. Charles Theatre could steal a red hot stove with the greatest of ease.

Tupper boasts of his bank account and of the pension granted him by the Queen for "Proverbial Philosophy."

A Georgia doctor stabbed his antagonist as an enemy, and then gallantly dressed his wounds as a surgeon.

The break of day is at the wrong end. The day should not be broken until at night when time has been well spent.

Sidney Smith was not partial to Indian summers. He said: "I am never quite happy till the fires are lighted."

The author of "Tommy, make room for your Uncle," got $12 for the song, and he got much more than it is worth.

If mosquitoes are not candidates there is no reason why they should be continually buzzing abou and bleeding people.

The Rev. Glendenning has at last been asked to step down and out of the Presbyterian pulpit at Henry, Illinois.

The man who breathed with difficulty went into a saloon to change his breath. He flavored his respiration with gin.

In accordance with a wish previously expressed by the late Francis P. Blair, eight of his grandsons acted as pall bearers at his funeral.

Professor Woolsey says Mr. Tilden shows a most uncommon anxiety to be President. The people show an uncommon anxiety to prevent it.

A letter is in town from ex-Senator Hiram R. Revels, of Mississippi, denying the Democratic charge that he has affiliated with that party.

The much talked of Democratic parade has been postponed. Of course all money collected for parade purposes will be returned to subscribers.

Democracy is down very fine when the only hope of electing Tilden is based on the number of fraudulent votes that can be counted for him in New York city.

As a maxim for his son, Vanderbilt says: "It is better to be wrong than go to others for counsel." It may be supposed he was speaking as a stock broker fearful of giving away his points.

The Louisville *Ledger* says Berry Mitchell, as *Claude Melnotte*, is the very counterpart of James E. Murdoch. They say those things because Mr. Murdoch has been making Republican speeches.

We have frequently heard of green colts, but Bates has discovered that a sign painter in Commercial alley has succeeded in painting a green horse. It is a triumph of art over the confined limits of nature.

Of the nine young men composing the famous Haymakers Base Ball Club organized in Chicago in 1866, only four are now living. McAtee, the short stop, died recently of consumption. The gods do not particularly love base ball players, but they die young.

"Make good use of this money, my son," said a nice man who had given a newsboy five cents for some trifling service. "You bet," said the boy; "I allus gets away with the other fellers when I pitches nickels in the alley."

A lady at the centennial in the main hall was told she could see certain articles at the other end of the building. She made the journey, and not seeing what she wanted, inquired, "Is this the other end of the building?" The man she spoke to said he believed it was, and then the lady wanted to know where she should go next. Some one intimated that she should go home.

THE DANGERS OF A SOLID SOUTH.

When we note the united desperation of the Southern Democracy with their intense hatred of all those who vote with the Republican party, a curiosity arises to imagine the possible cause of such intolerance. Is there something in Republican principles which renders them unworthy of support? The Republican party has for years past comprised a majority of the American people. Among its leaders are men of education, wealth and ability, with the highest moral reputations both in America and Europe. Such was the force with which these principles had impressed themselves upon the whole country, that in 1872 the Southern Democracy voted for an original Republican, responsible for any measures of the party, as the President of the United States. At the same time they accepted the association, support and official assistance of Republicans, though at this time Democratic nominees refuse to enter upon political or social relations with, or even to accept the vote of Republicans, running without opposition. What has, therefore, caused this solid concentration of hostility to the Republican party? It does not appear to be sectional apprehension. The Southern Democracy tenders a solid vote of two-thirds of those necessary to elect, and yet offers to a New England candidate the presidential office and patronage, if he can furnish the other electoral third.

It can not be a super-scrupulous horror of political corruption. The abuses inseparable from every large administration had infected some hundreds of Republican officials out of some hundreds of thousands. The Republican party has tried, convicted and cast out all of these miscreants as fast as detected or suspected. The Republicans have put at the head of their ticket a presidential candidate against whose moral or official character not one word has been spoken. This candidate is from the valley of the Mississippi—from that West which every Southern city looks to as the seat and source of its most valuable commerce. The principles of the Republican party as represented by this candidate, favor the construction of such works as the Southern States and cities so much need. We may mention the river levee, a Pacific railroad, an adequate outlet to the sea, with a commercial development, and connection with the continents of America and Europe.

