NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IX.—NO. 305. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2766.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

"THE LADIES' THEATRE."

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Boucicault's powerful drama,

HUNTED DOWN,

OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

Mary Leigh.....Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau

As performed by her with great success at the Globe Theatre, Boston.

In preparation—The new American comedy (so brilliantly produced at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York), WOMEN OF THE DAY. Also, an entirely new and gorgeous adaptation of MONTE CHRISTO. mh30

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 Adolph 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 March 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 a

RAND 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. mh23 t

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 ly

RELIGIOUS.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING,

From 12 to 1 O'Clock.

In the Carondelet Street Methodist Church. mh17 1m

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MARCH 29, 1876.

CLASS 75.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	4	16	69	23	62	72	68	25	6	31	7	9	37

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-ninth day of March, 1876.

R. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

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.
no31 D. R. 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.....2:40 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.

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,
an3 1y No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,
MARGARET, EMMA.

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

L. K. ROBERTS, Agent.
ja1 No. 130 Common street.

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., mh30 2t No. 122 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

[Communicated.]

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

Mayor Leeds is a very respectable citizen and prompt taxpayer, but, as a lawyer, it is no disparagement of him to add that his more active, and perhaps more useful avocations have not given him the leisure required for the mastery and full comprehension of legal questions. It is to this fact that we owe the infelicity of his argument and citations against the validity of the tax authorized by the Legislature to be imposed upon the people of this city by their own vote in favor of the New Orleans Pacific railroad.

Assuming that a corporation created by the people, and of which the taxpayers are to be the corporators, and which has been granted certain public powers for the public benefit, is a private corporation for private gain, he refers to the case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and reported in 20 Wallace, of the Loan Association vs. Topeka.

This was the case of an appropriation by a City Council of bonds in aid of a commercial or manufacturing enterprise for individual interests and personal purposes of profit and gain—to furnish the capital for a private adventure. The Supreme Court in deciding whether the Legislature had the power to authorize taxation for such purposes, distinctly declared that taxation for railroads was not of the character of that demanded by the plaintiff in that suit. That high tribunal said, referring to the discussions on this subject:

It is quite true that a decided preponderance of authority is to be found in favor of the proposition that the Legislatures of the States, unless restricted by some special provisions of their constitutions, may confer upon these municipal bodies the right to take stock in corporations created to build railroads, and to lend their credit to such corporations; also, to levy the necessary taxes on the inhabitants and on property within their limits subject to general taxation, to enable them to pay the debts thus incurred.

The court then proceeded to show that the tax thus imposed was held valid because it was levied for a public use or object which it was the right and the duty of State governments to assist by money raised from the people by taxation; that roads, canals, bridges, navigable streams, and all other highways had in all times been matters of public concern. That such channels of travel and of the carrying business had always been established, improved and regulated by the State, and that the railroad had not lost this character because constructed by individual enterprise aggregated into a corporation."

There are other characteristics of a public nature conferred on these corporations, such as the power to obtain right of way, their subjection to the laws which govern common carriers, and the like. "It is conceded that when the purpose for which the tax was to be issued, could no longer be justly claimed to have this public character but was purely in aid of private or personal objects, the law authorizing it was beyond the legislative power, and was an unauthorized invasion of private rights."

There is much more to the same purpose in this decision.

For our worthy Mayor to rest on this decision in favor of his extraordinary proposition that the New Orleans Pacific Railway is a private association for individual profit and gain, affords another illustration of the old maxim that every man should stick to his trade, and that his honor in adjudicating legal questions, with such able attorneys by his side, incurs as great a risk of burning his hands as those able city counselors, Messrs. Jonas and Blanc, would if they were to go to his honor's foundry, and while Archie Mitchell was immersed in the study of Adam Smith, attempt to cast a plow share or a shaft for a steamboat.

