

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 31, 1876.

The spirit of truth is taken straight.

George Francis Train's estate has gone off in a Hough.

The ladies of Washington society are not receiving now.

The year of jubilee has come, and Gilmore will play the centennial overture.

Wooten is a rapid walker, and his gait is fast enough to swing on a good steed.

The changeable weather is simply toying with people who have become sets of fun.

General Crook is after the Yellowstone Indians; and Sitting Bull is likely to get Crook-ed.

In the language of show people, Shreveport papers complain that Victoria Woodhull "jumped the town" of Shreveport.

The New York Commercial Advertiser intimates that the "Leason of New Hampshire" has lessened the Democratic party.

A grand centennial bazaar will be opened at Odd Fellows' Hall on the fourth of April for the benefit of the Sea Shore Camp Ground.

Major Richard M. Hill, of the Ordnance Corps, United States army, died at Springfield Arsenal, Massachusetts, on the twenty-fifth instant. He graduated at West Point in 1861.

Foreign dispatches say the Czar is sick and will remain at Ems. Bates intimates that Mr. Czar got sick by going to Ems, and that he would be much better off with his mother.

Information from the Sioux Indians shows that the band under Crazy Horse has been broken up. It is rational to believe this was the belly band, and that Crazy Horse was balky.

Richmond, Virginia, has an amateur opera company ready to produce "Ernani" immediately after Lent. Such an organization is the only thing that New Orleans actually needs just now.

As General Banks often said after a campaign, "The object of the expedition has been accomplished." The Democrats of Mississippi did not so much wish to punish Ames as they wanted to get his office.

A Richmond paper says: "Bruce, the negro Senator from Mississippi, is an old Virginia nigger." He was born in Prince Edward county. "Old Virginia never tires in remembering and honoring her citizens."

The Jefferson Impresario announces that Mrs. Chanfrau's talented company, from the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, will commence an engagement at the New Opera House in Jefferson, Texas, on the eighteenth of May.

An exchange says: "Pere Hyacinthe is not coming to America for the present." Bates concludes that great men are getting shy of presents. Nothing but fees will do for the conscience of candidates who take large sums.

The St. Louis Globe says: "Queen Victoria is much interested in the American centennial, and loves to read about it." She should take the Philadelphia papers, which occasionally refer to the subject when news is scarce.

Genius is gauged by muscle in St. Louis. The Republic says: "Maggie Mitchell is small of stature, and therefore not physically fitted for the heavier roles of the drama." It was the same way with Charles Keen, and yet he played Othello nearly as well as Joseph Proctor or John McCallough.

James Buchanan did take a case of stuffed birds to oblige a friend; but he was an honest man himself, and doubtless wished Secretary Floyd had been honest. Mr. Buchanan's honesty was overruled by his Democratic Cabinet. Floyd never would have taken the stuffed birds. His game was to empty every arsenal belonging to the United States, empty the treasury, and help J. Davis set up an opposition government.

Stanislaus Veret, a butcher in Claiborne Market, has had the very good fortune of drawing one-half of the four thousand dollar prize in the Louisiana State Lottery which was drawn Wednesday last. For fifty cents he bought a half of combination ticket No. 4, 16 and 56, at the office of Alex. Waite, No. 355 Common street, and he has no reason to wall over his investment. Mr. Veret carried the first installment of his fortune to stall No. 2 in the market, where he is able to meet his friends.

The Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Chronicle says: "Governor Cheney's plurality is 3614; his majority 3278. The official returns may perhaps increase the scattering vote and decrease the majority thirty or forty. Cheney's vote exceeds that which he received last year 264, and Marcy's is 593 less than that received by Roberts." The 993 gentlemen who shook Marcy are probably ex Union soldiers who remembered the old man's anti-war speeches when Southern Democrats attempted to destroy the Union.

