New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 28, 1876.

The picnic season has not yet arrived.

Congress will be on exhibition until July.

A snow slide at Ophir, Utah, went over the houses.

A flat denial—Knocking a man down for asking a favor.

Rome has had very cold weather, and a foot of snow to boot.

A thick-headed man is not apt to lose an idea when he gets it.

Arctic explorers amuse themselves playing old sledge on the ice.

Whenever Mr. Pendleton rides in cars now he takes a back seat.

The late rain washes the strawberries out of the market.

A dignified answer to a beggar girl is, "Go, waif, from me."

When a man has but little money in a bank he should draw it mild.

Men living beyond their means generally try to continue life by other means.

Some men, otherwise tolerable, have overlying traits which impair their usefulness.

When friends commend and praise the faults of each other, everything is love-lie.

A son of Dan Voorhies has been playing "Hamlet," but he might have done worse.

Wearing black stockings is carrying the fashion of mourning habits to the extreme.

There are many nickel opinions, but few common sense views on the currency question.

It is an ill wind that blows no good, and young ladies know that the March wind brings chaps.

There are many high minded men who are so lazy that their acts never reach up to their minds.

Young men with cream colored hair have the best of it this year. Their locks match bonnet trimmings.

Blood red fish, without eyes, are found living in the hot water of Savage Mine springs, Colorado.

Bates believes the Generals were generally well paid, and that there should be no general relief fund.

A co-operative store to trust all customers and divide the profits would be very popular for the first six months.

The New York *Sun* was on the watch for something mean when it invented the slander against General Ingalls.

The seventeenth of March is a celebrated day, and it makes no difference when St. Patrick was born or when he died.

The halt that Pendleton got for collecting a railroad bill is the half that never was told until Marsh put in an appearance.

New York has tried "Album parties," to which only beautiful ladies were invited, and very few were conceited enough to go.

Winslow, the Boston forger, has just been adjudged a bankrupt. That shows that he will keep his place in society and own a double team.

It is said that persons who have had the small pox generally live to a good old age, and a wag says that is because they are safely pitted against the field.

Hon. E. John Ellis, our member of Congress from the second district, has favored the REPUBLICAN with a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1875, for which we return thanks.

A Boston woman lately received $3000 for falling into a coal hole which was left open on a street sidewalk, and yet the *Woman's Journal* says there are but few occupations left open for the weaker sex.

General Macauley, of Indianapolis, accuses Governor Hendricks of flagrant dishonesty in real estate transactions. Now we shall have Macauley's history. The practice of the age is to talk back.

Political advancement should be made in the inverse order, putting the best man at the head of the column and the worst behind, and not as in the military funeral style, where men of the lowest rank lead.

A conservative old gentleman was saying that the young men make fools of themselves by running after new things. Just than his new hat blew off and he had to run very lively to catch it before the gutter water made a boat of it.

The New York patrons of the theatre complain of the long run of pieces. They consider it is all right for the managers to play a single piece one hundred nights for the benefit of strangers, but the home folks get no variety at the leading theatres by such an arrangement.

The Shreveport *Times* says: "Lawrence Barrett's *Julius Cæsar* has reached its seventy-eighth night at Booth's Theatre, New York, and is still drawing. Barrett lost the last cent he had as a lessee at the New Orleans Varieties, and yet he is coining money in New York." This is very kind and friendly like toward Mr. Barrett, but as Shakespeare wrote the piece, as the manager at Booth's pays for the production of the tragedy on a magnificent scale, and as E. L. Davenport and F. C. Bangs are playing the leading parts, it is difficult to see where Lawrence Barrett's *Julius Cæsar* comes in.

Colonel Charles Corwallis Chesney, of the royal engineers, who died in London on the twentieth instant, was commanding the home district. Hart's British Army List, 1876, shows that he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers, June 18, 1845, and that his promotions were: First lieutenant, April 1, 1846; captain, July 22, 1854; lieutenant colonel, March 1, 1868, and brevet colonel, March 1, 1873. His military record is simply that of an intelligent and faithful engineer officer, covering thirty years' service; but he will be long remembered for "The Battle of Dorking," which he anonymously put on paper.

WHO DISPUTED IT?

The *Democrat*, with that distrust of its own ability which asks the aid of prejudice, prepares a reply to the REPUBLICAN by a prelude of scurrilous terms. This discharge of obloquy we regard no more than the wearers of proof-armor were accustomed to do the flint-tipped arrows of a savage.

