

draw the name of Mr. J. H. Ogleby after enrolling him.

Mr. Stewart said that he would vote for Judge Spofford, not because he would do so because he thought he would be elected, but because of the conservative views of the nominee and his great ability.

Senator Wakefield (Rep.) said he would vote blank because he had already voted for a United States Senator and could not consistently vote for one again.

Senator Dinggrave (Republican) said he also would vote blank for the same reason.

Ex-Gov. Hahn said that if it were possible to elect a good Republican he would assist in doing so, but that was impossible. He then referred to the ability displayed by Judge Spofford on the Supreme Bench, and said that although he did not like his political course of the last ten years, he was now assured of Judge Spofford's conservatism by his friends, and therefore would vote for him.

Ex-Governor Warmoth said that in order that the vote for Judge Spofford might be unanimous, he would vote for him. The Republican party seemed divided, and the grand operation of unification seemed to be manifesting itself.

General Young, of Claiborne, moved that a committee of one from the Senate and two from the House be appointed to inform Judge Spofford of his election.

The number was increased to two from the Senate and three from the House on motion of Senator Robinson.

Senators Robinson and Allain and Representatives Young, Stewart and McMillen were appointed, as such a committee, and returned with Judge Spofford and returned with him.

Lieutenant Governor Wiltz, addressing Judge Spofford, said:

"Sir, out of one hundred and fifty-three votes cast for United States Senator for the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1877, you received one hundred and forty, or nearly twice as many as were necessary to elect you.

"Now, gentlemen of the General Assembly, I have the honor of introducing to you the Hon. Henry M. Spofford, Senator elect."

Judge Spofford spoke somewhat as follows: Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Words are inadequate to express my gratitude at the confidence you have placed in me. The compliment is enhanced by the fact that your party triumph has been characterized by no bitterness, and the fact that you had before you the names of so many distinguished gentlemen who might have served you better than myself. It will be my endeavor to show my gratitude by my acts better than it can be proved by words. When I consider the vast responsibility resting upon me at this time, I can feel no elation; I feel rather like invoking that power higher than the power of man that may enable me to do something to revive the ancient glories of Louisiana.

In accepting, it is with profound thanks for the support of Republican members who have so liberally cast their votes for me. I shall take the resolutions that have been adopted as my letter of instructions from the people of the State. These are in harmony with my conviction of the interests of all the people of the United States.

Gentlemen, my heart's desire and prayer to God be for peace; peace as long as the sword is away, and, if it is possible, peace be forevermore.

Judge Spofford, in conclusion, alluded to the fact that the fullness of time had come at last when it was well to understand that we are to endeavor to eliminate sectionalism from politics, and carry out the grand policy of peace by doing all we can to make that policy triumphant. Whatever ability he had should be faithfully devoted to the redemption of our pledges to the people of Louisiana.

The remarks of Judge Spofford, of which the above is but a skeleton, were delivered with the most impressive eloquence, and received the warmest approbation from the members of the General Assembly and the dense crowd in the lobby of all parties, many of whom ascended the platform to pay their respects to the distinguished Senator.

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On motion of Senator Allain, the joint session adjourned sine die.

The House having resumed its separate session, Mr. Rylan asked for and obtained permission to withdraw the pending resolution, saying that he was informed that a similar resolution had already been passed by the General Assembly.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. Jonas, of Orleans, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on House bill to authorize Milton P. Dooley to sue the State.

Mr. Washburn, of Morehouse, chairman of the Committee on Lands and Levees, reported by substitute on Senate bill No. 155, repealing an act creating a State Board of Engineers.

Mr. Toler, of Richland, reported adversely to the bill.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Brown, of Jefferson, gave notice that at some future day he would introduce a bill relative to private markets; also, a bill relative to improvements in Jefferson; also, a bill to locate the seat of justice of Jefferson.

A communication was received from the Governor, informing the House that he had signed several bills originating in that body.

REGULAR CALENDAR.

House bill, No. 303, an act for the relief of taxpayers and relative to the funding of floated indebtedness of the city of New Orleans, and making certain certificates, etc., receivable for back taxes, was taken up.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Wilde, of Orleans, who claimed that it was offering a premium on the non-payment of taxes. The poor taxpayers had all paid their taxes, and it would be unjust to them to permit these obligations of the city to be made receivable for taxes.