The New York Herald publishes a list of Democratic candidates for the presidency, running in the following order: Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; David Davis, of Illinois; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; William Allen, of Ohio; Horatio Seymour, of New York; Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania; Sanford E. Church, of New York; George B. McClellan, of New Jersey; Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana; Asa Packard, of Pennsylvania; James E. English, of Connecticut.

It is said Strakosch will pay Annie Louise Carey \$500 per concert next season. That is about the regular advertising price, and the public will certainly see that the manager suffers no loss. If Strakosch were other than he is he would have hired Miss Carey for \$50 per night; but, no, his object is not to make money, so much as it is to let the people hear good music at double prices. Put Van Buren in Weager's beer saloon, admission free, and he would attract more attention and very little custom; show around his gifted head the glamour of \$5 a ticket, and the world rushes to applaud his genius.

A POLITICAL BARGAIN CONSUMMATED. The Democratic Legislature of Mississippi has consummated a purpose which the Democratic Legislature of Louisiana failed to effect chiefly because of the interposition of our business interests. According to the special to the New Orleans Times, dated Jackson, Mississippi, March 29, 1876:

Early in the afternoon, Featherston, one of the managers of the prosecution of the Ames impeachment case, presented the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, That the managers on the part of the House in the matter of the impeachment of Governor Ames be and they are hereby directed to discharge said articles against said Governor Adelbert Ames, heretofore exhibited by them against him at the bar of the Senate.

The resolution created a sensation, but when the following letter was read, members crowded the aisles and around the Speaker's desk. The excitement spread over the city, astonishing everybody.

Then follows the letter of Governor Ames.

The proceedings as reported by the Associated Press change this order, and say under the above date:

In consequence of the following letter [the Governor's resignation], 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.

That this transposition of cause and effect was not justified by the journal of the House of Representatives is rendered probable by the postscript of the dispatch:

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

The question whether the resignation or the resolution was first in priority of time is one of much moral importance. If it were a bargain between the accusers and accused, that the numerous and serious charges should be dismissed upon the resignation of office, then there would appear to have been a compounding of grave official offenses by the Democracy for the consideration of an office with the accompanying patronage.

Sometimes an individual, moved by the loss of a watch or pocketbook, will agree to take back the lost article and ask no questions. In such case a public duty is no doubt compounded, but the act is overlooked in consequence of the private injury. In the dismissal of the impeachment, however, there can be no such plea, because the office given up is not the property of the prosecutor, but of the public. There was then no excuse for such dismissal. That such a contract was made is further rendered probable from the letter addressed by Governor Ames to his counsel. On the same date with his resignation he informs them, announcing his wish to resign his office, but adding:

Mean while articles of impeachment were presented against me, and of course I could not and would not retire from my position until the impeachment of Governor Ames be dismissed, which was done. Mr. Durant, of Governor Ames' counsel, then read as follows:

This clearly shows that he made the dismissal of the impeachment a condition precedent to resignation. He could not and would not retire from office without such dismissal. The distinct proposal is then made, and we suppose through his counsel:

If the articles of impeachment presented against me were dismissed I should feel at liberty to carry out my desire and purpose of resignation.

Indeed, the subsequent part of the dispatch contradicts the introduction and establishes the order of proceeding.

At three o'clock, the impeachment court assembled, and Manager Featherston presented the resolution [discharging the impeachment], and asked that the impeachment articles against Governor Ames be dismissed, which was done. Mr. Durant, of Governor Ames' counsel, then read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi:

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

We suppose the impeachers will not think it so strange that General Grant accepted the resignation of Secretary Belknap while under charges of official misconduct.

We can not exactly understand how Mr. Ames vindicates himself, either to his "State or party," by such an open purchase of a nolle prosequi. Both these great interests demanded that the charges, if unfounded, should have been retraced on the trial. If these charges were just, both the State and party were interested that they should have been prosecuted to conviction and eviction from office.