We never use abusive epithets. They would prevent our opponents from reading our arguments. This we wish them to do, and do not think it would attain our purpose to preface an address to the jury of our countrymen with the assertion that more or less of their number were knaves. It used to be an old trick to denounce all who dissented from orthodoxy as "heretics." That charge implied the want on the part of the dissenter of all pretensions to truth. This conviction established in the mind of the public, victory was assured.

The *Democrat* has concluded that *voters who hold no real property should not be permitted to impose by their vote a tax upon the real property of others* for the construction of a railroad. Is this denied? It is, apparently, from the writings of the *Democrat*. If the non-property holder be admitted by the *Democrat* a competent voter on this proposition, why has it raised the question of authority to vote on the railroad subscription at all?

The *Democrat* abandons the position which its articles assume by saying:

What the *Democrat* affirms now, and affirmed in the quotation the REPUBLICAN makes from its columns, is, that the rights of property are protected by the constitution, and that there is no power in the majority to destroy or impair those rights.

Have all those columns of epithet and obloquy been uttered by the *Democrat* in support of a proposition which no Republican ever did or, indeed, ever could deny. "The rights of property" are protected by the constitution undoubtedly. Who on earth ever disputed this cardinal canon of republican doctrine. The federal constitution apportions representatives and direct taxes among the several States according to their respective numbers. Our State constitution requires taxation upon property to be ad valorem, and both of these instruments grant protection to property from abuse or encroachment. Thus far we agree with the *Democrat*. How is it possible for "the majority to destroy or impair those rights?" There are courts under both constitutions to which appeal is made to decide whether these rights, as secured by the constitution, have been violated by the law. Under the constitution, the majority can not violate the rights which the majority has itself granted and guaranteed by the constitution.

In the case under argument, if the *Democrat* thinks a fireman, who owns no house, has no right to vote for a tax on the property he is waked up at midnight to protect, let it say so. Make the point that the vote of the houseless fireman is void under the constitution. Let the courts or Legislature decide that the houseless fireman had no vote to put a tax on houses, and we would sustain the authorities in their construction of the right. So, with the modification claimed by the *Democrat*, there seems nothing in dispute, and it will admit the right of the houseless man to vote a tax on houses, subject to the constitution.

We are glad to see this admission, because it places the Democracy on new and more tenable and less radical ground. It has been for some years past contended that "the people"—or the majority of citizens—of Louisiana are opposed to certain measures of law and to certain acts of administration. Under this claim there have been several pronounced efforts to set aside the authority of government by the acts of this assumed majority. The *Democrat* boasted that ten thousand men would have maintained the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the executive office.

Whether these men were altogether citizens or in part aliens, we do not know. Whether they were men without property and, therefore, not qualified to tax property to build railroads, we can not tell. They may have been, in Democratic opinion, good enough to overturn a government, and yet without the right to build a railroad in part with the money levied by taxation upon the property of others. In this case the *Democrat* assumed that the majority of the people represented by this armed force should decide by musketry a question properly cognizable only by the courts and Legislatures of the federal and State governments. This same assumed majority of the people was represented by armed numbers on the fourteenth of September, 1874. The revolutionary doctrine now disavowed by the *Democrat* was then held, and it was claimed that there *was* a power in the majority to destroy or impair rights claimed under the constitution. It may be possibly instructive that if the young martyrs of misguided advisers could to-day return to life, the votes of those among them who hold no property might be challenged by the *Democrat* if offered upon a proposition to tax the property of those who sent them to battle and to death.

Ill tempered people rarely see more than the red rag which excites their hostility, nor perceive the precipice over which they may fall in the blind pursuit of partisan hatred. The *Democrat* has contradicted the basis principles of all Democracy. It has assailed universal suffrage. It has disputed the paramount right of a whole people to impose the only limitations on their own sovereign power. We have but stated with Milton, Sidney and Jefferson that the people are the sole source of all political power. The majority of the people assumed to express the sentiment of the whole people. This majority provides for the election of representatives of the whole people, and this majority limits, by constitutional compact with its own members, the powers of the representatives.