Even without this legal authority, relying on his own good sense and knowledge, Mayor Leeds could not possibly have reached the conclusion that a railway company, organized as the New Orleans Pacific is, was a private corporation, created for individual gain. He knows to the contrary, and if he did not, the very object and tenor of the act he seeks to defeat would have corrected his ignorance. That act has in view to interest the whole taxpaying people, who compose "the public," in the profit of the road, and thus prevent the corporation from being made a private one for individual gain. The franchises and property of the company would, therefore, be as much public property as any of the buildings or other property purchased with the taxes of the people, and dedicated to public use.

Having disposed of this, the leading legal proposition of his honor, his veto message next descends to the very small—we were near saying puerile one—that the act of the Legislature provides no means for taking the vote of the people on the ordinance. If his honor is serious in this that the City Council can not legally defray the expenses of an election which the Legislature directs to be held, we think that his scruples can be easily satisfied by holding the election without paying the expenses, which would be alike practical and severely economical.

His honor next maintains, but does not trouble himself to elaborate or cite authorities thereto, that the public character of this corporation, for which the people may be taxed, requires that it should bring its road into the city immediately, and that the people have no right to tax themselves for a railroad, how valuable and important soever it may be, to their welfare and interest, which is located at a distance from the city. No reason is assigned for this purely topographical destination. If the people can tax themselves for a railroad we presume that they will hardly be denied the right of locating that road where it will do most good. Certainly there is no such distinction recognized in any judicial decisions we ever heard of.

The misapplication by his honor of the constitutional requirement that taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, is too obvious for comment. It is a perversion to say that this clause prohibits a State tax except upon the whole State. The clause, as has been a hundred times interpreted by all the courts, means simply that among all persons subject to taxation the tax shall be equal and uniform. It doesn't mean that the whole State shall be taxed alike, and that local, parish and district taxation are unconstitutional; only that the people so taxed shall bear a like burden. Nor is it a State tax, but a local tax for the particular sections for whose benefit the tax is imposed.

The point of his honor, based on the title of the bill, that the act itself levies the tax, whereas the title only authorizes a tax to be levied, is quite too nice, not to say "thin," for ordinary comprehension. We do not see how a tax can be levied by an act of the Legislature. That act is usually a practical, we may say a manual, one which an act of the Legislature may authorize some one to do, but could hardly do *per se*. We imagine that the collectors and attorneys will be found necessary to perform this function, and to be authorized thereunto.

Next his honor ascends to high ground of representative authority and dignity. He assumes that the people have transferred to our city Administrators the exclusive and absolute power of taxing them, and it is a great wrong and indignity to their "municipal mightinesses" for their constituents to resume this power and undertake to tax themselves without the consent of their agents. "Taxation without representation" has hitherto been regarded a cardinal vice of the tyranny which our ancestors supposed they had effectually extirpated in this country a hundred years ago. But our Mayor evolves a new and somewhat antagonistic idea that taxation by the people, with representation—by their own direct vote—is the greater wrong and oppression. How his honor can reconcile this proposition with those preceding it denying to the representatives the authority to impose this tax, is somewhat puzzling. The usual Republican idea has been that what powers were not conferred on the government were reserved by the people. The people are sovereign, but the representatives, agents. The former have all powers which the latter have, and a great deal more. Their representatives, federal, State and municipal, are mere mandatories to carry out their will.

The Mayor's other objections to carrying out the mandate of the Legislature which represents the sovereign power of the State, are not of a very serious character.

The limitation of the city debt by the constitutional amendment is not infringed by this act, as it does not propose to increase the debt. A special tax for a work of great necessity and utility does not necessarily, under this law, involve an increase of the debt of the city. If it required the issue of bonds it might be regarded otherwise: But this is not proposed. The tax is to be invested for the benefit of the payers.

It does not add a dollar to the city's indebtedness. It does not subtract a dollar from other appropriations. It may induce our city Administrators to reduce the sum of these appropriations to other not so necessary and important objects. We hardly imagine that the people will lament such reduction. The debt of the State will remain the same. The people have only given a different, and perhaps wiser direction to their contributions.

