

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 4, 1877.

The war spirit in Indiana is dying out. Currency in most pockets is very fractional.

A woman with six children is an honor to her sex. There is a perfect gorge of ice in the river at St. Louis.

What every one wants is a high cut shoe at a low cut price. The genuine sea serpent has been seen in the Straits of Malacca.

It has been cold enough at New York to make ice in Hell Gate. Peter Cooper does not care to have his teeth filled with greenbacks.

The Empress of India will have a high old time when she goes to Delhi. The mantle peaco is the best domestic thing which can fall on a family.

Hewitt steams his envelopes over a boiling pot of Tilden's extract of coffee. If a man goes into a thing all wrong, he can not expect to come out all right.

A fashion paper notices that the Pompadour waist is again open to favor. The nickel counterfeiters intend to make the street car companies employ conductors.

And now a number of people say that other people ought to pay their taxes in advance. There is an American tenor tramp in Italy who staggers under the name of Signor Ugo Angleri.

Of Tennyson's new play, "Harold," critics say carefully that it is better than his "Queen Mary." There are now more constitutional lawyers having less regard for the constitution than ever before.

It is said Don Carlos is at Naples under the name of the Count of Tolosa. That is too loose a name to don. A line of stages has been established from Thibodaux to Terrebonne Station, connecting with the Morgan railroad.

Wade Hampton recognizes Hayes and Tilden both. Like the blind man with a tin dipper, he is not particular. Ever since Hewitt's envelopes were tampered with that gentleman has been doubting the adhesive qualities of Mr. Tilden.

Dirty streets show that the city fathers are doing but little. Why not give the city mothers a chance with the broom? Uter overcoats are occasionally dragged in the mud, but they are generally worn with very little trimming on the lower seams.

General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, has recently married a woman eighty-five years old, and probably without the consent of her parents. Ben Hill will face with any party sooner than willingly see the face of a fifteen-inch shell; but the fiery Fernando fears no shell that will give him a contract.

Dover, New Hampshire, has the only genuine reform club heard from. Its members turned out and spent Christmas day saving and splitting wood for widows. In South Carolina Wade Hampton took the oath of office in the open air, and was carried on the shoulders of men. The Nicholls people will probably do as well here.

General Sherman said at the New England Society reunion, "May the dinners of the society be repeated for hundreds of years, and I have the pleasure of sharing them." The Supreme Court of New York has decided that the rapid transit railway is a lawful structure, and it will probably be completed over the heads of those who oppose it.

After the watermelon season is over, every year, some scientific chap discovers that sugar can be made from melons. He then forgets all about it until it is too late another year. Democrats are now building each other. They are watching for the Democratic members of the House of Representatives who may be sensible enough to take their seats in their proper places.

Come into the garden. The Houston Telegraph pays tribute to the genius of the Wallace sisters, by saying: "The sisters were not only up to their usual standard, but were even better still, especially Miss Maud." Two ragged, red-nosed men have discovered a way to crush out the State government. The penniless beats met at a free lunch table yesterday, and over a gratuitous plate of soup resolved that they would pay no taxes.

All questions of the electoral votes of Oregon, Florida and South Carolina have been settled in favor of Hayes, Democrats concurring. Tilden's only hope is now based on the heavy holdovers of Louisiana, who are counted out by law and condemned by humanity.

The Boston Herald, Democratic, referring to the testimony brought out by the Senate investigating committee now in this State, says: "We have no doubt that this evidence is, in the main, true, and that terrible outrages were committed by the scoundrels whose purpose was to carry the State for a while man's government by every means in their power." The Providence Press says: "The New Orleans Republican makes joke of the public intellectual class, a good deal as they do in Boston. It announces that it 'seriously keeps the Sabbath' on one page, and advertises an Alms house benefit concert, 'beginning Sunday evening,' on another. That is nothing. French opera houses in New Orleans is a sort of sacred concert company with the variety shows, such as light, but with the same arrangements advertised in some of our Louisiana Democratic papers for Sunday entertainments.

