

New Orleans Republican OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 3, 1876.

Italians are the best organizers.

A good game of base ball would be a relief.

The weather is rather cold for men on the fence.

We shall soon hear of a solid North. It is freezing.

Petroleum manufacturers live on the fat of the land.

Nothing in the Democratic party is morally certain.

It is somewhat of a paradox, but Tweed is better off at home.

Adam was naturally a hungry man, but he said Eve tempted him to eat.

Dundreary said: "They set up a 'orrid howl, you know, and called it a heagle."

In these chilly times the milk of human kindness is just a little skimmed over with ice.

The object of a dental association is to make all members pull together and charge alike.

Clarkson Potter has been authorized to withdraw his plan of revolution for the present.

All of the unconstitutional lawyers in the Democratic party can not make wrongs appear right.

The old South Church in Boston has been saved. It is used as a museum at the present time.

The man who was thrown over a fence by an angry bull said his life depended on a toss up.

A Chicago firm has published a horse romance with the pleasing title of "Fridthjof's Saga."

The veterans of 1812 are dropping off fast, and they will never get on again in this country.

The critics are too unanimous over "Miss Malton," acted by Clara Morris; they all say the same things.

Every Arctic expedition yet organized has been intimidated. The north pole should be thrown out.

Irish waives are going out of fashion. They will soon be numbered among the things of the dead past.

The Grand Grove of Louisiana, U. A. O. D., will give its anniversary ball at Odd Fellows' Hall, next Saturday.

There are so many distinguished gentlemen here now that it is difficult to tell for what they are all distinguished.

Barnabe's Boston Concert Company is doing well in the West. How doeth the little busy Barnabe improve each shining hour.

"Well, now, you are a deuced thin fellow," said one friend to another. "Yes, I have been reduced and am thinner than usual."

There is talk of moving the Holy See from Rome to Jerusalem. The change will make Rome howl, but it will rebuild Jerusalem.

A few old almanacs can be bought cheap. They have been a little lame on the weather; but they will do just as well for another year.

They are not political murders, of course not, only the men who get killed are Republicans, and the men who do the killing are Democrats.

"The burdens of our tyrannical government are too great," said the old income tax shirker, "when it taxes a man's watch and watches his tax."

There is much talk of obtaining money under false pretense than formerly, probably owing to the difficulty of obtaining money upon any pretense.

An assistant treasurer has returned a package of mutilated currency to Washington. An exchange says, "It appears peculiarly significant at this time."

"I protest against this cold weather," said a man whose principal labor was to stand on street corners. The wind whistled through his clothes and fled the protest.

James Buchanan thought he knew his party, and he said he was "powerless to prevent the country from drifting to destruction." Mr. Buchanan is not President now.

The Kansas City Journal of Commerce says: "Readers of New Orleans dispatches are as badly bored by Zacharie as the Returning Board is." If that is so, let them protest.

Said the Hon. George W. Julian, in 1863: "Loyalty and Republicanism go hand in hand throughout the Union as perfectly as treason and slavery." They go the same way now.

There was a man out talking to a lamp-post last night who can not understand why his last warm drink should go to his head. He thinks it must be the hot water or the piece of lemon.

Miss Genevieve Rogers, with the play of "Maud Muller," goes from here to Mobile. The little lady is one of the most promising young actresses on the stage, and the play is among the best of new plays.

One would think the morality of New Orleans had improved to see the street corners clear of loafers; but the improvement has been made by cold weather—early frost instead of early piety.

Earnestness is an excellent quality in a boy. When you see one engaged on a mince pie till his nose touches the middle plum and his ears drop on the outer crusts, you may know he has got it.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "New Haven is to have a district telegraph, and it promises to prove a great convenience to Yale theological students, who will thus be able to have their demijohns promptly sent for and replenished without the disagreeable necessity of carrying them down town under their overcoats."

DEMOCRATS ON THE SITUATION.