How, then, can we talk of minority? What is this minority? Is it merely the sordid and distrustful property holders? Is there not a minority in political opinion, in religious opinion, in legal opinion? Does not this minority change from day to day? Is it supposed that the property holder, dispossessed by the city at a tax sale, passes into the majority and becomes the enemy of property? Is the Israelite minority apprehensive that the Christian majority will draw his teeth or rob his strong box as the chivalrous barons of old did his ancestors? There are other minorities than those of property. The majority has deprived itself of the power to encroach upon the rights of these minorities, and they are perfectly safe, though the brute force of the majority might at any time violate those rights.

The property holders were more in the minority in 1776 than to-day. Christians of the Baptist persuasion remonstrated when going to do battle and pay taxes for the support of a religious establishment to which they were opposed, and the tax on them and their property was suspended during the war. The non-property holders fought that war—as they do most wars—and afterward, being a majority, gave a constitutional guaranty for the protection of property, which they have never knowingly violated. What cause of complaint, or of apprehension is there, then, against the non-property holders of Louisiana?

We regret to be compelled to restate fundamental truths, conceded by all who comprehend a republican and representative government. So long, however, as these principles are assailed or misunderstood, we are compelled to stand in their defense.

PURITAN REPUBLICANS.

Our religious neighbor, the *Morning Star and Catholic Messenger*, shows bad temper over the result of the New Hampshire election. It says "New Hampshire has gone Republican with increased majorities, in honor of Babcock and Belknap," and asserts that Maine has gone the same way, so far as local elections have been heard from. It wonders what must be the feelings and mortifications of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, "calculating, as they did, on the exposure of the wholesale villainies of the Grant administration as a trump card of the highest grade," to see their work made to do duty on the other side?

The *Star* says the Republican party is the legitimate offspring of the Puritan faction of New England. The accusation is not so serious as to give offense to Republicans who are not ashamed to own themselves to be descendants of Puritan and Pilgrim fathers. Regarding the Puritans as the pioneers of civil and religious liberty in this country, the promoters of a better civilization, education by free schools and Protestant religion, the Catholic organs charge that the Republican party is the legitimate offspring of the Puritan faction is an imputation not grievous to be borne, though Catholic Republicans may be disposed to dispute the question of origin. But the *Star* is not content with the Puritan charge on the Republican party. Because New Hampshire has declared against Democracy, we are told that all New England is likely to be found guilty of sustaining the national administration. The church paper says:

Judging from the Belknap affair, all that is necessary to secure New England overwhelmingly and irresistibly for Grant, is to prove him by his own confession a successful robber, an unprincipled speculator in powers which had been confided to his supposed honor.

How jubilant Grant, Babcock, Belknap, Schenck, Robeson, Shepard, and all the White House ring must be over this Puritan endorsement!

It was a fact in the New Hampshire campaign that the battle was not fought on national questions. Republican speakers confined themselves to discussing the corruption and abuses of the Democratic party in the State, and on that argument all honest voters decided how to vote, and they voted the Republican ticket for the best interests of the commonwealth. It is true that the Democratic National Campaign Committee at Washington worked up a case calculated to influence the New Hampshire election, and the stump speakers of the Democratic party talked Belknap, and tried to distract the people from the main question at home; but the experiment was a miserable failure.

We confess, notwithstanding the *Star's* imputations, to an abiding faith in the integrity of New England. Her sons are generally found on the right side when questions of importance are before the people. They had something to say in the war of the revolution, and they were not backward in furnishing men and means to put down the Southern Democrats engaged in the late war of rebellion. And, then, too, the people of New England have excellent free schools for the education of all classes. They love money and make money; but when the people of Louisiana and Texas suffer from floods New England charity is dealt out with a liberal hand. Puritanism is cold and sober; but it is healthy, and in the New England States compaigns are not conducted with shotguns, men are not murdered for holding political opinions at variance with the gunners, and there is prevalent a certain law-abiding disposition particularly agreeable to fair-minded people. When the men of New Hampshire elect Republicans to office it is presumed they know what they are about and what they want; and until they do something worse it is not reasonable to charge them with total depravity.

IN THE HANDS OF THE LAW.

Certain citizens, including prominent merchants and professional men living in Baton Rouge have fallen out with the Ku Klux law and filed their briefs with the press reporters. Of course, they make a showing of innocence. They disclaim all intent of interfering with a United States officer in the discharge of his duty. When they required Judge Davis to take his choice between resignation and banishment, or some other alternative darkly hinted at, for which a committee appointed to wait upon him "would not be responsible," they had no intention of molesting United States Officer of the Revenue Davis, though he is identical with Judge Davis. They only pursued that portion of him in which his authority as parish judge resided, and had it become necessary to hang or to shoot him, they would probably scrupulously avoided injuring his federal side.