Mr. Hill favored the bill at some length.

Mr. Tremoulet opposed it, whilst Mr. Fitzpatrick favored it, taking occasion to say, however, that the bill, as originally introduced by him, simply contemplated that the indebtedness of the city to the Firemen's Charitable Association should be made receivable for back taxes.

It was also argued that the relief of the school teachers implied by the bill was a myth, inasmuch as the warrants of the teachers had passed into the hands of brokers.

The House refused to pass the bill on a third reading, by a vote of 24 yeas to 24 nays, to lay on the table a mo-

tion to reconsider this vote, was lost by 40 yeas to 40 nays.

Mr. Tremoulet moved to adjourn. Lost—16 yeas, 70 nays.

The bill was then ordered to lie over. Gen. Young, of Claiborne, by consent, introduced a bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars out of the general fund, for per diem and mileage and contingent expenses of the Governor, for any deficit in the mileage and per diem of members of the Senate, \$14,500 for the House and \$23,000 for the contingent expenses of the Governor arising from the recent conflict.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill, now House bill No. 363.

Mr. Hill, of Orleans, in the chair.

The committee rose and recommended the passage of the bill.

The House refused to suspend the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

Mr. Kidd, of Jackson, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported several bills as duly enrolled.

Mr. Kidd called up Senate bill No. 163, to amend an act relative to the North Louisiana Railroad, extending the time to begin the work on the road four months. The bill was concurred in finally.

Mr. Hammond, of Morehouse, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to suspend the rules to put House bill No. 363 on its final passage.

Adopted, and the rules were thereafter suspended.

Mr. Berry, of Orleans, objected to the final passage of the bill on the ground that the passage of the bill would make the appropriations exceed the revenues of the State, which was unconstitutional.

Mr. Young, of Claiborne, argued that there would be a margin of \$200,000 this year.

On the other hand, Judge Lyons, of East Feliciana, contended that the appropriations had already exceeded the revenues.

Mr. McGehee said that he had satisfied himself that such was not the case, and, however reluctantly he did so, he would vote for the bill. If, he said, we had been told on the 9th of January that this sum of \$50,000 was all that was necessary to settle the difficulties, there would have been no objection to it. He was willing to make this last sacrifice in favor of the complete restoration of peace and good government in the State.

Mr. Lea, of St. Helena, said he would vote against the bill.

The bill was passed finally by a vote of 23 yeas and 23 nays.

Mr. Young, of Claiborne, offered a concurrent resolution providing for adjournment sine die on Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m.

The resolution was adopted and the House adjourned until Wednesday at 11 a. m.

THE LAST APPROPRIATION.

The following is the text of the bill which is referred to in the proceedings of the House and passed that body yesterday:

An act making an appropriation of \$50,000 to pay for mileage and per diem of members, etc.

Be it enacted, that the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the general fund for the following purposes, to wit: Twelve thousand five hundred dollars to pay any deficit for the regular and extra sessions, including the per diem of the regular session for those who may have been returned as elected by the Returning Board, but who, not having been elected, are entitled to seats; provided, that no such members shall be paid until they have filed with the presiding officer of the Senate, a written disclaimer of their titles to seats.

\$10,000 thereof to pay any deficit that may exist for the expenses of the House during the regular and extra sessions, including the per diem and per diem of the regular session for those who may have been returned as elected by the Returning Board, but who, not having been elected, are not entitled to seats; provided, that no such members shall be paid until they have filed with the presiding officer of the House a written disclaimer of their titles to seats.

\$23,000 thereof as a contingent fund for the Governor, to be drawn upon his order to pay any expenses or charges incurred in any way in consequence of the conflict and termination thereof, recently existing in this State.

Sec. 2. That any money not expended herein within the sixty days from the promulgation hereof shall be passed back to the credit of the general fund, and that all warrants issued hereon shall be receivable for taxes and licenses due the general fund for the current year.

Sec. 3. Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws and parts of laws, in conflict herewith be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

A GOOD PLACE FOR DUCKS.

How They Kill Ducks in Florida.

[Ocala (Fla.) Correspondence.]