When the great political question now before the people comes to be decided as humanity dictates, according to law and equity, the Louisville Courier-Journal will be found on the high ground of neutrality. Two years ago it was full of ringing declamations against the White League and White League outrages in Louisiana. It is leading itself up to such a position now. The ex parte statements of Waterson have had their day. The 2 A. M. evidence is all in. Speaking of the Democratic outrages on the Pinkston family, the Courier-Journal writer of Wednesday last says: "The outrage was one without a single palliating circumstance. It is denounced here by everybody, and the Democrats go even further than the Republicans, alike in its condemnation and in demanding that the perpetrators be investigated and the perpetrators punished to the extent of the law. Said Governor Palmer: 'If I were Governor Kellogg, I would hang the men who killed Henry Pinkston, or hang myself.' But this suggests the damning fact, to the discredit of the Kellogg government, that although they profess to have had knowledge of this murder for three weeks, and to my knowledge the Republican committee has been nursing it fourteen days, no effort has been made to bring the accused to justice; this, notwithstanding the fact that all the machinery of justice, through the State courts, is in the hands of the Governor, and Sheridan and his army are under his orders. Words that say what Governor Kellogg should do to punish crime sound well enough in well regulated communities. Kentucky is a Democratic State, and thanks to the Union army it was kept out of the Confederacy; but Democratic as she is it is safe to say that such Democratic bulldozers as roam at large in Louisiana would not be allowed to go unwhipped in Kentucky. A State so closely connected with the humanizing States of the great West can not afford to carry such a population, and call such actors citizens. Louisiana can not afford it; but so long as her clergy, and thousands of leading citizens and business men endorse bulldozers and bulldozing acts, so long will Louisiana be disgraced by a lawless set, whose sins are absolved and apologized for by a powerful political party. Of another outrage which came to the world through the light of the Returning Board, the James case, the Courier-Journal says: "It was a genuine case of political outrage. What line of defense can be advanced? It is difficult to see, and none will probably be attempted, save by those immediately concerned in it. Prominent Democrats will assist in bringing the guilty to justice, but there is the trouble. The Kellogg government, so far from attempting to maintain the peace, studiously cultivates the outrage crop, and glories in a bloody harvest. It will be seen that in both cases the facts of the outrages are admitted, as they must be, like hundreds of others, of similar purport, and then the writer drifts away into scolding Governor Kellogg for not preventing them. He does not appreciate the fact that there are two powers controlling this State in different directions. One is the Governor and the legally constituted State government, and the other is the Democratic State Central Committee. The shotguns and knives which do the mischief are not in Republican hands. While the life of every Republican official is in danger, and while the hands of so many thousand white men in the country parishes are uplifted against the law, it is much easier to write of executing laws than to execute them. Witnesses dare not testify against murderers, and juries will not convict. The Governor offers rewards for the apprehension of criminals, while those who commit crimes laugh at his proclamations. The Kentucky paper says there are soldiers here. That is true; but soldiers are not courts. The law withholds them from interfering except on the moment of actual riot. So far as preventing bulldozing is concerned, soldiers might as well be in the Indian Territory as to be half a mile from the humble home of a colored family that is being outraged. Let the Courier-Journal go to the fountain head, and ask the leaders of the party for whom the bulldozers worked and voted, why these outrages were not prevented? The Courier-Journal said, "Prominent Democrats will assist in bringing the guilty to justice." Let us see how that prophecy has been fulfilled. Within a week two men have been arrested in this city, charged with murdering and being accessory to the murder of Henry Pinkston. The evidence was so strong that the accused were imprisoned by a committing magistrate. Immediately upon that a Democratic judge, who refused to accept the votes of Republicans for party reasons, sits in the chambers of his district court, issues a writ of habeas corpus, and releases the prisoners on a small bond. The two men accused, now at liberty, are to-day the honored guests of those same "prominent Democrats" who were expected to assist in bringing the guilty to justice.

THE POWER OF WEALTH AND INTELLIGENCE.