We turn now to the Democratic candidates, for whom a solid South demands unanimous Southern support, under the penalties to which we have already referred:

1. Mr. Tilden has been charged with a departure from the strictness of personal integrity in having sworn his taxable income at one rate when there is palpable proof that it should have been stated at another and greater sum.

2. He is charged, in legal proceedings, with having, as trustee in one railroad company, employed the trust deposits to cover his speculations in the stock of another company. Neither of these charges have been withdrawn, nor have the most specious explanations satisfied an impartial people of his innocence. He was the attorney in advising the legal and legislative policy of the Credit Mobilier Company, which succeeded in obtaining from Congress enormous sums of money without any consideration whatever.

3. In connection with the fact that Mr. Tilden is a railroad expert and has been a stockholder, bondholder and speculator in this business, we should remember that the city of New York is wholly dependent upon certainly forty thousand miles of these connected roads for the continued commerce of the West and Pacific coast. The REPUBLICAN has vigilantly advised our business men of the overland movement between the East and West. Already has New Orleans been cut out of the whole Western export trade. Already has New York and other Atlantic cities imported annually five hundred million dollars of European goods, while the port of New Orleans, the second city in the value of her exports, has dwindled from twenty million dollars to fourteen million dollars of imports, or one thirty-fifth part of the Eastern imports. She thus receives her supply of goods chiefly from the jobbers of New York and other Eastern—and even Western—cities. In this great struggle for the commercial existence of New Orleans, cut off from the valley trade, and without even the means of connection with Texas or the Pacific coast, is it prudent that she should look to her Eastern rivals for aid? We will show that it would be hopeless.

Mr. Tilden claims to be a State rights Democrat. All know that this creed denies to Congress the power to appropriate money for any purpose save that of official administration, or other outlay, warranted by the strict letter of the constitution. This doctrine has been reiterated both by the resolutions of the Democratic Congress and in the platform of St. Louis. Mr. Tilden, then, in accepting a Democratic nomination, with an election based upon Southern Democratic votes, will stand bound to veto any bill for a railroad, an improved river mouth, a levee appropriation, or for any other mode of improvement which the impoverished Southern States and dilapidated Southern cities may demand. That in carrying out his principles he will stand assured that New York has all she needs in her splendid system of Western and Pacific railroads—that he may perceive in the obstructed transportation and limited capital of the South, the daily increase in the stock values and dividends of the overland railroads, a strong tonic in support of these principles, no one can deny.

4. The State of Louisiana relies upon the duties on sugar and rice for the protection of those staples. The Democratic platform demands "that all customhouse taxation shall be only for revenue." It also denounces the present tariff "as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and and false pretense," and specifies the duties on sugar and rice as liable to this denunciation by admitting certain foreign sugar and rice duty free.

We beg the reader to review this reasoning and answer this question: Is it not surprising that the Democracy of New Orleans and of the whole South should evince such hostility to Republican principles and candidates? We have shown that Democracy has heretofore supported Republican candidates; that Hayes, the Republican candidate, meets their severest test of character; that he is with them in commercial and agricultural interest, in foreign and domestic policy.

We have shown that Mr. Tilden by no means shows a record unspotted by imputations; that he has amassed a fortune by questionable speculations. We may add that he has been associated by Horace Greeley with the Tweed election frauds of 1868, and is a veteran partisan conscious of the infamous political outrages of Tammany.

It appears that he is interested in monopolizing for New York all the trade of the valley and the States, while on party principles he is forbidden to extend any aid to the Southern cities in securing their proportion of this vital trade.

With these arguments and facts we again insist that the Southern support of Tilden is suspicious. It can have but the explanation that the movement masks a design to revive the issue between the States and the whole people of the Union, with the purpose to so inclose the States from the intervention of the government, as to reinstate a system of domestic regulation which the nation will never tolerate so long as it has the present right to intervene.