The Republicans are represented in all the dispatches as being indignant at this sudden abandonment of a post under fire of the enemy. Within three hours of the capitulation of Governor Ames, the Democratic President of the Senate was in unquestionable occupation of the power and patronage of the executive department. He will exercise it as is customary by political conquerors. First there will be the removal of all Republican occupants of office. Next, there may be an ex parte investigation of their conduct while in office, and we may expect by the next election that such an organization of official influence and military force will have been prepared, such a flood of accusation will be poured out, that the Republicans, betrayed and abandoned, will find it difficult to make head against it. We shall be even prepared to see the resignation of Governor Ames blazoned above all these charges as an admission of indefensible guilt, and a conclusive proof of Republican iniquity.

Governor Ames owed it to his State and party to have demanded a trial. If there was no belief in the Democratic mind that he was guilty, as seems probable from their promptitude in exchanging an indictment for an office, then whatever might have been the sentence of a party Legislature the American public would have judged the political morality of the Mississippi Democracy. We shall expect an immediate reorganization of the party. We hope that Senator Alcorn and those without regard to color who with him are interested in the permanent establishment of Republican principles, will rally and reorganize. Publish the dangers which threaten

free suffrage, and the political intolerance which will now fall with the added weight of official influence; recognize all those facts of reform in federal and State governments, which are indispensable not alone to the continued ascendancy of the Republican party, but to the duration of the Republic itself.

LOUISIANA MAY CLAIM THE MERIT—like the party who went around with a temperance orator as a "shocking example"—of having awakened Congress to the danger of leaving the constitutional provision for counting the electoral returns to the presidential election without other interpretation than a rule of parliament. A protracted debate has been held in the Senate upon a bill which practically provides that if the two Houses shall disagree as to the legality of any electoral returns, the returns shall not be counted.

In the primal simplicity of 1789 the sole provision upon the subject is that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates in the presence of both Houses, and that the votes shall then be counted. This meagre system leaves open the question whether, in the event of two sets of certificates shall be presented, the President of the Senate shall judicially determine which shall be counted, as also by whom and in what manner the vote shall be counted. During the debate, extending through some weeks, various proposals were offered with a view to a solution of this difficulty. It was thought that the two Houses should meet in joint session, and decide viva voce, voting as States; that the Chief and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court should be designated as arbiters in disputed cases, and that the whole court should assemble for the same purpose. The objections to each of these plans were patent and powerful. It would be intermingling powers which the constitution has said are distinct. It would give the House of Representatives, by simply refusing to agree to the validity of a certificate, the right to go into a convention in which it could control the Senate. It would, according to Mr. Morton, decide an election made by the people upon the individuality of the States, a doctrine which that Senator thought should never be recognized.

It is only after reading the mental embarrassment of such men as Thurman, Johnston, Howe, Morton, Conkling and others that we can appreciate the difficulty of providing an umpire where the constitution has failed to foresee the importance of a decision. It is only when we hear Senators say that the failure to establish some ultimate tribunal to whose decision entire confidence is accorded, may endanger the duration of the republic, that we can appreciate the possible exigency. Suppose there should be two sets of certificates, of opposite politics, from New York. The President of the Senate might naturally decide in favor of that set which agreed with himself in opinions. If the same question should be submitted to the two Houses in joint session, the party in numerical preponderance would, upon a similar principle, give a party decision. Under the Senate bill a contested State would not be decided at all, but the vote of the disputed State would be lost. This is better than a heated contest, whose decision will leave the defeated party in a state of excitement bordering on civil war. There is, however, the danger that politicians, knowing by the middle of November what the electoral vote of each State may be, get up a contest to exclude the vote of doubtful States, and so, by deducting from the poll of the one or the other candidates, establish a balance contrary to the wishes of the people. Such a device may be resorted to in the interval between the election in November and the electoral count in March.

Turn the possibilities as we may, and we meet great difficulties of guarding effectually against the ambition and interest which seek to secure office at the expense of the constitution and character of the republic.