How they kill ducks on Lake Wier is known all over Florida, but from some cause I did not hear of it until I had been in the State several weeks. But so soon as I heard of it I struck for the noted place to see the show. Between Lake Wier and Little Lake there is a neck of land thirty feet wide by a half mile long. The duck hunters, some of them as many as twenty, are strung up and down this neck of land. There they stand in wire grass up to their necks, armed with long poles, having strong lines about six feet long with fourteen ounce balls of lead attached to the little end of the poles, ready for the sport. Other men, who are called grabbers—I suppose because they grab up the dead and wounded—line the beach with their little boats. About half an hour by the sun the ducks begin to come from a large section of the country to roost on Lake Wier. Sakes alive! The ducks, the ducks!

You have seen a swarm of bees on wing; it beats them all "to hollow." After the ducks get to passing the "neck" good, they look like a dark cloud moving for several miles out on the lake. There are more ducks right on and about Lake Wier than in the whole States of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama combined. And the noise. "Please don't say anything to me about fias. I have heard whole army trains of wagons passing over a turnpike, the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry." I have heard storms of the same kind. But never heard anything equal the noise the ducks made flying over. The evening I was there they killed and wounded 1500, and did not get them all, either. A large number of these fowls are consumed by the people living in and around Lake Wier. The wounded, those not too badly hurt, have their wings cropped and are turned into a small lake, with a high plank fence around it, made for the purpose. The rest of the ducks are dressed and shipped, it being a fine source of profit to the place. The duck season begins about November 1, and lasts until the middle of March. It is worth a thousand dollars to see the sight.

The popular wine before the war was Pipers Head. We still call for Pipers.

BURNETT'S COLONIES are sold in elegant bottles of superior finish and beauty—in themselves an ornament. It has, in a brief time, attained a large and constantly increasing sale, confirming the opinion of the best judges, that it is equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Cognac.

NOTES.

—Mr. Axtell, of California, formerly a Democratic member of Congress, has become a Mormon.

—A bill offering a bounty of five cents for every rat killed in the State has passed the Missouri Legislature.

—The number of beetroot sugar factories now in operation in France is 184, against 438 at this time last year.

—The total Russian army is 1,799,751 men, the Turkish 629,739, the German 1,248,894, the French 1,118,925, the Austrian 264,028, the Italian 871,871, the English 655,808.

—It is asserted that robbers, both male and female, have full control of Savannah. All the members of a well organized and equipped gang of cattle thieves were arrested last week.

—The English post-office is going to employ much fewer women in telegraphy, because they cannot work at night. Young ladies are found to do very well as railroad ticket clerks, except that they are so fascinating that male passengers daily at the ticket office and cause delay.

—There are indications of the obliteration of the color line in North Carolina politics, in the fact that the colored people of Charlotte have requested Gov. Vance, Democrat, to act as their delegate in a proposed meeting in Raleigh to consider the location of the colored normal school.

—A band of counterfeiters confined in the jail at Knoxville, Tenn., have been successfully operating in their old business. Molds for nickel, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, together with metal for moulding, were found in several cells and the men had been manufacturing the coins and sending them out by the wife of one of the gang.

—The Russian army is advancing gradually to the Pruth from Kischeff. From that river, which marks the Roumanian boundary, it is only fifteen or twenty miles to Jassy, where is the terminus of a branch railroad leading to Packaney, on the line of railroad running north to Brody and west into Austria. From Packaney the railroad runs south to Galatz, not far above the delta of the Danube, and at Galatz the army is very likely to cross.

—The Bishop of London refused to consecrate St. Agnes Church, Kensington Park, last January, unless a certain figure in the large stained glass window above the chancel was removed. The figure was a full-length representation of the Virgin, surmounted by a crown of glory, and surrounded by a halo, placed side by side with a figure of the Saviour, also surrounded by a halo. The objection was that in the figures as shown in the window the same honor was shown to the Virgin Mary as to the Saviour. The objectionable figure was removed, the space was filled with plain glass, and the church was consecrated. During the first week of April the figure was replaced in the window with the Bishop's consent. The crown about the Virgin's head had disappeared, but the halo remained.