MR. LUSHER AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Lusher, who has lately reappeared before the public as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Education on the Democratic ticket, and who is a zealous applicant for that office, responds in the *Democrat* to thoughts advanced by a correspondent of the REPUBLICAN. The gentleman complains that our correspondent "persistently invades the private sanctuary of a candidate's religious faith." Mr. Lusher exposes what may be supposed to be the private sanctuary of his faith by assuring the public that he "is not a member of the Roman Catholic Church." We hope that he is not a heathen, and that he is a member in good standing of the Methodist, Baptist or some other branch of the Protestant faith. Mr. Lusher should know that the Republican party is not at war with the Catholic Church; it can not be while so many Union defenders, from General Sheridan down, and so many prominent Republicans in this and other States are Catholics. We are obliged to differ with the Catholic policy only as regards the public school question; Democrats, who are Protestants, and who favor free and public education, agree with us in our opposition to the school policy of the church. The Catholic Church desires a division of school tax; it wants its proportion of school funds to be used for the exclusive support of Catholic schools. The question is an open one, and it has been fully discussed in Ohio and New York. While the division of the school fund, on a religious pretext, might be beneficial to the Catholic Church, it would, in our opinion, work great injury to the efficiency of our public schools. Suppose the Methodists or Presbyterians, having as much right, were to demand a division of the school tax for the purpose of setting up denominational schools. In that case we should be compelled to oppose the Methodists and Presbyterians as much as we oppose the Catholic school policy, and no more. The Republican party is a party of progress, based upon principles broader than a church vestry and wider than the mind of a class leader. The best use that can be made with public money is to provide for the education of the children of all colors, races and classes. The wisest law is that which makes the childless rich man educate the poor man's child. Our public school system meets the requirements of common education better than any other plan which has been tried. Wealthy parents may send their children to private schools; the poor and honest hard working men and women, white or black, depend upon the public schools for the education of their children, and they must not be disappointed.

Our correspondent claims that Mr. Lusher is a lay member of the Jesuit order. It is apparent he is mistaken, since Mr. Lusher denies being a "member of the Roman Catholic Church." His denial is in italics, and therefore emphatic. But Mr. Lusher does not say that he opposes the Catholic Church policy on the public school question. Instead of defining his views so clearly that all school boys who run may read, he becomes cross and scolds about the invasion of the private sanctuary of his religious faith. He says he is no lay Jesuit and no Catholic, but at the same time he intimates that it is nobody's business what he is. He says the allegations of our correspondent are both impertinent and "unconstitutional," for—

The constitution of the United States expressly forbids any prohibition of the free exercise of one's religion, and also wisely and explicitly prescribes that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust *under any State*."

"Unconstitutional" is not good; and in this connection it is proper to remark that the man who aspires to be Superintendent of Public Education is probably more ignorant than wicked when he misquotes the sacred constitution of the United States to meet his case. Section three of article sixteen of the constitution of the United States reads as follows:

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath, or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust *under the United States*.

So far as the constitution of the United States is concerned, Mr. Lusher might as well have said "under the sun," or under anything else, as to have said "under any State." The blue laws of Connecticut forbade any man to hold office who was not a Puritan church member. A law stood in New Hampshire under Democratic rule so bigoted as to prevent a Catholic from holding office. The Democrats of Texas have recently enacted a law which says that no clergyman shall be elected to office in that State. As gamblers are not prohibited from becoming members of the Texas Democratic Legislature, we may suppose that the prejudice against clergymen is on account of religion, and is not against them as men.

The Republican party is not applying any religious test to Mr. Lusher. In his efforts to establish private schools, in his narrow administration of the Peabody fund, in the opposition he has shown in the past to the education of colored children, he has furnished abundant reasons to make Republicans look upon him as a man unfitted for the position of Superintendent of Public Education, and unless he quotes again from the constitution of the United States, regarding the qualifications of United States officers, and makes it appear that to vote for any other candidate would be "unconstitutional," he will get no Republican votes.

MORAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATTORNEYS.

The law, in its tender vigilance for right, has declared that it is better a guilty man should escape than that an innocent man should be punished. It has also provided that counsel shall be assigned the vilest criminals, in order that they may not suffer from public prejudice, nor be deprived of an impartial trial. A lawyer, therefore, should represent properly for his client all the defenses in law or in fact which may present themselves. In doing so he is not morally responsible for the hypothetical views he may take of the law or fact as applicable to the duty he has undertaken to perform. There is of course the trust in this right that his attorney shall commit no fraud, nor commit of himself any professional fraud. He could neither forge a name nor aid in breaking a prison for the escape of his client.