We are at least glad that the statesmen of this republic have had the sagacity and foresight to consider a possible danger in sufficient time to guard, as far as human wisdom may, against a tendency to evil, which all, without regard to party, must be anxious to avert.

HOLDING THE OFFICERS TO PROTECT THE PRISONERS.

There has been an unwonted flutter in prime Democratic circles during the past few days in consequence of the unexpected turn given to affairs in Baton Rouge by the arrest of ten or more alleged offenders.

So long as the local quarrel up there was confined to the parties themselves, with no danger from any interference except such as the nearly impotent State government could offer, everything was entirely satisfactory. For be it known that though the Democratic politicians have a wholesome fear, born of experience, of the power of the United States, they have no respect whatever either for the laws or the officers of Louisiana. Neither their pride nor their patriotism is strong enough to compel even an outward show of obedience to the behests of the sickly old pelican, and hence the chief amusement, in some localities, consists in inventing and perpetrating pranks which make their State contemptible in the eyes of civilized people. Hitherto all their persecutions have been directed toward State officers who were Republicans. They have maintained a tender regard to all outside appearance for the agents of Uncle Sam. But in an evil hour they trod upon the corns of a federal official, and he invoked the protection of his superiors.

The effect of this flank movement was to turn the Democratic batteries in full force upon the officers of the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Packard is made the butt of ridicule and vituperations because

he obeyed the order issued to him in the name of the President of the United States. All the force of the enemy's fire is now turned fiercely upon Messrs. Packard and Beckwith. We do not learn what the last named gentleman has done to incur the wrath of the friends and apologists of the Baton Rouge law breakers, nor what Mr. Packard has done which he could have safely left undone. He is the marshal of this district, whose duty it is to execute all warrants placed in his hands. He has not shrunk from this duty, and those who assume that every accused Democrat is innocent, or should be exempt from punishment even if guilty, have ceased their work on the Baton Rouge officials, and turned upon the ministers of the law.

Mr. Packard, who is particularly marked out as a target for the shafts of malice, is a gentleman of unexceptionable character, against whose integrity not even his bitterest official and political enemies have ever uttered a disparaging sentence. No person in New Orleans ever held to higher position socially and personally than the faithful officer whose disagreeable duty it is to put the strong hand of the law upon those who have apparently entirely forgotten their duties as citizens of this State.

The upshot of the first act in this drama is that the alleged offenders are sent home amid the plaudits of a prejudiced populace, amid the popping of champagne corks and the flying of colors, to be met at home with a grand reception by people tarred by the same political stick, while all and singular those who invoke, as well as those who are required to administer the law, are turned over to unmerited scorn and indignation. The ten prisoners are embalmed in the affections of their aiders and abettors, while the complaining witness, the district attorney, the marshal, and even the President, who probably has not even yet heard of the affair, are placed in the prisoner's box and pelted with abusive language. We are aware that every position, however high, subjects its occupant to disagreeable consequences, but it is carrying partisan warfare beyond all reasonable bounds when the guilty are thus canonized and the ministers of the law unjustly traduced. We use the term "guilty parties" solely with reference to the parties who are making all the fuss, since the only thing that commends the prisoners to their sympathy is the belief in their guilt, and the only thing they hate in Messrs. Packard and Beckwith is their supposed power to punish. In their case personal character does not weigh a feather in the scale against sectional and political bigotry. And this conduct is expected to pass for that of enlightened, chivalric, Christian, civilized people!

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S LETTER AND CARD.

Tuesday Governor Kellogg addressed a very proper letter to District Attorney Read relative to the attack on Judge Davis in East Baton Rouge. That the district attorney should take any steps in the matter is very displeasing to the Times, and "having carefully examined the Revised Statutes," can not see that the persons who made the attack "can be even accused." It says:

But even if there were a special law enacted with particular reference to the case, it is only necessary to suggest the absurdity of an attempt to prosecute a large proportion of a community for a popular demonstration.