The conduct and results of the present political conflict show the paramount power of wealth and intelligence to control the simple rights of unarmed and uneducated numbers. It is the same throughout civilization. Theocracy of a few prelates and priests impose their tariff upon the superstition of millions. A few hundred nobles inclose the landed heritage of the people and turn these natural proprietors into the highway. A leading power of wealth and knowledge sends a few ships of war and a few regiments of rifles and rifled cannon, establishes herself on the borders of a foreign empire, and holds in awe the Emperor with his four hundred millions of subjects. The same power, at a distance of half the circumference of the globe, places two hundred millions of people under the guard of less than one hundred thousand soldiers. The same dominant power prevails in this republic. Fortunately for human happiness, the interests of this dominant power lie with the recognition and maintenance of popular rights. The national Republicans represent this power. Their intelligence perceived the importance of maintaining free institutions, their wealth supplied the money of giving effect to Union principles, and their valor achieved the success of their convictions. Have we no other wealth and intelligence in the Union? Undoubtedly. The Southern States and people possess both in an eminent degree. They direct a productive force greater and more profitable than any other portion of equal extent or numbers. This sectional wealth and intelligence dominates at home, and has devoted itself, in Republican opinion, to the repeal of those very rights which the same elements of power have been elsewhere dedicated to maintain. Then the same elements are arrayed in antagonist purpose. Upon what is the issue of this conflict? Five millions of persons have been adopted into the citizenship of the Union. It has been effected through the wealth and intelligence of the North. The wealth and intelligence of the South has been united and arrayed in the repeal of this citizenship. It is one of the old struggles that we read of in Europe. An aristocracy would suppress its serfs. The solid wealth, intelligence and courage of the middle classes interfered in defense of the serfs. We have thus the solid South proclaimed by the aristocracy of wealth and intelligence. The suffrage of five millions as a protection to life and right has been suffocated and silenced by the superior military skill and intellectual culture of the Southern Democracy. Then comes the intervention of the same elements which gave these rights. The Republicans of the West and South surpass the Democracy of the South in these elements of power, just as the Democracy of the South surpasses the unarmed and untutored wards of the nation. They cast the wand of intelligent supremacy between the bulldozer and his subject victims, as the hunter throws his whip between the hound and the hare. To give a higher and historical example: It is the proud warning of the Roman to the Carthaginian oppressor of a distant and feeble ally, "Touch not Saguntum." It was an admonition which, disregarded and for the moment despised, laid at the last Carthage in ashes and bondage. We utter the same words of earnest adjuration to the dominant wealth and intelligence of the South. We will give our reasons: From the fearful narrative of violence now poured into the ear of justice, it is evident that wealth and intelligence has permitted, if it did not direct, the employment of brutal force against simple right. When we read the sanctimonious declaration of the Last Ditch lawyer, "The law—whether fundamental, statutory or common—is supreme," we presume that astute intelligence has changed its venue, and would go before the humanity and intelligence of the world to confirm the results of violence and of fraud. Were this contest now pending between the right given by law and the sense of political justice which prevails around us, the timid and helpless colored Republicans should at once surrender their suffrage to preserve their lives. Were there not an amount of wealth and intelligence elsewhere to guarantee the rights they have deemed due to these colored voters, we should, in common humanity, advise them to give up a contest so unequal in all the attributes of physical warfare. With the knowledge that the superior possession of these great elements of power by the Northern and Western Republicans, alone holds the Democratic party in obedience to the law, we confidently assure Republicans, without respect to color or past condition, that their rights will be respected and enforced by the wealth and intelligence of the Republicans in the eighteen States of the North and West. We will assure them, further, that such terrible abuses as those testified by the maltreated and terrified victims of Democratic violence, will spread throughout the Union, and will culminate either in the recognition of those rights in the negro, or in canceling the Democratic representation of the negro. The Republicans of Louisiana will stand steadily by their rights. The Last Ditchers began with their usual anti-war victory. They claimed everything before a single return was legally before the law. They were appointed to examine and declare legal results. Upon a Democratic success in four Northern and one Western State, the presidency was claimed for the Democratic candidate. This was upon the tactics of Tammany. From that time these pretensions have been on the decline until the sole hope of the wealth and astute men of the Last Ditchers consists in a revolution at the North to put the government again in the hands of those who regarded the lawful election of an American President "an overt act" justifying the overthrow of the government. We are proud to say the American people award to the intelligence and property the predominant influence to which both are entitled when they protect right, and we derive renewed confidence from the fact that these national great elements stand by the constitution as it is, and will protect the political rights of the humblest citizen of the Union if for no higher reason than that the protection of their own rights of property repose upon the same foundation.