We have stated this relation between professional and personal obligations because the Democracy here have chosen to hold a distinguished Republican counselor responsible for alleged abuses in railroad adjudication. It is true the same Democracy have permitted one of their own State candidates to separate his professional advice from his personal opinion on the Texas railroad, and that they hear with applause such distinguished Democratic attorneys as Messrs. Semmes and New, who were of counsel for the State administration of Louisiana when grave imputations of very sharp financial practice rested upon that administration. Mr. Tilden has been sadly complicated as attorney with the Credit Mobilier Company. He has advised its policy both in Congress and the courts, and has received many thousands of dollars, most probably swindled from the government by the company. We do not hold him morally responsible for these professional gains or services. We do not contend that he has thereby acknowledged the power of Congress to grant subsidies in money, bonds, lands, or by pledge of public credit "to any association or corporation engaging or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises."

We leave Mr. Tilden with the Democracy, upon this last charge, generously giving him the same indulgence extended to Democratic attorneys, and only insisting that the rule of censure or allowance shall be made uniform in its application alike to the Democratic and to the Republican attorneys.

Mrs. Livermore gets the credit of saving the Old South Church in Boston.

GRAND OPENING

OF

DRESS GOODS.

We will be prepared to offer on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30,

Some 5000 pieces of

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

Just received, and consisting of the latest novelties, such as

DRAP D'OR,

DRAP DUCHESSE,

LOUISINES,

PEKIN DAMASSE,

SULTANNAS, Etc.

D. H. HOLMES,

No. 155 Canal street and No. 15 Bourbon street.

oc29 6t 2p

$25 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for information which will secure the conviction of the scoundrel who desecrated the tomb of my husband on All Saints' Day.

no3 1t MRS. A. P. FIELD.

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, October 27, 1876.

To all Supervisors of Registration in the State of Louisiana:

Whereas, considerable doubt and uncertainty exists in the public mind relative to the number of polling places to which the country parishes are severally entitled under the law;

Whereas, there appears to be a certain degree of uncertainty and contradiction in the several statutes appertaining to this subject matter; and

Whereas, in cases where such uncertainty exists, it is desirable that the law be given a liberal construction in the direction of the public convenience;

It is, therefore, stated as the ruling and instruction of this office, that it is the duty of the supervisor of registration in each parish (Orleans excepted) to establish at least one polling place for each justice of the peace ward in said parish.

This ruling is based upon and instructs strict compliance with the language of section one, of act No. 7, approved 1875.

In the location of polling places supervisors of registration will be governed by a due regard to economy (as the parishes are required by law to defray such expenses) and to the accommodation and convenience of the greatest number of registered voters in the several portions of their respective parishes.

MICHAEL HAHN,
oc31 10t 2p State Registrar of Voters.

REPUBLICAN PARISH TICKET.

For Mayor—C. B. WHITE.

For Administrators.

Commerce—GEORGE A. FOSDICK.
Finance—WILLIAM M. AIKMAN.
Accounts—CHARLES H. THOMPSON.
Assessments—JOHN HENRY WEBER.
Improvements—JAMES LEWIS.
Police—LOUIS VOLZ.
Waterworks and Public Buildings—HENRY WEBER.

For Judges.

First District Court—R. T. POSEY.
Second District Court—R. HUTCHESON.
Third District Court—ALCEE J. KER.
Fourth District Court—GUY DUPLANTIER.
Fifth District Court—E. NORTH CULLOM.
Sixth District Court—HUGH J. CAMPBELL.
Superior District Court—THOMAS J. COOLEY.
Superior Criminal Court—JAMES C. WALKER.
Second Judicial District Court—DON A. PARDEE.

For Clerks.

First District Court—JOHN BIETRY.
Second District Court—JULES VIENNE.
Third District Court—CHARLES A. BAQUIE.
Fourth District Court—MARION H. MARKS.
Fifth District Court—R. FRIEDRICH.
Sixth District Court—A. O. BOYLE.
Superior District Court—JOSEPH PINTA.
Superior Criminal Court—R. L. DESDUNES.

For Sheriffs.

Civil Sheriff—ALFRED BOURGES.
Criminal Sheriff—MANDEVILLE MARIGNY.

For District Attorneys.

For District Attorney—P. WILLIAM KRAMER.
For District Attorney Second Judicial District Court—A. G. BRICE.

For Coroners.

First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts—JOHN G. ROCHE.
Second and Third Districts—DR. G. DEVRON.