—In Paris hanging is the most popular mode of suicide, and drowning comes next; in London one is as fashionable as the other, and thrack-outlet, which is seldom practiced in Paris, ranks third; in New York poisoning is the favorite form of self-murder, and shooting is the second choice, with hanging, throat-cutting, and drowning further down in the list. A sensational form of suicide very common in France and very rare in England and America is jumping from public buildings. Charcoal burning is also a favorite mode of death in Paris. During 1876 there were 298 cases in London, 915 in Paris, and 150 in New York. The death rate from suicide in proportion to population is double in New York what it is in London. As every other person who kills himself in this city is of German parentage, the high proportion of suicides is readily explained. One thing is noticeable; in each of the three cities the proportion of deliberate suicides is steadily increasing.

GERMANY'S AMBITION.

A Treaty of Peace Between the Emperor of Germany and King of Tonga.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

The Australian newspapers, although they jeer at the conclusion reached of a treaty in solemn form between the German Emperor, the ruler of some 42,900,000 of the Caucasian race, and the King of Tonga, who governs but 18,000 Polynesians, are, nevertheless, somewhat disquieted at the advantage which, as they think, the former may hereafter derive from the engagements recently entered into. Germany, by this treaty, has certainly secured, when she desires it, a port and coaling station in the South Pacific ocean, and it is very possible that the arrangement may develop into a German protectorate or guarantee of independence of the little group of Friendly Islands.

Germany owed it to her merchants to procure some naval station in these seas, for with the French in full possession of New Caledonia, and the French naval station, the German merchantmen in Polynesia were at the mercy of either English or French cruisers without any chance of help. The German trade with the various groups outside of Fiji is greater than that of any other nation, and it would have been difficult for the Imperial government to have secured a more convenient footing for its protection than that which they appear to have acquired. The Tongans are a very fine people, very fairly civilized, and, as King George governs his little realm with considerable sagacity, there is little likelihood of any misunderstanding with the natives when the Germans avail themselves of their new treaty.

HERO.

A Dog Rescued from the St. Louis Fire.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

St. Louis, April 19.—The search among the Southern Hotel ruins still continues, though no ghostly or other interesting discoveries have been made. While the workmen were hammering about the Fourth-street balcony this afternoon a little black-and-tan dog crawled out from under the debris of the balcony, where he had evidently been concealed since the fire. He is a mere skeleton, and it was with the greatest difficulty he succeeded in crawling from his insecure hiding-place on the coping of the second story. He passed around from the Fourth-street balcony to the one on Walnut street, when he was taken down on a ladder by the boys of Engine 15, who propose to adopt him. The accepted theory is that the dog became panic-stricken on the night of the fire, and sought safety under the debris of the balcony, from which he was afraid to attempt an exit until frightened out by the noise. He should be called "Hero."

Special bargains in hosiery, handkerchiefs, parasols, embroideries, linen shawls, towels, lamaske, napkins, etc., at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, 363 Canal street.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the fraudulent imitations now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only is used.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Building it from the California Side.

[San Francisco Bulletin, April 14.]

A dispatch from Los Angeles says: "Construction material is now being dispatched to the Southern Pacific Railroad front at the rate of fifty cars a day. This supply is considered sufficient for the construction of two and a half miles of track per day, and the force of laborers on the ground is strong enough to exceed this distance even, with increased supplies. The end of the track to-night is seventeen miles this side of the Colorado River, and it is expected that the distance intervening will be overcome by the latter part of next week. After crossing the Colorado, the road will be extended some seven miles up the left bank of the river to Yuma."

A License to Drink.

In Oregon, Cronin's State, they are said to have a refined system of taxation. They ask a man who takes a drink to show a license, and the license costs \$5. In some States a man who sells liquor is compelled to procure a license; but in no State, save Oregon, is a man compelled to produce a five-dollar license to take a drink. Sometimes a silent consent of the "old lady" is necessary; and frequently the consent of the seller is important; but that a Christian should be compelled to produce a five-dollar license, issued by a State government, and also fifteen cents, in order to get a preface to a breakfast, is unquestionably a scheme in the interest of boarding-house keepers. It tends to discourage an important industry.

The new President stands on firmer as well as higher ground now than he did when, on being inducted into office, he was regarded more as the biased representative of a party than as an unprejudiced statesman receiving the reins of government with a determination in his mind to observe his oath of office, and, without "fear, favor, or affection," to carry it out to its ends.—[Richmond Whig, Dem.]