FIRE AND WATER.

Hogarth has a picture of the politician who is reading the news while the candle is burning a hole in the broad rim of his hat. New Orleans has deported herself in like manner to the consideration of political affairs, that the most deplorable fire which has occurred within a quarter of a century comes to awaken her authorities to the culpable neglect of the citizens who elected them for the protection of their lives and property. New Orleans is built upon the bank of a river subject to periodical overflow. Millions of dollars have been levied upon her property to prevent the invasion of this river, the politicians who have always relied upon the expenditures of the city as a means of existence and office, have accumulated a debt of \$23,000,000 upon the taxable property and industry of the people, and yet there is a large portion of the city whose inhabitants were lately for many weeks without even clean water to wash their clothing, or even to quench their thirst or cook their victuals. When this water famine was at its point of highest intensity, an officer of the city government reported that the Tangipahoa river offered a supply of clean and healthy water, and the starving people were promised to contrast the mirage of promise with the arid and burning desert of fact. And now when the elements have no longer withheld their bounty from thirty thousands, comes that terrible and malignant enemy—the fire. It comes on the coldest day of our winter. It wreaks its cruelty upon the poorest among our people. It turns out hundreds homeless, and deprives others of the limited income of rents scaled to insignificance by corporate taxes. Not a water pipe, nor a hydrant, nor a well to protect nearly half a million of property, and a thousand souls. The mockery of a sluggish and feeble stream stealing for a mile along the gutters, and arriving when the red demon has accomplished his mission. The finest engines that Northern skill could fill or Southern money pay for, avoid the broken bridges and unpaired streets only to stand idle until the tardy and insufficient water-flow should arrive. We set all this loss of property and all this misery to the entire neglect of the city safety by those of all parties who have administered the corporate government in the past, up to and at the present. The Republican party at the last election testified its convictions of this popular error by an offer to abdicate all political issues in the choice of men who would supply the city water upon its streets, and provide for the prevention and extinction of the fires. They even nominated Democrats for city offices, and by resolution absolved all Republicans who might, in consideration of order, economy and efficiency in the Administration of the city, vote for Democratic candidates for any breach of fidelity to the Republican party. Under this patriotic purpose and with this liberal dispensation the Republican vote was cast for many Democratic candidates for important city offices. Democracy spurned all such overtures. It preferred a solid grab at the offices and contracts of the city to the continued protection from fire and water famine. The Republicans have shown their appreciation of this necessity for the protection of people and property. The Democracy have claimed the city government in the same monopoly which today finds a large part of the city in such a deplorable deficiency of water, of street ways and sanitary protection. The Republican has often appealed to the people of New Orleans to abate their political intolerance and intolerance; to allow a truce of partisan warfare until at least the dead interests of our commerce shall have been buried and its crippled energies healed. They will still refuse. Subsisting on the patronage of office, they have not responded to the official reforms introduced by the Republican party. Aristocratically indifferent to popular sufferings, they feel alone for the political paupers, and demand the inauguration of a Last Ditch President as a panacea for all the ills, individual, commercial and social, to which New Orleans is subject. To such doctrine, in the abstract, we might make the reply of argument and refutation. To such consequences of misgovernment as the famine of water and the ravages of fire we can only point to the ruin which they have occasioned.

THE OTHER SIDE.