The premium bond act is a contract, doubtless, and ample provision has been made to carry it out. No one proposes to violate or impair that contract. No court would regard the city as bound by that to make no other contracts. As long as it is not proposed to use the fund appropriated to meet the engagement of that contract, there can be no pretext that the conditions thereof are violated or the rights thereunder impaired.

The concluding reasons of his honor against this tax have already been answered. The poverty of the people, the grievous nature of their present burdens, admonish us of the unproductive character of the application of the revenues derived from taxation. It is believed that if another direction was given to these revenues, there would come a great relief of these burdens. With a railroad to Texas we believe that an immediate advance in the value of property and of general prosperity would occur, which would render our present burden lighter. The flight of capital, the unemployed labor and the paralyzed trade so pathetically described by Mayor Leeds, are mainly due to the diversion of trade, which can only be arrested by the early completion of this road, and this can not be accomplished save by the tax which it is now proposed the people shall impose on themselves with or without the consent of their municipal representatives.

Mayor Leeds' invitation to the Council, to resist the act of the Legislature and make the constitutional issues which he has set forth, in a return to a mandamus, is not good legal counsel. Every lawyer will tell our city Administrators that the right to make such issues exists in every taxpayer; but few will advise that the city Administrators should put themselves in front of the people and undertake to defeat and obstruct their will. Let the people determine such questions for themselves, and let the Administrators, who are the creatures of the Legislature, obey its mandate and suffer the *vox populi* to be expressed. If that *vox populi* infringes the rights of any, or violates the fundamental law, the courts can be appealed to, and ample protection secured for "the rights of the few against the many."

For the present it is no part of the mandate or authority of the Administrators to interpose themselves between the people and the judicial department. The people will set up their own pleas and conduct their own cases. They have certainly not retained the Administrators as their lawyers in this matter. Their functions are purely execution and administrative, and their powers are derived from acts of the Legislature. One of those acts directs them to perform a certain duty. They can make no dignified or legal defense against this mandate. They have no discretion, least of all the high judicial discretion of adjudicating questions of constitutional law.

POPULUS.

The assignee's sale by auction of choice wines and liquors will take place to-day at 10 A. M., on Conti street, between Chartres and Decatur streets. See O. Valeton's auction advertisement on the auction advertisement page of this paper, provide yourself with a catalogue, and do not fail to attend the sale, as bargains will be offered to all, both dealers and consumers.

REAL ESTATE.—This day, at 12 M., at St. Charles Exchange, succession of John Riley, by Messrs. Montgomery.

The Funding Board.

The Board of Liquidation met in regular meeting yesterday morning, and after a session lasting till 3 P. M. adjourned till to-day.

In executive session a resolution offered by Governor Kellogg as a substitute for that of Mr. Black, authorizing the funding of such of the $1,000,000 issue of levee bonds under act No. 35 of 1869 was adopted.

The following obligations were funded:

646 bonds, act No. 35, December 22, 1865. $1,000,000 levee eight per cents.	$646,000 00
656 coupons	20,764 12
Total	$666,764 12
54 bonds, act No. 32, February 25, 1870, $3,800 000 levee	$27,000 00
48 coupons	640 00
Total	$27,640 00
10 bonds, act No. 115, March 26, 1867, $4,000,000 levee	$10,000 00
29 coupons	640 00
Total	$10,640 00
57 bonds, act No. 231, April 28, 1853, New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad	$57,000 00
56 coupons	1,070 00
Total	$58,070 00
5 bonds, act No. 41, March 13, 1837, New Orleans and Nashville railroad	$5,000 00
5 coupons	75 00
Total	$5,075 00
5 bonds Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad	$5,000 00
5 coupons	80 00
12 bonds, same; act No. 231, April 28, 1853,	12,000 00
12 coupons	120 00
Total	$17,200 00
41 bonds New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad	$41,000 00
41 coupons	910 00
35 bonds same, act No. 231, April 28, 1853,	35,000 00
35 coupons	760 00
Total	$77,790 00
5 bonds act No. 55, March 5, 1869, Penitentiary	$5,000 00
5 coupons	116 67
Total	$5,116 67
32 bonds, act No 277, April 30, 1853, relief State treasury	$16,000 00
6 coupons	90 00
Total	$16,090 00
33 bonds, act No. 15, February 12, 1866, to pay certain debts	$32,500 00
25 coupons	905 00
Total	$33,405 00
34 bonds same act "red back"	$8,580 00
14 coupons	248 00
Total	$8,828 00
13 bonds, act No. 69, March 16, 1870, floating debt	$13,000 00
13 coupons	130 00
Total	$13,130 00
Sundry coupons	$21,580 09
Sundry warrants	26,118 32
Sundry certificates	1,184 28
Sundry State notes	525 00
Total	$49,407 69

Total amount funded, $789,136 48.

Wreck of a New Orleans Bark.

The bark Maggie McNiel, of New Orleans, Captain Otteson, from Buenos Ayres for Rio Janeiro, was totally lost, February 16, on the Isles of Marica.

The Maggie McNiel was built in Thomaston, Maine, about eight years ago, 550 tons, and owned in part by Alexander McNiel, of this city. She was named after his youngest daughter.

This vessel, since her first voyage, has always been in trouble. Within the past two years she has collided in the English Channel, and sustained and paid damages to the extent of $12,000. Then on her return to this port she ran ashore on the Florida reefs. After repairing here she loaded lumber at Pascagoula, and the first few days out sprung a leak; returned to New Orleans, discharged, entered dock and repaired, when she proceeded on her voyage. She has finally laid her bones in foreign waters. Whether insured or not, the news of her loss will be no cause of sorrow to her owners, as long as all hands were saved, as she has always been a bill of expense rather than profit.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows March 29: At 8 A. M., 49°; at 2 P. M., 60°; at 6 P. M., 59°. Lowest point during the night of March 28, 43°. Rain during the day and evening of March 27, three and nine-tenths inches.

The New Spanish Consul.

Signor de la Barrera, the new Spanish Consul at this port, waited upon Governor Kellogg yesterday, accompanied by Don Carlos Pie, the retiring consul, and was officially recognized in his diplomatic capacity.

The March number of the *New Orleans Monthly Review*, Professor D. K. Whitaker, editor, has been received with its pleasant literary offerings from Ashley, Adidnac, Aquila, Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, the author of "Albert Hastings," and critical notes by the editor. The address of Hon. John Ray before the Southern Republican Club is commented upon and criticised at considerable length in a well written article, full of faults as to the theories of government. For a purely literary journalist, Professor Whitaker comes as near to being an erring political writer as any one of the fraternity we are acquainted with. But he handles his subjects in dignified style, and clothes his heresies in good language. Even when he finds fault with Mr. Cox for admitting that the right of secession has been settled adversely by the war, and revives the old, exploded, un-American and unpatriotic theory of State supremacy, he does it in chaste and harmless sentences.

The *Republic* magazine for April is an unusually strong number, and should be in the hands of every Republican voter in the country. The following is the table of contents: Jenks' Baby; Treason on Wheels; Republican Expenditures—Democratic Retrenchment; The Tariff—Does Protection Protect? Relations of the State to Religion and the Public Schools; The Truth of History and the Horrors of Andersonville; Toombs and the Scalawag; Mineral Wealth of the United States; Rebel Cotton Claims—Past and Prospective Treasury Raids; The Confederate Leaders in Congress; A Model Democratic Robbery—Its Perpetrators Unpunished; The Work of the Forty-fourth Congress; Review of the Month; Executive and Department Doings. Subscription $2 a year. Send to Republic Publishing Company, Washington, District of Columbia.