Some recollection of Burke's declaration that he knew "not how to frame an indictment against a whole people" must have troubled the Times. It will be first necessary for it to assume the ungracious task of proving the "whole people" were engaged in unlawfully driving out of office a man who was elected to fill it, before the objection will apply.

The Times states—

The recent unlawful disturbances in Baton Rouge have been known to his excellency, and he has held in his hands the resignation of Davis for two months.

This sentence is so constructed as to convey the impression that the Governor knew of the charges against Judge Davis, and that they were true. In answer to this, the following note was sent to the Times:

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1876. To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—The statement made editorially in your issue of this morning that it has been known and substantiated to me that Judge Davis has "abused and degraded his office by using it to pronounce a judgment divorcing a negro woman from her husband, and that he had been living in open cohabitation with her, and in the same house with his own wife, whom he had driven from him by abuse," is entirely untrue as far as I am concerned. I never heard of any such accusation until yesterday, and I have no proof whatever of its correctness.

If there is any trustworthy evidence in your possession to substantiate any such assertion, I should be glad to be put in possession of it at once. I have no desire to screen Judge Davis. I scarcely know him personally. If he has been guilty, as charged, I should be among the first to condemn him. He is a Northern man, an ex-federal soldier, who has filled the position of parish judge of East Baton Rouge for seven or eight years, and I submit, should not be condemned without evidence and without respectability. WM. P. KELLOGG.

To avoid the imputation of making an improper conclusion, the Times published under the above letter the following:

[NOTE.—What we have stated is the unanimous and positive testimony of all the gentlemen who were arrested. We did not ask them for their affidavits, but presume Governor Kellogg can, if he wishes, in two days' time, have a hundred affidavits substantiating the facts, as they seem to be notorious.—Ed. Times.]

The unanimous testimony of a number of persons indicted by the grand jury of the United States is hardly admissible to show that Governor Kellogg was aware of any dereliction of duty or infraction of morals on the part of another person, not indicted, except in the editorial columns of the Times.

DIED.

ZIEGLER—On Thursday, March 30, 1876, at 6:30 P. M., CHARLES AVTOZ ZIEGLER, aged fifty-five years, native of Oberndorf, Wurtemberg, Germany, and a resident of this city for the last twenty-seven years.

His funeral will take place To-Day (Friday), at 4 P. M., at St. Louis street, at 12 o'clock, between Camp and St. Charles streets. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TO-DAY. REMNANT DAY. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN REMNANTS. M. L. BYRNE & CO. mh31 12 2p

AMERICAN UNION CLUB. A regular meeting of the Club will be held this evening at half past seven o'clock.

T. S. JOHNSON, President. T. W. BAYON, Secretary. mh31 12

SEVENTH TEXAS STATE FAIR. Those who anticipate visiting, either for business or pleasure, this grand exposition, which opens on the State Fair Grounds, in the city of Houston, on the second of May next, are requested to send their names to the undersigned.

All who wish to exhibit, but are unable to go over themselves, can have their business attended to on reasonable terms by applying to

J. CURTIS WALDO, Advertising Agent, Publisher and Business Writer, No. 36 Camp street, over Gustaux & Wright's. mh31 12 2p

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1876. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-half of combination ticket, Nos. 4, 16, 56, class No. 75, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of \$4000, on Wednesday, March 29, 1876, said ticket having cost the sum of fifty cents, at the office of Alexander Wale, No. 355 Common street, between Claiborne and Robertson streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

STANISLAUS VERET, Butcher, stall No. 2, Claiborne Market, residence, No. 138 Gasquet street. mh31 12 2p

\$25 REWARD. For the recovery of the papers in the case of BANCER vs. HARRINGTON & CO., No. 728 on the corner of the Sixth District Court.

Having been mislaid, the above reward will be paid by the undersigned for their return to the clerk of the Sixth District Court.