Special bargains in hosiery, handkerchiefs, parasols, embroideries, linen shawls, towels, lamaske, napkins, etc., at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, 363 Canal street.

FITS EPILEPSY,

—OR—

FALLING SICKNESS,

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBING—BY ONE MONTH'S USE OF DR. GOULD'S CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE FIT POWDERS. To convince sufferers that these powders will do us well, in or out of the house, we will send them, by mail, POST PAID, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Gould is the only physician who has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been PERMANENTLY CURED by the use of these POWDERS, WE WILL GUARANTEE A PERMANENT CURE IN EVERY CASE, OR REFUND YOU ALL MONEY EXPENDED. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Price, for large box, \$3; or four boxes for \$10, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D. Address:

ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease who are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POWDERS. These powders are the only preparation known that will cure CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address:

ASH & ROBBINS, apt 1y 360 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRON COTTON TIES.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL NOTICE.

The American Cotton Tie Company, Limited, having fixed the price of the celebrated ARROW COTTON TIE at \$2.50 per bundle, less 2 1/2 per cent discount for cash, the General Agents hereby authorize their sub-agents in this city (dealers in balling stuffs) to sell and contract with factors and country merchants for future delivery on the above named price and terms, in quantities from time to time as may be required, settlements being made on delivery.

The company having a large stock now on hand, and having contracted for abundant supply to meet the entire demand for Cotton Ties throughout the Cotton States, the celebrated Arrow Tie will be placed upon the market generally and sold by their numerous agents at the price and terms above stated, it being the object and purpose of the company to merit the continued patronage of the planting community.

B. W. RAYNE & CO., General Agents, American Cotton Tie Co., Limited, 47 Canal street, New Orleans, La., April 14, 1877. apt 1m

THE NEW ORLEANS

Sanitary Excavating Co.,

(Incorporated by an act of the Legislature, with exclusive privilege of EMPTYING VAULTS, PRIVIES, SINKS, Etc.)

Are now in full operation, and are prepared to perform the above work with promptness and dispatch. The advantages derived from the use of the

Odorous Excavating Apparatus,

as used by the company, are that the work can be performed at any hour of the day or night, the thorough manner in which the deposits are removed, the absence of all offensive odors, the short space of time required (an ordinary sink being emptied in from ten to fifteen minutes) and, above all, ITS CHEAPNESS.

All orders left at the Company's office, No. Common street, or sent to Postoffice box No. 913, will receive prompt attention. apt 1m

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. C. JONES, JOHN G. ROCHE, Formerly with Frank Johnson.

JONES & ROCHE, 250 and 252 Magazine st., near Delord.

Undertakers and Embalmers.

All business entrusted to the firm will receive prompt and careful attention at moderate rates. Carriages to hire. apt 1m

THE GIANT OF COTTON PRESSES.

MORSE IMPROVED TYLER.

The thirty years' constant use of the TYLER PRESS proves its principle superior to all others. The Morse improvements add fifty per cent to its economy and effective power. The cylinder, placed above and out of the way, can be enlarged to any size without spreading the frame, thereby avoiding the heavy strain on the extended parts of other large cylinder presses. The short lifting-rods lift the load direct and not at a disadvantageous angle. The short rods and the ingenious shape of the rack and sector give a PROGRESSIVE and INCREASED LEVERAGE, so that nine powers are practically attained, enabling the Press to do better work with 20 pounds steam pressure than others with 120, saving ten to fifteen dollars in fuel per day.

By an ingenious shaping of the channel-bars, all possible of the slack of the ties is taken up more effectively than by slow and expensive "tie-pullers," greatly reducing the final expansion. It is unsurpassed in speed, having capacity for 75 to 100 bales per hour. Like the great powers of nature, it works modestly, without noise or "fuss." It is least liable to get out of order, because so perfectly simple in construction. Without using a wedge, and with less than 20 pounds steam power, it has done what no other press has or can do, viz: loaded over four bales (above the average weight) to each ton of vessel's measurement. In short, it has the UNRIVALLED ENDOWMENT of all first class mechanics and practical pressmen, as a perfect marvel of SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, DURABILITY, ECONOMY, and POWER. One of these Presses may be seen in almost daily operation at the Factors' Press.