In looking at the crimes and outrages committed in the name of the Democratic party in the South for a long series of years, thinking and civilized gentlemen throughout the Union have not unreasonably condemned the whole party. It is natural to distrust the dog found in bad company. While all bulldozers are Democrats, it is by no means certain that all Democrats are bulldozers. There are in every parish a few Democrats self-disposed to uphold the law; men who would not shoot a citizen that happened to hold different opinions from their own; but the good Democrats are few, and when found at a time near an election they are generally yoked to lawless young men who run away with the team. While Democrats are most prolific in protests, it has been said that, as a party, they have never protested against the outrages committed by the chivalrous young men of Democratic habits. That, it is fair to say, is in some part an error. As long ago as the twenty-ninth of January, 1876, a number of responsible citizens met at Laurel Hill, in the parish of West Feliciana, and passed a set of resolutions to the purport in expression that it was wrong for armed men to visit plantations, fire guns and disturb the peace, especially at night. The protests the Democrats filed was mild, but it was filed on Laurel Hill, certified by J. Burruss McGehee, president of a Conservative club, and read as follows: "Whereas, The peace of the parish has been disturbed by the presence of armed men visiting plantations at night and firing pistols or guns at, in the direction of certain persons, thereby greatly disturbing the peace and quiet of families, both white and colored; and Whereas, Such incursions are not only violative of all law, but seriously injurious to the interests of the best members of society, and most annoying and vexatious to our most respected citizens, and have been made, and are a matter of scandal to our parish throughout the whole State and the United States; and Whereas, Our Senators in Congress have advised the citizens to take measures to put a stop to this state of affairs; Resolved, That we, the Union Conservative Club of Laurel Hill, issue the most earnest appeal to all citizens of this parish to abstain in future from all lawless and violent measures, and, among others, especially the armed visitation to plantations at night. Resolved, That we call upon all citizens to respect the certificates of membership

issued by this club, and severally to observe the rights of life and property of every member of this club, and to extend to each and every member a cordial approval and protection. The Democrats who entertained Professor Sumner made him believe there had been no intimidation or lawlessness in the Feliciana, and yet here are Democratic resolutions a year old praying that the good shotgun gentlemen will not fire in the direction of certain persons; that they will not visit plantations at night as armed bodies, and that they will so far observe the rights of citizens to live as to desist from shooting any man who holds a certificate or life-ticket from the club. To some men life is a precious boon, and when a Feliciana club would give colored men a certificate and privilege of living in exchange for a pledge to vote the Democratic ticket, it is not strange that a few colored citizens accepted the situation, and became live Democrats in preference to being dead Republicans. The lawlessness and violent measures, however, did not cease until the day of election. By that time one of the Feliciana parishes had been put under such perfect discipline that only one Republican vote was polled. All was quiet on election day—so still, as Mr. Ward would say, that a pin could have been dropped. And what is more, two weeks later, in the dining room of the St. Charles Hotel, with General Sheridan in the city, Professor Sumner heard of no hostility to negro suffrage.

A VERY POOR DEPENDENCE.

The desperation of Democracy is never more clearly shown than when, deprived of the power to inflict mischief themselves, they resort to other and foreign agencies to effect their wishes. They have had a telegraphic assurance from Indiana or Ohio that there was half a million of men ready to demand spoils or blood. We have had threats that "the North" would no more submit to the election of Hayes than the South did to that of Lincoln, but one after the other of these ferocious allies seems to have thought better of it, and the local Democracy have been compelled to rely upon other and less formidable agencies. We are amused at one of these allies. The New York Herald has, it seems, taken the field for impeaching the President. This model of enterprise has a very poor reputation for standing by any man or maxim beyond the point of its own profit or its own peril. History says its founder was kicked and edged into notoriety, and so disgusted by the refusal of the Democratic party to pay for his services that he went into the independence of blackmailing both parties. Up to the declaration of secession the Herald was classed as a Southern Democratic paper. There was even some fear that mob violence might have been visited upon its property, when it suddenly luffed up into the popular wind and stood for the Union, the suppression of the rebellion and the recapture of its Democratic patrons. There are other subordinate instances of abandoning the item grabbers, whom it styles "commissioners," when they have fallen under the displeasure of foreign authorities. If, therefore, the Last Ditchers expect the New York Herald to be interred with them in the political crevasse which is yawning for them, they are mistaken. It will accompany them to the point of sepulture, report their last dying speech and confession, and offer a woodcut of the scene, and thus turn to illustrate and applaud the Republican inauguration with an edition of extra thousands at a reduced price. The New York Herald is by no means calculated for martyrdom in any cause. It is wholly indifferent to form of government and as its proprietor spends most of his time under monarchical and established forms of government, we may suppose that an empire would be as acceptable to his journal as the most Democratic government. We would advise the Southern Democracy, as they value wife, children and property, not to commit themselves to insurrection upon the encouragement of an ally who may be but a mouchar or pretended friend seeking to obtain some confidential admission by which the pretender can make his own peace or fortune by turning states' evidence against the unlucky dupes who may have trusted them.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INFLUENCE.