This defense has been gravely filed in behalf of the prisoners by the reporters of a law-abiding press. The accused are held up as innocent victims who have unwittingly persecuted a revenue official unawares. We hope they will be able to present a better defense on their trial, if it ever comes to one. As their persecution of the State and parish officers was unlawful they can not plead that act as a cover or excuse for their offense against the United States laws.

But we are content to leave them in the hands of the law, without assuming anything about their case further than their authorized confessions to the reporters imply. If they have shot their arrows into a supposed State judge and wounded a United States officer in his person, they will have to answer to a power which just at this time is calling law breakers to account all over the country. Newspaper reports and opinions will have little influence in their favor if guilty, unless it be that the President may be constrained to release them after a short imprisonment, as he did the misguided men who forgot their duties in North Carolina a few years ago.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.

Some slight changes in the business management of two of our city contemporaries took place last week. The *Democrat* passed from the hands of the "Democratic Publishing Company" to William Woelper & Co. Mr. Hearsey remains the editor in chief. The office has been removed to No. 74 Camp street.

Mrs. A. M. Holbrook succeeds her late husband as proprietor of the *Picayune*, and retains Mr. George W. Lloyd as managing editor, and Mr. George Nicholson as business manager. Both these gentlemen have long been connected with the *Picayune* in the positions which they now occupy. Mr. Lloyd's connection, however, was interrupted for a year or two when the paper was managed by the Picayune Printing and Publishing Company, and he did not, as did Mr. Nicholson, return with Mr. Holbrook. Mr. Nicholson has been one of the principal employes of the *Picayune* for about a quarter of a century, with here and there a brief hiatus.

The above business changes of the two papers do not indicate any material change in their political conduct, as both are manned by those who have been instrumental in shaping their course heretofore. We wish them both success in everything except their hostility to the principles of the Republican party.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE,

Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.

Wholesale agent for

The world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos.

The celebrated DUNHAM, the low-priced HALE,

The excellent upright ZIEGLER Pianos.

The largest stock, the best pianos, lowest prices an easiest terms in the South.

Wholesale agent for the unequaled Estey and Mason & Hamlin Organs

None but good, reliable and durable pianos kept, and every instrument fully warranted.

Pianos and organs tuned, repaired, rented or exchanged.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ja23

DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS.

CREAM BAKING POWDER,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

AMERICAN PERFUMES,

COLOGNES, BAY RUM, ETC.

WILLIAM H. SHEPARD,

General Southern Agent,

No. 58 Customhouse street.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

For sale by Wholesale Grocers and Druggists of New Orleans at Manufacturer's prices. ja18 3m 2p

W. D. MATTHEWS,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND PRINTER,

NO. 598 MAGAZINE STREET,

New Orleans.

STANDARD WORKS, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.

POCKET BOOKS, GAMES AND FANCY GOODS.

Fine Stationery a Specialty.

The largest stock in this city of the

NEW HYMNAL,

Adopted for the use of the Episcopal Church. All sizes and styles.

PEARCE'S HYMNAL, last edition.

TUCKEE'S HYMNAL, new and old tunes.

Just received and for sale at New York publishers' prices by

W. D. MATTHEWS,

No. 598 Magazine street.

Upper City Circulating Library.

All the new books added as soon as received in the city.

mh26 28 30 ap12p W. D. MATTHEWS.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

TO THE LADIES.

In taking the liberty of calling your attention to my new and complete stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY GOODS,

I feel satisfied that I can not only compete, both in quality of goods and prices, with any offered in the city, but that in the recognized and approved styles as indorsed by the leading modistes of Paris and New York, I can defy similarity of patterns. With this assurance, I ask your careful examination.

JOHN A. O'BRIEN,

Husband of the late Margaret McAuley,

mh26 3t 2p No. 161 Canal street.

1876.

SPRING OPENING

AT

MME. ROSA REYNOIR'S,

9.....Chartres Street.....9

Near Canal,

THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

Paris Pattern BONNETS and HATS, French FLOWERS, Ecru LACES, and all the NOVELTIES in MILLINERY. mh26 4t 2p

1876.