THE REVOLUTION UPON US. The position of the Democracy that Mr. McEnery, claiming to be Governor under the certificate of a Returning Board, is the lawful Governor, while Mr. Packard, claiming under the same legal authority, is not entitled to office, demonstrates that the Democratic party has determined to evict the Republican administration by force or by siege.

So long as this contradiction of doctrine was confined to the defeated candidates for State office and their attorneys, it merited little concern. It was to our mind plain that after a given amount of declamation and defamation, the disappointed leaders of disaffection would subside, and the lawful government would occupy an undisputed authority.

We were mistaken. The Committee of Seventy, headed by the president of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, comes again to the front, and recognizes Mr. Francis T. Nicholls as the executive head of "the lawfully elected government," and pledges itself and a couple of columns of signatures to "co-operate with the public authorities," and proceeds to call for a levy of—

Five per centum of the State taxes and licenses, collectible in the ensuing year, should be paid in advance by the taxpayers throughout the State.

We may unconsciously have done injustice in quoting the signature of the president of the committee. One of the journals which has "the largest circulation in the Southwest," and which, according to its later intimations, served with great distinction on the Confederate side during the war, prints the name of this president, John A. Adams. This we may presume to be authentic; the more so as we do not find the name of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company among the corporations pledged for the ways and means. The absence of this official signature is the more conspicuous, when we find, among numerous organizations, corporate and sole, that the "estate of William S. Pika, deceased," is so firmly convinced of the legality of the government that it adds its signature, we may presume by spiritual message, to its testamentary representatives.

So this Committee of Seventy having acted as a Returning Board, we have here provisions for the "ways and means" for "the maintenance and establishment of the lawfully elected government." The Democratic revolutionary movement may be then regarded as a complete organization, claiming to administer all the departments of government. The sword and the purse are now united in the same hands. As the REPUBLICAN has kept the public attention steadily fixed on the fact that the South Carolina malcontents have removed their headquarters of station to Louisiana, we are not surprised that the same financial policy which has endeavored to pervert the State taxes from the State treasury into the strong box of a revolutionary clique, should have been followed implicitly here. The extreme difficulty of collecting taxes, even at the end of the law, has been blazoned abroad as a consequence of Radical misrule, yet here are the tax payers of Louisiana called on to pay in advance. The Legislature of the revolutionists is called on to enforce this demand, and an unhappy seller of shoes or clothing may find himself beset with two sets of tax collectors. When this unlucky retail dealer shall be told by an officer that if he does not pay this tax of five per cent he can not "carry on, pursue, practice or follow" his trade or occupation, he will be compelled to pay off both officers or put up his shutters, or have them put up for him.

With two sets of commissions and penalties for non-payment, with the legal certainty that if he pays both, one tax will certainly be what they used to call "benevolence" to one organization or the other, we shall anticipate here precisely what has occurred in the mother clubs of Charleston. The taxpayer will hold on to his money. When the citizen who may have sworn for the past four years that he has not been able, owing to Radical oppression, to pay one tax, is required to pay in duplicate two taxes for the support of the two governments, there should be a much longer list of signatures who refuse to pay until the legality of the one tax collector or the other shall have been established.

People moved by passion or prejudice rarely see the difficulties which lie in front of a revolutionary programme. In this case the Committee of Seventy proceeds to appropriate the whole amount of their forced loan to the support and maintenance of Mr. Nicholls in his proposed usurpation. Upon referring to the law these gentlemen will find that the State taxes and licenses can not be applied as they wish. The total State taxes have been apportioned by law among the several funds, of the interest, on the public debt, the levees, the public school fund and the general fund. Now, if the whole State collections were in hand, they would amount to about four million dollars; of five per cent upon this sum, the part applicable to "the maintenance and establishment" of the Nicholls usurpation may be stated at between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

When the tendency to keep money in our pockets rather than pay it to the wrong man is taken into consideration, we do not anticipate any great contribution to this campaign fund, except from those who so intend it, and merely take the chances of finding this gift in a tax receipt. If any funds from this source should come into the hands of a bogus auditor or treasurer, we might expect to see him shingled over with notices of injunction by the public creditor, the assignees of the Levee Company, the School Board, and other co-claimants of the State taxes and licenses which Messrs. the Committee of Seventy have assumed to dispose of.