For Senators.

Second Senatorial District—E. ALIX.
Third Senatorial District—J. J. MONETTE.
Sixth Senatorial District—T. B. STAMPS, HENRY DEMAS.

For Representatives.

First Ward.....PETER E. BECHTEL, WILLIAM THOMPSON.
Second Ward.....A. S. BADGER, EDWARD W. STANSBURY.
Third Ward.....W. L. EVANS, GEORGE DEVEZIN, WILLIAM G. ELLIOTT.
Fourth Ward.....GEORGE E. PARIS.
Fifth Ward.....LOUIS DEGRUY, WILLIAM VIGERS.
Sixth Ward.....JOSEPH DIAS, GABRIEL ALCINA.
Seventh Ward.....EUGENE GARDERE, JEREMIAH BLACKSTONE, WILLIAM J. MOORE.
Eighth Ward.....HENRY SCHULTZ,
Ninth Ward.....N. J. O'BRAY, H. C. BARTLETT.
Tenth Ward.....THOMAS BOSWELL, WILLIAM TERRELL, GEORGE W. KENDALL.
Eleventh Ward.....E. W. TOSTRICK, EDWARD WILLIAMS.
Twelfth Ward.....(Vacancy).
Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards.....A. DEJOIE, WILLIAM KERN.
Fifteenth Ward.....GEORGE GRACIEN.

Justices of the Peace and Constables.

First Justice.....W. W. JACKSON.
Constable.....J. G. WARD.
Second Justice.....J. S. BEAN.
Constable.....WILLIAM WALSH.
Third Justice.....HENRY HEIDENHAIN.
Constable.....LAFAYETTE LEWIS.
Fourth Justice.....CHARLES R. FAGOT.
Constable.....CHARLES J. BOWERS.
Fifth Justice.....WILLIAM L. THOMPSON.
Constable.....PLACIDE BOUTIN.
Sixth Justice.....L. A. PONS.
Constable.....JAMES COTTRELL.
Seventh Justice.....JOHN GARSTKAMP.
Constable.....FRANCIS HUBERT.

no1 2p

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ROOMS STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, September 2, 1876.

Mass meetings of the Repubican party will be held at the following places and dates, and will be addressed by the following named speakers:

HON. S. B. PACKARD, JUDGE HUGH J. CAMPBELL, HON. J. HENRI BURCH, COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, GENERAL JACK WHARTON, J. P. HARRIS, ESQ., and HON. C. B. DARRALL.

Acklin's, Friday morning, November 3.
New Texas Landing, Friday afternoon, November 3.
Port Hudson, Saturday, November 4
Donaldsonville, Sunday, November 5.
St. James Courthouse, Monday, November 6.

HON. GEORGE L. SMITH, UNITED STATES SENATOR J. R. WEST, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR C. C. ANTOINE, COLONEL GEORGE WILLIAMSON and J. D. KENNEDY, ESQ., will speak at the following places and dates:

Colfax, Friday, November 3.
Alexandria, Saturday, November 4.

By order of the Committee:

A. J. DUMONT, Chairman.
L. LAMANIERE, JR., Secretary. se3 2p

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE STATE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS,
New Orleans, October 28, 1876.

To all Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors of Registration, State of Louisiana:

In order to avoid disputes between the State and Federal officers, and in the interest of a fair, peaceable and honest election, I give it as my opinion, and I so instruct you, that the power to scrutinize in election matters, on the part of United States supervisors begins with the opening of registration, and continues until the vote is counted, and should include the time of revision; that is, from the closing of the registration to the opening of the polls. On this subject, Hon. J. R. Beckwith, United States District Attorney for Louisiana, in a written legal opinion, given to the chief supervisor of the United States for Louisiana, October 30, 1872 said:

It can not be doubted that the duty of the supervisors extends to the inspection of the ENTIRE election, from its commencement until the decision of its results.

This opinion was examined and concurred in by Hon. S. Belden, then Attorney General of this State.

This view only carries out the policy of the Federal law (See Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2016), and is but fair and reasonable.

MICHAEL HAHN,
oc29 10t 2p State Registrar of Voters.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, October 26, 1876.