G. W. BANCER, No. 12 Magazine street, New Orleans, March 31, 1876. mh31 12 2p

STOCKS AND SHARES. F. W. B. ARMITAGE, Stock and Share Broker, No. 125 Common street, New Orleans.

HAS FOR SALE—20 shares Commercial Insurance, 10 shares State National Bank, 25 shares Workingmen's Bank, 15 shares Farmers' Bank.

WANTS—10 shares Merchants and Traders' Insurance, 20 shares Merchants' Mutual, 15 shares Crescent Mutual, 10 shares Citizens' Bank, 20 shares Union National Bank, 20 shares New Orleans Life Insurance Company, 20 shares Home Insurance, what improvement bonds. mh31 12

DISCOVERIES FROM THE CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. KERSINE—An infallible remedy for fevers, RHEUMS—Certain specific for chills and fever, SCALDS on children.

FLORINE—For female diseases. Buy from your druggist if he knows these remedies, if not, they can be had at M. B. MORRISON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets. mh31 12 2p

PHILIP WERLEIN, THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE, Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 84 Baronne Street.

Wholesale agent for the world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos. The celebrated HERRMAN low priced HALL. The excellent upright ZIGLER Pianos.

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

90 Pianos at \$1000... 100,000 20 Pianos at \$1500... 30,000 50 Pianos at \$500... 25,000 1200 Pianos at \$100... 120,000 3000 Pianos at \$50... 150,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$200... 20,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100... 10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$50... 5,000

TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All.

AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS... \$50 00 HALVES... 25 00 QUARTERS... 12 50 TWENTYFIFTHS... 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 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 unaccompanied mean a negative reply. mh31 12

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. G. A. BRAYTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 17 Commercial Place. Practices in all the State and Federal Courts. Will cheerfully give his personal attention to all matters intrusted to him. mh31 12

FOR RENT—STORES Nos. 49, 53 and 57, OF St. Louis street, No. 119 on Royal street, and No. 123 on St. Charles street. For particulars and terms apply to State Auditor, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets. mh31 12

NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT. ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL! SPLENDID SCREENS. A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT THE OPERA HOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876, A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3580 PRIZES, IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

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! 90,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize... \$100,000 1 Prize... 50,000 1 Prize... 20,000 2 Prizes at \$5000... 10,000 20 Prizes at \$1000... 20,000 50 Prizes at \$500... 25,000 1200 Prizes at \$100... 120,000 3000 Prizes at \$50... 150,000

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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 H. HUBBARD, Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets, COITURES.

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

MARQUET, OAK and BROWNWOOD 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.

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

LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES, SPRINGS, FRIGIDERS, etc., at the lowest prices.

JOSEPH H. HUBBARD'S, No. 122 Rampart street, corner Perdido, and Nos. 54, 56, 58, 59 and 92 Perdido street. mh31 12

OFFICIAL NOTICES. SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MARKET REVENUES. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, March 21, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF THE REVENUES OF THE MAGAZINE MARKET, for the month of April, 1876, will be received, at this office, up to twelve o'clock M., March 31, 1876.

The amount of bids in United States currency to accompany the proposals, is \$100,000.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to award the contract to whomsoever it may see fit.

AD. PILSBURY, Administrator. mh31 12

CITY TAXES OF 1876. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, March 21, 1876.

BUTTEN DAYS REMAIN DURING WHICH THE CITY TAXES OF 1876 may be paid with rebate and without cost. ED. PILSBURY, Administrator. mh31 12

PROPOSALS FOR WAREHOUSE IMPROVEMENT BONDS. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, March 21, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT AT THE DEPOT, will be received, at this office, up to twelve o'clock M., March 31, 1876.

The city reserves the right to reject all bids, and to award the contract to whomsoever it may see fit.

ED. PILSBURY, Administrator. mh31 12

NOTICE—CITY