The next grand	Golden drawing.
The next grand	Golden drawing.
The next grand	Golden drawing.

Saturday April 29, when over $500,000 in gold will be distributed in 3580 prizes.

One chance in six to win a splendid prize.

Capital prize, $100,000.	Tickets only $50.
Nothing venture,	Nothing gain.
Nothing venture,	Nothing gain.
Nothing venture,	Nothing gain.

The Attractions of New Orleans and the South.

At this season of the year all places in the South present peculiar attractions to the traveler from the North, whether in search of health, pleasure or business.

Commerce, travel and trade are at their height, places of amusement are abundant, innumerable quiet resorts and many of the best watering places are within easy reach. Each city has attractions that are identified with its name, and a hearty welcome awaits all who choose to come.

On the line of the New Orleans and Mobile road, probably the most comfortable riding road in the country, there are the beautiful seaside resorts of Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, each attractive in its way; Biloxi, more popular with yachtsmen; Mississippi City, equal to either, and Ocean Springs, famed for its splendid hotel. At Mobile the Battle House, classed among the best in the country, will soon have to divide with the Grand Hotel at Point Clear. The sails on the bay, drives on the shell road "Short's," across the bay, or "Frascati," in the city, are only a portion of the attractions.

On the great air line and the Mobile and Montgomery railways there are many thriving, pleasant and hospitable inland cities.

The attention of the invalid is directed to the wonderful curative lithia waters of the Buffalo Springs, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, under the management of the well known Dr. Goode. These springs are on the line of the Richmond and Danville railway, twelve miles by stage from Scottsburg depot.

For the great mineral springs, the Rockbridge Alum, Milboro's, certain cure for dyspepsia, the Warm, Hot, Healing, Old White Sulphur, Sweet springs, Covington and its McCurdy House, all these are on the line of the great Chesapeake and Ohio railway, connecting at Richmond with the great Richmond and Danville route.

In addition to these are the waters of the Gulf coast sanitarium, eighty-five miles from New Orleans and fifty-seven from Mobile.

On all lines are excellent hotels. The Exchange at Montgomery, Markham at Atlanta, the new St. Clair and the St. James Exchange and Ford's at Richmond, Atlantic at Norfolk and Grand Central at Charlotte.

At no time during the year is New Orleans so attractive as now. Its business is reviving, new enterprises beginning and those of last year encouraged to greater efforts. The City, St. Charles and St. James hotels, and many of less celebrity, offer almost the comforts of a home. Though the season has been a losing one to many, all of the theatres are open. The drives to the lake now commence. The spring races will soon begin. Excursions, picnics and other amusements peculiar to the various societies are at hand. The climate is now presenting its most favorable aspect. The rains are over, and bright days with the gulf breeze, with pleasantly cool nights, prepare every one to go through the summer in health and spirits. The restaurants, unequaled out of Paris for quality combined with cheapness, are found by the score within a dozen blocks, and at the lake as many more compete for popularity. At this time, too, the city is the healthiest in the United States, and only needs proper care to maintain its pre-eminence throughout the year.

Price Current Yearly Crop Report.

The REPUBLICAN is indebted to Messrs. J. C. Dennies and Louis J. Bright, of the New Orleans *Price Current*, for a copy of their yearly report of the sugar and rice crops of Louisiana for the years 1875 and 1876. It contains 136 pages of statistics, valuable information and carefully selected advertisements, printed on fine paper, with type ordered especially for this edition.