SPRING OPENING

AT THE

FASHION PARLORS

OF

MME. S. LIBERMAN,

200.....Canal street.....200

WILL TAKE PLACE

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

March 28 and 29.

The goods were selected with personal care, and embrace, for Millinery and Dressmaking, the most elegant styles and desirable materials of the season

mh26 2t 2p NO CARDS.

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 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 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 $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 $5000	10,000
4 Prizes at $2500	10,000
20 Prizes at $1000	20,000
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
TWENTIETHS	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 RECOLLECT

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 applications.

TO BE MADE TO THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. de31 2p

FURNITURE! FURNITURE

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CHEAP. CHEAP.

HERE GOES!

FURNITURE

CHEAPER THAN AT AUCTION.

People in general get disgusted at this selling out at auction business every spring, therefore the general grand rush to the old reliable Cheap Cash Furniture House of

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,

Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets,

CONTINUES.

To close out, a lot of PARLOR SUITS of different styles, at cost.

MAHOGANY, OAK and ROSEWOOD BEDROOM SUITS at any price.

WALNUT BEDROOM SUITS in latest styles very cheap.

DININGROOM SUITS in OAK and WALNUT, at extremely low prices.

As I carry neither bankrupt nor crooked stock, but buy strictly for cash, I am enabled to undersell any similar establishment.

LIBRARY, HALL and OFFICE FURNITURE cheap.

Also, a variety of GOOD, PLAIN, SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE, for Grangers and Country Dealers, very low.

LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES, SPRINGS, FEATHERS, etc., all cheap at

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD'S,

No. 122 Rampart street, corner Perdido,

And

Nos. 84, 86, 88, 90 and 92 Perdido street.

mh19 2p

DISCOVERIES

FROM THE

COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

KERNINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.

SEDINE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine.

FLORINE—For female diseases.

Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, they can be had at M. R. MORRISON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets.

ja30 tsel 2p

NOTICE.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of the heirs of Padre Muldoon, who resided in the City of Mexico in the year 1837, and of the heirs of William Doherty, deceased, who has been engaged on the Pacific coast of Mexico in setting up machinery, will confer a favor upon said heirs and advance their pecuniary interests by advising them to communicate with Julius A. Skilton, United States consul general, City of Mexico.

Mexico, March 13, 1876. mh25 5t 2o

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, City of New Orleans, Sixth Division. No. 59 Burgundy street, March 26, 1876.

Payment of salaries, etc., for the month of February, 1876, will be made at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, twenty-eighth instant, at 12:30 P. M.

HENRY C. DIBBLE, President.

H. A. CORBIN, Secretary. mh26 2t 2p

RAILROADS.

THE MOBILE LINE.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

To the East, North and West,

Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via St. Louis, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:30 A. M.	Mail	10:00 A. M.
Mail	5:00 P. M.	Express	9:30 P. M.

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Louisville, Nashville, Lynchburg and Baltimore without change, and only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

NORMAN C. JONES, General Agent.

no21 D. E. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS

AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after January 31, 1876,

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:20 A. M.	Express	4:40 A. M.
Mail	5:30 P. M.	Mail	1:00 P. M.
Accommodation	4:00 P. M.	Accommodation	9:20 A. M.
		Sunday accommodation	10:00 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 31 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.

ja12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

THE OLD VIRGINIA KITCHEN,

WILLIAM BURNS' RESTAURANT,

No. 157 Camp street, opposite St. Patrick Church. Open every day from 6 A. M. to midnight; meals furnished at all hours of the day; meals furnished to families at their own residences on very reasonable terms. Every Sunday dinner served with extra care; a choice bill of fare including ice cream, dessert and coffee, at fifty cents each person. Gentlemen, ladies and families will find this the most economical and pleasant place in the city. ja4 3m

AUGUSTE'S

COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT,

No. 107 Customhouse street,

Between Royal and Bourbon.

All the delicacies of the season, choice wines, etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for soirees, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. Private saloons up stairs. Elegantly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate prices. The restaurant is open till midnight. fel3 1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. au24

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of A. M. Holbrook.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No 38,481.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the executors of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

mh24 28 ap1 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Elizabeth Henriette Koschel

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,541.—Whereas, George Gustave Koschel has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Elizabeth Henriette Koschel, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

mh28 ap2 6* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

WANTED.