Supervisors of Registration and Commissioners of Election are specially instructed that any person who, upon the day of election, presents to the Commissioners of Election at any polling place where he is entitled to vote a certificate of registration issued to him in 1874, and which is indorsed, "Voted, 1874," "Voted, November, 1874," "Voted," or not at all, he must be allowed to vote thereon, the elector not being responsible for the errors or neglect of Commissioners of Election at the election of 1874. Every certificate of registration voted upon at the coming election must be plainly indorsed in writing or by means of a stamp, "Voted, November 7, 1876," and Commissioners of Election will be held strictly responsible for the performance of this duty, which is imposed by law.

These special instructions do not apply to the parish of Livingston.

No certificate of registration issued in any year before 1874 will be valid at this election.

M. HAHN,
no1 5t 2p State Registrar of Voters.

A NECESSITY.

In order to make room for stock of CARPETS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, soon to arrive, we are obliged to reduce our stock of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, etc.

Look for bargains at Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
au30 3m Su We Sa

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT

ALL PRIZES

PAID IN FULL!

SPLENDID SCHEME

FOR

A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

WILL GIVE AT

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1876,

A GRAND DRAWING

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

One Prize to every seven tickets!

2865 PRIZES,

ALL AMOUNTING TO $267,900!

The Drawing will positively commence at TEN O'CLOCK on the morning of MONDAY, December 4, 1876, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

It will be conducted with a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

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

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

Extraordinary Scheme!

20,000 Tickets at $20 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$50,000
1 Capital Prize	20,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
10 Prizes at $1000	10,000
25 Prizes at $500	12,500
100 Prizes at $300	30,000
200 Prizes at $200	40,000
500 Prizes at $100	50,000
2000 Prizes at $20	40,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes at $300	$2,700
9 Approximation Prizes at $200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes at $100	900

TOTAL:

2865 Prizes in all, amounting to $267,900

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS	$20 00
HALVES	10 00
QUARTERS	5 00
EIGHTHS	2 50
SIXTEENTHS	1 25

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 RECOLLECT

That in the Grand Drawing of the

FOURTH OF DECEMBER, 1876,

ALL THE PRIZES

ARE PAID ON PRESENTATION

Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED,

And must, in every instance, accompany applications,

TO BE MADE TO

CHARLES T. HOWARD & Co.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

no3 2p

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

After a residence of twenty-seven years in this community, the undersigned feels called upon to come before the public through the medium of a personal communication, owing to a custom recently established here of issuing pronunciamentos, of the Mexican style, against him on any and every pretext. Special reference is made to a printed circular distributed throughout the city yesterday by the Typographical Union of New Orleans, the confessed provocation of which was that the force of Union printers engaged upon the Bulletin newspaper has been discharged to make room for a new set of compositors, who asked less paper better as regarded wages and other matters. I can not see that I am under any obligation to explain this affair. Employers in every kind of business are allowed the privilege of choosing their employes. Nevertheless, I am quite willing to state that the change was made because the new hands worked cheaper and quicker well, and because, further, they had the additional recommendation of not belonging to the Typographical Union—an organization which newspaper proprietors in every quarter of the country have steadily and earnestly labored to overthrow. The Union printers would have been supplanted when I purchased the paper in June last but for the fact that it was a dull time of the year and I thought it as well to keep them employed until winter. This I did. These members of the Union found nothing objectionable in me so long as I gave them work and paid them regularly. Their virtuous revival took place only after they discovered that there was nothing to be made by silence. I think I can afford to dismiss this aspect of the question by remarking that just as all private commercial establishments are allowed to control their own internal machinery, so do I claim the right of employing or discharging at will the subordinates in such institutions as I happen to be in charge of. And this is a proposition which I have no doubt every business man in the city will at once concede.

The printers' circular, which they have distributed gratis, and which they promise to continue indefinitely, is devoted exclusively to the most malignant abuse of myself and of the Louisiana Lottery, of which I am president. This abuse has not the merit of originality of matter or dexterity of manner, and I shall notice it in one respect only. An anonymous writer states that I, "by some hocus pocus, swindled the people for whom I acted as agent, and got the lottery into my own hands." I brand this as an unmitigated and unqualified lie, and as every denunciation of this kind ought to be sustained by something in the nature of proof, I add that with one solitary exception (that of Reuben Wood) no charge of the sort above alluded to has been made anywhere to-day, and, further, that in that Mr. Wood's case was tried before Justice Bradley at Washington, who ruled it out of court on the ground that Wood had no claim whatever. All the other suits by different parties were long ago settled or compromised, and in none of them was I ever called upon to pay a dollar.