Perhaps the most valuable portion is the seventy-five pages of crop reports from the various parishes in detail, by planters' names, containing the acres in cane, in seed kept on to plant, yield, hogsheads made, weight in pounds, quality, apparatus in use, barrels of molasses made, acres in rice, yield, and barrels made and lost. This statement is published in pamphlet form nearly six months earlier than it was last year. The recapitulation was published six weeks since in the *Price Current*, and has since been revised. This report has been published in detail as received from correspondents. Mr. Boucherau's report was obtained in a different manner, but the difference between the two is comparatively slight, so slight that they confirm each other, and may be accepted as sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

The introduction contains a retrospect of sugar making in Louisiana, showing the total value for forty years to be $430,501,000, an account of new processes and improvements, the Mason apparatus, valuable extracts from Mr. Dewitt's work, an account of the season, brief articles on rice and molasses and a suggestion that more attention be paid to tobacco. In addition are valuable extracts from Mr. Montjo's pamphlet on the central factory system.

In another part of the work will be found valuable statistics, compiled from different sources, of imports, exports and consumption, and an extract from the valuable lecture of Colonel S. H. Lockett.

SPRING OPENING.—The opening of spring styles at the fashion parlors of Mme. S. Liberman, No. 200 Canal street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, was attended by large crowds of ladies, and the French hats and bonnets, all of direct importation, flowers, ribbons, feathers and other trimmings, were pronounced the most elegant of the season. Mme. Liberman's styles in dressmaking also received a due share of homage, for in this particular this accomplished modiste has always been especially successful. Our lady readers who have not yet inspected Mme. Liberman's goods, should do so at once.

Next golden drawing.
Next golden drawing.
A splendid success.
A splendid success.
Draws on Saturday, April 29, 1876.
Draws on Saturday, April 29, 1876.
Capital prize, $100,000.
Capital prize, $100,000.
Capital prize, $100,000.

For neuralgia, croup and all nervous affections, use florine, the recent discovery from the cotton plant. For sale by Vogel & Tuma.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Committee on Judiciary reported a uniform bankrupt bill, which was placed on the calendar.

The bill regulating customhouse bonds passed.

The five minutes speech rule on the appropriation bills passed.

The diplomatic and consular bill, with nearly all the present provisions restored, passed by a vote of 35 to 17. It goes to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Morton the Mississippi election resolution was resumed. It comes up to-morrow as unfinished business.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

No Southern confirmations or nominations.

House.

The bill providing for the expenses of the admission of goods to the centennial passed.

The bill paying witnesses before the committees $3 per day and five cents mileage passed.

The bill providing for the redemption of unused stamps passed.

The bill fixing military salaries was taken up. It will save $500,000 per year. The bill passed—yeas 141, nays 61. It is the bill reported by Mr. Banning from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, moved to amend the title of the bill so that it would read: "A bill to punish the army of the United States for the gallant services rendered by it in preserving the Union."

Mr. Banning moved to refer that motion to the gentleman from Iowa (Kasson) for the gallant services rendered by him during the war.

Mr. Kasson—I will be glad to take it with me, and am ready to report on it immediately.

Mr. Banning—You are more ready to report now than you were to report for carrying a knapsack during the war; you could not be found then. [Laughter.]

The motion to amend the title was rejected. Yeas 62, nays 151.

The appropriation for printing and engraving, and the substitution of silver for fractional currency, was discussed to recess.

The House had a session to-night.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up. The item fixing the salary of Senators at $4500 passed. All amendments to the mileage system were rejected. The item allowing the Senate $100,000 for clerks, messengers, etc., was discussed to adjournment.

The President has been sick two days.

The Alert, now at Port Royal, has been ordered to New York to fit out for the Chinese station.

The Ways and Means Committee have placed the tariff on cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, at $2 per pound. Tea and coffee have not yet been considered.

The Governor of Demarara, British Guinea, offers $100,000 to any person or persons for tilling the soil, performing work, and other work of manufacturing sugar at a moderate expense.

The Senate postponed the vote on Dana on account of the illness of Mr. Dawes, who will make a speech.

Senator West, of Louisiana, presented a memorial from the Legislature of Louisiana in favor of granting pensions to Mexican veterans and their widows and orphans.

WASHINGTON.

The President.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President is indisposed.