WANTED TO CHARTER.—A SCREW TUG boat, about forty tons measurement, and cylinder about eighteen inches square. Address, with terms per week, furnishing everything except coal. JAMES ANDREWS & CO.,

mh28 2t No. 123 Common street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SET OF meeting room furniture, including officers' desks, etc. Also a second-hand billiard table. Address glass box No. 2036, stating price, and where the same can be seen. fe15

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

"THE LADIES' THEATRE."

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, Also Wednesday Matinee, at Noon,

Robertson's military comedy, from the original text (first time), entitled

OURS.

Splendid military effects, including the march of a regiment, headed by a military band.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, Also Saturday Matinee, at Noon,

Boucicault's powerful emotional play,

HUNTED DOWN.

With MRS. HENRIETTA CHANFRAU in her great role of MARY LEIGH.

In magnificent preparation—MONTE CRISTO.

mh26

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

Sunday, and Every Evening this Week.

The KIRALFY BROTHERS will produce their world renowned Spectacular Drama, by Adolphe D'Ennery, author of the "Two Orphans," and Jules Verne, entitled

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS,

With all its scenery, costumes and paraphernalia. Last week of

MLLE. LETOUNEUR,

Premier Absoluta, in a new ballet, supported by the celebrated Porte St. Martin Ballet troupe, and a complete corps de ballet. A full Dramatic Company. The celebrated Amazonian Team every evening. Grand Family Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Sunday Evening, April 2.—Last night of the season. mh26

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR,

Having under their care over

150 Infirm and Helpless Old People,

Are at present greatly in need of assistance, and to aid them in their noble charity

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given at the

OPERA HOUSE,

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1876,

At 7:30 P. M.,

Under the auspices of the ladies of this city.

Tickets $1. mh23t

WENGER'S GARDEN,

Nos. 11 and 13 Bourbon Street.

H. WENGER, Proprietor.

Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Two fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. The best wines and liquors. First class restaurant at moderate prices. Phil. Best's celebrated Milwaukee Lager Beer at five cents per glass. ja13 1y

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MARCH 27, 1876.

CLASS 73.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
52	36	35	17	50	12	58	44	64	57	19	46	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-seventh day of March, 1876.

H. PERALTA,

ADAM GIFFEN,

Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows:

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
HANNOVER	February 2	About March 11.
STRASSBURG. (Direct to Bremen, with steerage passengers only.)	March 1	
FRANKFURT	March 15	About April 19.
HANNOVER	April 12	About May 17.

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton to land and receive passengers and freight, subject to exceptions defined below.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans:

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	36 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, London, Havre or Bremen:

Cabin	$150 gold
Steerage	45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana:

Cabin	$35 gold
Steerage	15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

The company reserves the right to change or withdraw the steamers, to change their days of sailing, their destination, their routes, and the prices of passage.

For further particulars apply to

ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,

au3 1y No. 43 Union street.

FOR HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,

MARGARET, EMILIA.

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Line will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Week,

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Tampa.

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent.

ja1 No. 120 Common street.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the practice of the law, under the name of COLE & GRANT. Office, 84 Carondelet street.

J. D. ROBERT COLE,

WILLIAM GRANT.

New Orleans, March 1876. mh24 1m

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Bowman H. Peterson vs. Steamboats Martha and Marie.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,903.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT MARTHA AND MARIE, their tackle, apparel, etc., libeled by Bowman H. Peterson, for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden in the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday in April, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboats should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libel.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans March 7, 1876.

S. B. PACKARD,

mh21 28 ap2 United States Marshal.

John A. French, Jr. Johnson and J. W. Platt vs. steamboat Iberia, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, Nos. 10,745, 10,730 and 10,734.—In obedience to admiralty warrants to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT IBERIA, her boats, tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by J. A. French, Jake Johnson and J. W. Platt for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden in the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday in April, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of the libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, March 15, 1876.

S. B. PACKARD,

mh16 28 ap8 16 United States Marshal.

Robert N. Armstrong vs. Steamship Tappahannock, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 10,911.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMSHIP TAPPAHANNOCK, her boats, engine, apparel, tackle, etc., now libeled by Robert N. Armstrong for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a district court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on the third Monday of April, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, March 14, 1876.

S. B. PACKARD,

mh16 28 ap8 16 United States Marshal.