The rigid separation of Church and State has alone preserved this republic from the effects of that nefarious union elsewhere. We do not disguise the fact that the Protestant churches of the North have, by education and doctrine, taught that all men should be free to choose their own faith and maintain their own liberties. We do not hesitate to say that the Protestant pulpits of the North have, in the United States as in Scotland and England, exhorted the profession of their faith to maintain this Union as the only ark of salvation or safety for religious freedom. Nor do we question the right of clergy-men to testify in behalf of the state of society which surrounds them as an authority for the action of political and legal rulers. When, however, the exercise of this undoubted and inalienable right raises a question as to its accuracy, the public and the press has the same right to canvass these ecclesiastical returns as any others affecting the same question. Various witnesses admit, under oath, that within certain parishes of the interior, men, white and black, have been murdered, whipped and driven from their homes for the crime of professing the opinions of the Republican party. In confirmation of these assertions they narrate the murder of numbers without a cross question, or witness in rebuttal; for the intimidation of wounds and stripes, they produce one woman with open wounds of the bullet, and men with cicatrized scars and sores yet under the probe of the surgeon. To satisfy the American people that

these narratives and this sad proof of violence do not arise from any disturbance of the peace, several clergymen of various persuasions here unite in a certificate of public order. We are gratified as Republicans to see this concurrence of primates who, in another land, could not be convened for any object, sacred or temporal, putting their hands to this assurance that the poor people shot, wounded, deprived of their crops, and driven like the persecuted Christians to "live out at night" in the woods, are entirely mistaken. In most countries it would be "flat blasphemy" to question the words of the priests in comparison with the words of the people. Here the ecclesiastical authorities have no such jurisdiction, and their anathemas may be exercised with a single text of the New Testament. It is, however, a triumph of religious freedom to behold the "prolational dumb dogs" putting their names to the same paper with the disciples of John Knox; a representative of the only true Church recognizing the clerical veracity of the heretic, while the Church of God, but not of Christ, persecuted throughout Europe as an infidel faith, in America stands proudly and safely upon the pedestal of equal freedom of faith, arm in arm with those who have for so many ages held it to be a moral leper. Such is the triumph of Republican justice as displayed by the united and concurrent testimony of the cathedral, the synagogue and the meeting houses, that peace prevails throughout Louisiana. Yet these are not all the witnesses who may lawfully depose as to the condition of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA (FALL, 1876.)

There is the Baptist clergy, representing 56,140 members, and the Methodist 53,900. The Episcopal clergy speak for 15,800 members usually resident in our city, and the Presbyterian elders represent 44,265 members, in like manner also chiefly resident in the city. The Catholics in the whole State have been numbered at 62,525, while the Israelites number 2000. From this it will be seen that the two Protestant Churches which have not concurred in the ecclesiastical declaration of peace and order represent larger numbers than those who have testified to public peace. When we make known to the public abroad that a great number of these non-concurring Protestants are colored Republicans, residing here and in the parishes of the interior, it will be readily seen why the Baptists and Methodists can not conscientiously declare that to be true which they know to be otherwise. We have said, and repeat, that no imputation is intended upon the city clergy. They have not seen and we suppose do not believe there has been murder or intimidation; but there are others who, under the religious equality of Republican government, are as well entitled to belief as if the sacred chrism of Rome or the apostolic inspiration of prelatical hands had descended upon them. We may say to all these modes of faith that there appears a missionary ground among the bulldozers of the Feliciana and Ouachita which they should all hasten to occupy. It is much nearer than the Ghauts of India or the wastes of Turkey. To assert that peace and order reign throughout the interior of our State is, from our standpoint and that of the Baptist and Methodist clergy, equivalent to an admission that the certifying clergy are not as well represented in the parishes as they are in the city. We respect the influence of the clergy. We have made no imputation upon their integrity, but we assert that the ministers of other Christian persuasions who have not united in the testimonial of order would be also entitled to equal credence, and that those who have not seen for themselves the conduct of the campaign and election in the interior parishes, though they stood in all the regalia of ecclesiastical pretension, are not as much entitled to belief as the humblest negro who has been shot, cut, whipped, beaten or otherwise outraged in their own persons, and testifies to the truth not only on the Evangelist, but with the very evidence of open wounds which convinced St. Thomas himself.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