Legal Tenders to be Retired.

The retirement of $18,000, legal tenders, has been ordered, being eighty per cent of the national bank notes issued during the month.

A Dying Congressman.

The condition of Benjamin Wilson, Representative from Western Virginia, is hopeless.

Next.

The grand jury are investigating Dr. Lippincott, late chief clerk of the land office.

No More Fractional Currency.

The treasury will cease issuing fractional currency this week unless the appropriation for printing passes.

Butler Defends Belknap.

It is reported General Butler has been retained to defend Belknap before the Senate.

More Blackmail.

D. A. Russel, postmaster, paid ex-Senator Thayer $800 to $1200, and $400 to the last presidential campaign fund.

Rising Rivers.

The rivers have risen fourteen inches at St. Louis, six inches at Cairo, three inches at Vicksburg, one foot at Leavenworth, Nashville and Louisville; forty-one inches at Cincinnati, and two feet at Shreveport.

Amending the Bankruptcy Laws.

The bill amendatory of the bankruptcy laws, reported favorably from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, is the measure recently introduced by Mr. Thurman, with some amendments. As reported, it provides that no voluntary assignment by a debtor of all his property heretofore or hereafter made, in good faith, for the benefit of all his creditors rateably and without creating any preference, and valid according to the law of the State where made, shall in itself, in the event of his being subsequently adjudicated bankrupt in a proceeding of involuntary bankruptcy, be a bar to the discharge of such debtor.

NEW YORK.

A Wrecked Train.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A. B. Hough has been appointed receiver of George Francis Train's estate.

Rain and Wind and Loss of Life.

A heavy rain and high wind prevailed here to-day. The house of Elijah Bundrick was blown down, killing his wife, and a child two and a half years old. One child escaped badly injured. Mrs. Bundrick was again about to become a mother.

The storm extended to Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The meadows are flooded.

The Labrador.

The Labrador, ashore in the Delaware, will float with the tide.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., March 29.—The Republican State Convention, John C. Lee, temporary chairman, urged united action to secure the nomination of Hayes for President.

Republican State Convention in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 29.—The Republican State Convention assembled to-day, Hon. Russel F. Taft, president. The platform reaffirms devotion to the principles of the Republican party; opposes a division of the school funds; favors economy in every department of the government; opposes a repeal of the resumption act. There is no preference for presidential candidate—no words for Grant or the administration.

Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day, with W. H. Koontz as temporary chairman. Edward McPherson was elected permanent president. The Lancaster platform of 1875 was reaffirmed, especially that portion demanding honest men for office with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it; demands that candidates be nominated at Cincinnati whose honesty is above suspicion; denounces the Democrats in Congress for their subserviency to defiant leaders in the late rebellion, who are now dominating them, for the indications of their purpose are to open the treasury to alarming and unjust demands from the insurrectionary States; protests against a division of the school fund; denounces the attempt to force upon the nation a free trade tariff—the remedy for our suffering is a higher, not lower tariff. They present Governor Hartranft to the Cincinnati convention as a candidate for the presidency, and delegates are instructed to give him their earnest and united support.

MISSISSIPPI.

Governor General Ames: Resigned—In the Face of the Enemy.

JACKSON, March 29.—In consequence of the following letter, which was read during the session of the House of Representatives, the House adopted a resolution, by a vote of 78 yeas to 10 nays, instructing the managers of the Ames impeachment case to discontinue the proceedings and withdraw the articles:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Jackson, March 29, 1876.

Messrs. Durant and Pryor:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your suggestion I beg to say that in consequence of the election of last November I found myself confronted with a hostile Legislature, and embarrassed and baffled in my endeavors to carry out my plans for the welfare of my State and of my party. I resolved, therefore, to resign my office as Governor of the State of Mississippi, but meanwhile articles of impeachment were presented against me, and of course I could not and would not retire from my position under the imputation of any charge affecting my honor or integrity. For the reasons indicated I still desire to escape burdens which are compensated by no public usefulness, and if the articles of impeachment presented against me were dismissed I should feel at liberty to carry out my desire and purpose of resignation.