STEERS & MORSE, Patentees and Contracting Builders, 185 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS, Post-Office Box 737, apt 15 aMAE 1m

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY'S Furniture Emporium, ARMORY HALL, 87 CAMP STREET.

The Largest and Most Centrally Located Furniture Establishment in the City.

Constantly on hand, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, the largest and best selected assortment of

PARLOR GOODS

To be found in the South, consisting of Suits Upholstered in Brocatel, Cotoline, Repe, Terry and Hair Cloth, and Finished in Gilt.

MARBLE TOP INLAIN CARD and FANCY TABLES; French PLATE MIRRORS and Patent FANCY CHAIRS; one BEDROOM SUITS, with French Plate Dresser, Dressing Cases and Armchairs; magnificent French Plate HALL STANDS, with HALL CHAIRS; to match; DINING ROOM and LIBRARY SUITS of every grade.

A complete assortment of MEDIUM and COMMON FURNITURE, of every grade suitable for country and plantation use.

A large stock of boxed and knock down Furniture and Chairs.

SPRING, HAIR and MOSS MATTRESSES, HAIR and FEATHER PILLOWS and BOLSTERS, and LOUNGES, made to order.

ALL OF OUR GOODS ARE FROM THE BEST FACTORIES, BOTH EAST AND WEST, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

All Goods packed and shipped free of charge. Thanking our friends and the public for their past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp Street, New Orleans. mh 11

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

Corner Delord and Constance Street.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE

Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Furnaces for Burning Bagasse, Vacuum Pans, Clarifiers and Filters, SAW MILLS, COTTON PRESSES, NEWELL SCREWS, JUDSON'S GOVERNORS, GIN GEARING, FURNACE MOUTHS, GRATE BARS, ALL KINDS OF PLANTATION AND STEAMBOAT WORK, And every description of Machinery for the South.

We beg to call special attention to our large stock of SUGAR KETTLES. Having purchased the entire stock of the Works of Tennessee, for which Mr. K. F. Leveaux was formerly agent (and the only genuine Tennessee Kettles in the market) we offer the same for sale, as well as those of our own manufacture, price list of which we will be pleased to furnish upon application.

LEEDS & CO.

RAILROADS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE. NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES. DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS. will depart and arrive as follows: from Gallop street depot from March 25, 1877:

DEPART. ARRIVE. Express No. 1: 5:30 p. m. | Express No. 2: 11:20 a. m. Express No. 3: 7:30 a. m. | Express No. 4: 6:40 a. m. Nos. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily except Sunday.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS through to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Gallop and Milan, Tenn., without change, and for St. Louis a sleeper is taken on at Milan, enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train.

Friday evening's train makes no connection at Duquoin for Chicago.

Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McComb City: Leave New Orleans 3:30 p. m. Saturday; 7:20 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Sunday. Arrive 9:15 a. m. and 9:20 p. m. Sunday, and 9:15 a. m. Monday.

Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common under City Hotel. A. D. SHELTON, Agent. mh 11

E. D. Frost, General Manager. mh 11

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ANT. CARRIERE, O. CARRIERE, E. L. CARRIERE, CHAS. J. CARRIERE, A. CARRIERE & SONS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner Royal and Customhouse.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, HAVRE and BORDEAUX. LEON QUEYROUZE, OSCAR BOIS, QUEYROUZE & BOIS, Wholesale Grocers, DEALERS IN WINES and LIQUORS, And all kinds of WESTERN PRODUCE, At the Blue Stores, Corner Old Levee and Bienville streets, 614 76 1v New Orleans.

Southern Shoe Factory OF JOHN HANSEN, 33 and 35 Canal street, New Orleans. TO ALL SOUTHERN CITIZENS. I am of the same opinion as yourselves and am determined to help build up the manufacturing interest of our native State in order to help the laboring classes and keep the money, which would otherwise go to the North, at home. About a year ago I started my Factory, and by using the best material and paying my hands promptly, I have been enabled to extend my business and support 500 women and children that would have otherwise left the State. In order still to increase my Factory, I would earnestly call upon the merchants, not only of the city, but of the whole country, to give me their aid and encouragement. Come and see me, JOHN HANSEN, 614 1v