IMPORTANT NEWS! THE PUBLIC INVITED TO-MORROW TO DANZIGER'S IMMENSE AND UNPARALLELED SALE AT THEIR FORMER STAND, 203..... Canal street..... 203 Between Burgundy and Rampart streets. On account of and in order to accommodate the immense crowds that daily fill our temporary store, we have hastened the reparation of the store lately damaged by fire, and take pleasure in stating that we will occupy the same on and after MONDAY, DECEMBER 4. \$100,000 WORTH OF DAMAGED GOODS FROM THE LATE FIRE To be Held at Unheard of Prices. Store open daily from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. DANZIGER'S (At their old stand) 203..... Canal Street..... 203 Between Burgundy and Rampart streets. de3 2p 1t

MILLINERY.

MME. ROSA REYNOIR, 9..... Chartres Street..... 9 Begs to inform her many patrons and the ladies in general that she has returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York with a magnificent stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. Just received from Paris, PATTER BOHNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS and NOUVEAUTES, and from Berlin a full line of ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, ETC. Her whole stock having been bought for cash, Will be Sold Very Cheap. Ladies are invited to call early and make their selections while the assortment is complete and fresh. GREAT REDUCTIONS offered to commission and country merchants. oct 6m 2s 7s 2s

LOUISIANA (FALL, 1876.)

LOUISIANA (FALL, 1876.) JOCKEY CLUB, New Orleans, Louisiana. FALL MEETING, 1876, COMMENCING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2. SECOND DAY. Tuesday, December 5. FIRST RACE—The Orleans stake, for colts and fillies then three years old; \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$400 added; second horse to receive 0.75; two miles. Closed with five nominations. SECOND RACE—Club purse \$250; one mile; 100 pounds on each; three year olds to carry their proper weights; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings; \$200 to the first, \$50 to second. THIRD RACE—Club purse \$500; for all ages; \$400 to first, \$100 to second; two mile heats. THIRD DAY. Thursday, December 7. FIRST RACE—Handicap hurdle race; two miles weight to appear the day before the race; club purse \$400; \$300 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third. SECOND RACE—Club purse \$300; for all ages; \$200 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third; one mile. THIRD RACE—Club purse \$500; for all ages; \$400 to first, \$100 to second; mile heats; three in five. FOURTH DAY. Saturday, December 9. FIRST RACE—The Howard stakes, for colts and fillies then two years old; entrance \$25, p. p., with \$500 added; second to receive \$100 and third \$50; winner of the Stocomb stakes to carry seven pounds extra; one mile; closed with four nominations. SECOND RACE—Consolation race; club purse \$200; for horses that have run and not won a race during the meeting; \$200 to the first, \$50 to the second, one mile. THIRD RACE—\$300 mile heats; club purse \$300; first horse \$250, second \$150. In all club purses entrance free; and in all such purses a walk over entitles a horse to first money only. All communications must be received to Lock Box 369, New Orleans. In all Club Purse entrance free, and in such purses a walk over entitles a horse to first money only, and a horse distanced 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 2 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..... \$10 00 Day Badges..... 3 00 Admission to Club Stand..... 2 00 Admission to Public Stand and Field..... 1 00 Rules of Admission. No ladies permitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen. Invitation badges for non-residents only are personal, and admit only the person invited. Quarter stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand. Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter-stretch. Members are entitled to a free admission for ladies accompanying them. Ladies accompanied by members are invited to visit the Club House. Smoking positively prohibited on the members stand. Members are notified to enter all "strangers" names on the visiting club book. All vehicles must enter by Gentilly Road Gate except members. Members of the club, and ladies accompanying them, only admitted at the members' gate. The cars of the City Railroad, Bayou Branch and Orleans railroad, will leave Clay street, Canal street, every five minutes during the races. Stewards. G. A. BREAUX, W. P. MASON, J. K. GREEN, A. C. LIPSCOMB, E. A. YORK, R. W. SIMMONS, C. T. BOWARD, A. M. BICKHAM. Timers. JOHN SMITH, J. A. MORRIS, Distance Judges. T. L. AIRKT, W. B. KRUMHOLTZ. no26 G. A. BREAUX, President.