Very truly, yours,
ADELBERT AMES.

At three o'clock, the impeachment court assembled, and Manager Featherton presented the resignation, and asked that the impeachment articles against Governor Ames be dismissed, which was done.

Mr. Durant, of Governor Ames' counsel, then read, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, March 29, 1876.

To the People of the State of Mississippi:

I hereby respectfully resign my office of Governor of the State of Mississippi.

ADELBERT AMES.

Colonel J. M. Stone, president pro tem. of the Senate, was installed as Governor at 5 P. M.

The resignation of the Governor was a complete surprise to all except a few who had agreed on the plan last night. The Republicans generally are quite indignant.

FOREIGN.

Guarantees of Neutrality.

BERLIN, March 29.—The powers have demanded from Servia guarantees for her continued neutrality, and have asked the Porte to accelerate the pacification of his people.

A Famous Scholar Dead.

PARIS, March 29.—M. Pillon, the eminent Greek scholar, is dead.

A New Commercial Treaty.

It is stated that representatives of England and France will shortly meet to negotiate a new commercial treaty.

In the French Senate.

VERSAILLES, March 28.—The election of M. Gavini, Bonapartist, from Corsica, was annuled. Minister Dufaure stated he would consider the question whether Gavini should be prosecuted for issuing a placard promising the return of the empire.

The Republican Candidate for Governor of Indiana.

VIENNA, March 28.—The American Minister, Mr. Orth, is in Italy with his family. He will sail from Liverpool for New York in May. Mr. J. F. Deplain, Secretary of Legation, will act as Charge d'Affairs.

Catholic Unity.

MADRID, March 29.—A petition in favor of Catholic unity, signed by the papal nuncio and Spanish bishops, was presented to the Cortes to-day.

No Hope.

BRUSSELS, March 29.—The Court of Cassation has denied the appeal of Carl Vogt, the murderer, against the death sentence.

Latest from Mexico.

HAVANA, March 29.—Mexican advices to the seventeenth instant state that General Alatorre, at the head of 5000 men, was marching on Oaxaca. A decree had appeared in the *Diario*, prohibiting journals from publishing revolutionary proclamations or the movements of the national troops. The press is greatly dissatisfied with the order.

The Queen's Title.

LONDON, March 28.—The Duke of Buccleugh will not second Earl Shaftesbury's motion for an address to the Queen requesting her not to assume the title of empress.

The Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchange opened with a better feeling, though business is restricted by settlements. Foreign securities are increasingly firm.

The Illness of the Czar.

The *Daily Telegraph's* editorial on the subject of the rumored indisposition of the Czar, says:

"We believe the facts concerning the Czar are that he is seriously ill, and that the doctors have recommended his prolonged sojourn at Ems and afterward in Switzerland. Therefore it is probable that the public convenience will necessitate the Czarowitch exercising the functions of the Emperor during his absence."

A special telegram from Berlin to the *Times* says the prospect of a regency in Russia excites much speculation here concerning its probable relations between Russia and Germany, because of the anti-German tendencies of the Czarowitch.

The Channel Tunnel.

The *Times'* financial article this morning understands that the capital requisite for testing the practicability of the channel tunnel is being rapidly subscribed. The French company already has 2,000,000 francs, half of the requisite amount. The English company, if not already equally advanced, doubtless soon will be, and experiments will be in active progress before long.

Generous Mention of a Gallant American Sailor.

The *Times* has an editorial on the subject of the adventures of the survivors of the emigrant ship Strathmore, which concludes: "The vessel which at length arrived to the rescue was a United States whaler, on her course to the South sea fisheries. Her captain, we are told, gave up the chance of the season's profits for the sake of the poor creatures he found at the Crozets, and were in need of