Of course, all this is no concern of the public but for their information, and in order to set the matter finally at rest, I take this opportunity of saying, that at no time has my interest in the lottery amounted to a fourth of the profits—the bulk of it going to the contractors and stockholders, in the list of whom will be found, I venture to say, many of the most eminent and illustrious names in Louisiana.

As regards the attempt to embitter the public against me by declaring I have men arrested and dragged to prison for selling lottery tickets other than those of the Louisiana Lottery Company, I need only say that if any one is "dragged to prison," it is not by me, but by the government, and not for selling lottery tickets, but for violating the established license law of the State. As I have said, I have lived in New Orleans more than a quarter of a century, and I can not see that any more money is wasted in lottery tickets to-day than twenty-five years ago, nor do I observe that the average rate of mortality is any lower or higher now than then. The only difference is that the amount, whatever it may be, is kept here instead of being sent to distant or foreign parts, and in addition to rendering a handsome annual revenue to the State, is scattered through a thousand channels back to the sources from which it originally came.

Another point much dwelt upon is my alleged connection with politics; and here I am sure I ought to say a word for two unfortunate young men whom the printer's circular pictures as aspiring to the Legislature in the capacity of emissaries of mine. In what way they are to serve me there, does not appear; and as I do not know of anything in which the Legislature can either aid or injure me, I am unable to offer any suggestion. The question of the Lottery is one of chartered privilege, and according to my view of the matter, can only be tested in the courts. Whenever that issue is made, the Lottery Company will no doubt be able to meet it. Even were the case otherwise, though it does strike me as an imputation on the intelligence and patriotism and ability of the State, all of which I presume will be concentrated in the coming General Assembly, to insinuate that the virtue of the body is in danger from these two inexperienced youths. This would be amusing if it were not so stupid. Let me assure the anxious public that any political aspirations I may have cherished, either directly or indirectly, were effectually quenched two years ago when my first and last attempt at office-seeking was brought to so complete and inglorious a conclusion.

For the rest, I apologize to the public for trespassing upon their time and occupying so much of their attention. I have done it this once, and at such great length, because I wish to avoid the necessity of having to do it again. I hope to live here another twenty-seven years without having this unwelcome task forced upon me, and, even should it arise again, my answer shall be made to reputable persons—not to soreheads, discharged employes, disappointed favor-seekers, blackmailers, or chevaliers d'industrie.

no1 1t CHARLES T. HOWARD.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In pursuance of former order of the court, all causes pending and undetermined against any and all parties in any ward of the parish of Orleans will be heard on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, November 3 and 4, 1876, and for the convenience of the parties interested and their counsel, court hours on those days will be from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 11 P. M.

Witness my hand this second day day of November, 1876.

JOHN P. SOUTHWORTH,
no3 2t 2p Commissioner of the Circuit Court.

NOTICE.

DELTA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, IN LIQUIDATION.

All parties in interest are hereby notified that at the expiration of thirty days from and after the first publication of this notice, a final dividend and distribution of the remaining assets of the Delta Insurance Company of New Orleans, in liquidation, will be made by the undersigned.

Persons having any claim against said company are hereby required to present the same during and within the said thirty days.

JOHN BRUNASO,
A. BALDWIN,
Commissioners of Liquidation.

New Orleans, October 23, 1876. oc24 1m*

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

GRAND SUCCESS OF THE OPENING.

Houses crowded nightly to witness our marvelous entertainment, embracing Novelty, Variety, Minstrelsy, Opera and Pantomime.

Forty Specialty Artists appear each night and Saturday matinees. Change of programme four times weekly. The management takes pleasure in announcing to the public that the Old Drury has opened its doors on the legitimate basis. No smoking or drinking allowed; nothing said or done to offend the most fastidious. We cordially invite ladies and children to witness our evening performances and Saturday matinees.

Monday, November 6—REFORM; or, YE ELECTION TIMES.

no2

WENGER'S GARDEN,

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S. WENGER, Proprietor.

Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with seperate entrance. Best Beer at moderate prices. The largest Orchestra in world, plays from 11 A. M. till 12 P. M my16

WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS Pottery in all its branches. Apply to A. O. BOYLE, Republican office. oc15