FOUND.

FOUND—AT THE CORNER OF BIRVILLE and Front streets, one young pointer dog, white, with small brown spots on the body and one ear and side of the head brown. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. THOMAS OSBORN, de3 2p

GIUT—On Saturday, December 2, at No. 227 Customhouse street, MARIA ELIZABETH GIUT. The friends of the family and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this (Sunday) Evening at four o'clock, from Clay Hall, on Perdido, near St. Paul street.

MARRIED.

GREENE—MARTIN—At Christ Church, on Thursday evening, November 30, 1876, by Rev. Dr. Leacock, Mr. J. A. GREENE, of Greenesboro, Louisiana, to Miss KATIE MARTIN, of New Orleans.

ECONOMY AND FASHION COMBINED.

The Latest Styles and most desirable textures in FALL DRY GOODS Can be found at B. & W. CRONER'S, 147..... Canal Street..... 147 New Stock Just arriving, comprising beautiful SILKS, Choice DRESS GOODS, FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY, FRENCH COBSETS, White Goods and Domestic, etc. Also, a complete and carefully selected stock of BRUSSELS, TRIBLE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, Check, Plain and Fancy MATTINGS, RUGS, SHADIS, COBERTS, etc. Our long experience in this special line enables us to GUARANTEE SATISFACTION To all who favor us with a call. In every department we have marked our goods at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. Special attention to orders from the country. B. & W. CRONER, de10 2p 6s 7s 3m No. 147 Canal street.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Reduction in Price from \$3 50 to \$2 70 OFFICE of New Orleans GASLIGHT COMPANY, New Orleans, November 11, 1876. In accordance with the conclusion of the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, held February 7, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced in the districts supplied by this company on and after JANUARY 1, 1877, to THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET; and a further discount of TEN PER CENT will be allowed for prompt payment, as heretofore, upon all monthly bills when the consumption of gas exceeds 500 cubic feet. By order of the Board: no14 3m 2p V. VALLOIS, Secretary.

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IMPORTANT NEWS!

IMPORTANT NEWS! THE PUBLIC INVITED TO-MORROW TO DANZIGER'S IMMENSE AND UNPARALLELED SALE AT THEIR FORMER STAND, 203..... Canal street..... 203 Between Burgundy and Rampart streets. On account of and in order to accommodate the immense crowds that daily fill our temporary store, we have hastened the reparation of the store lately damaged by fire, and take pleasure in stating that we will occupy the same on and after MONDAY, DECEMBER 4. \$100,000 WORTH OF DAMAGED GOODS FROM THE LATE FIRE To be Held at Unheard of Prices. Store open daily from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. DANZIGER'S (At their old stand) 203..... Canal Street..... 203 Between Burgundy and Rampart streets. de3 2p 1t

MILLINERY.

MME. ROSA REYNOIR, 9..... Chartres Street..... 9 Begs to inform her many patrons and the ladies in general that she has returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York with a magnificent stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. Just received from Paris, PATTER BOHNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS and NOUVEAUTES, and from Berlin a full line of ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, ETC. Her whole stock having been bought for cash, Will be Sold Very Cheap. Ladies are invited to call early and make their selections while the assortment is complete and fresh. GREAT REDUCTIONS offered to commission and country merchants. oct 6m 2s 7s 2s

LOUISIANA (FALL, 1876.)

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