With this open refusal to comply with the law and organized attempt to intercept and divert the revenues of the State to the hands of a usurper, we can not but be surprised that who can believe all the

them, there can be no doubt that a revolution is upon us. The lawful authorities of the State will no doubt accept this issue. Before much of this campaign fund shall have been paid over to the Democratic National Committee, the taxpayers will no doubt know to whom their bills are properly payable. In the meantime we avail ourselves of this attempted usurpation of the powers of government to ask the attention of the whole people of the United States to the prospective condition of affairs. Should Mr. Tilden prove to have been lawfully elected President, Mr. F. T. Nicholls, who claims that a stuffed ballot-box is sacred from scrutiny of lawful investigation, will head a Legislature depending upon the same authority and march into the State House. The REPUBLICAN has taken the measures to spread before the American people the probable injustice and outrages on the people of the Republican party which would result from such success. Should Mr. Hayes be declared the President no such consequences need be apprehended. The Republican administration would proceed to protect and conciliate the whole people by a policy which would recognize the claims of every citizen to the protection of the government, and to a fair share of all advantages to arise from the construction of such works of public enterprise as the Republican party has always advocated, and from such additional industries as could be introduced under the same auspices.

THE POLICE OF THE STATE HOUSE.

The precautions which were taken by the State authorities to protect the members of the Legislature from the intrusion of outsiders do not seem to please the Democracy. There is a turbulent element in that party that wants to see everything done with a whoop and hurrah style to override the opposition of reason. All the Democratic members of the General Assembly appear to have been brought completely under the domination of those who advise such a policy, as they have, with one or two honorable exceptions, positively refused to enter the hall of either house unless they were permitted to have a crowd of friends trooping at their heels. If one member proposes the inexpressible right to pass any and everybody into the Legislature, surely every other must be conceded the same privilege. And as the old St. Louis Hotel is notoriously of much less capacity than Castle Garden, or the old Coliseum of Rome, it is manifestly impossible to gratify everybody. For purposes of organization, only those whose names are placed on the roll furnished by the Secretary of State have any right to be present within the bar of either house. After the General Assembly is ready for business, the two halls devoted to legislation are completely under the control of the Senate and House respectively.

So long as there was no force or barricade placed in the way of a member on his way to take his seat, he had no right to complain because others were barred who were not members for the purpose of organization. There has been no duration of any sort, physical or moral, contemplated or practiced except that which forbids the members elect appearing in their places at the State House. This tyrannical interference was not the work of the Republicans. All the measures of Governor Kellogg were taken for the purpose of protecting the convenience of members until such time as they could perfect an organization, when the authority of the two houses would naturally and legally succeed that of the executive. It is a lame and frivolous excuse to get up as a plea for neglect of duty to say that because the halls which are sacred to legislation were not thrown open to the whole world, the members elect were justified in sulking away to another place and taking no part in the proceedings. Some such an idea enters into the complaints against the presence of United States troops on election day. It is notorious that no valid objection has ever been raised to the last named arrangement, and none has ever been suggested by any party that did not expect to violate the law.

We have a vivid recollection of a scene of violence which was perpetrated in 1875, when, under cover of a force of sergeants-at-arms the Democrats acclaimed the speaker into the chair and carried the decision with a showing of armed force. There is no doubt the same tactics would have been resorted to this year if all the contestants and the "constituents" of the members elect in the capacity of sergeants-at-arms had been permitted to rush pell mell into the halls of the two houses. The defeat of this revolutionary intent provoked the usual strikes among the Democratic members, who have retired under the pretense that they have been kept out by force. No member of the Legislature whose name is on the official list has been barred from his seat, and the plea that he could not, consistently with his honor and dignity, go to a place from which his political friends were per force excluded because there did not happen to be room for all of them, is entirely without weight. As well might members refuse to do their duty because the people had elected persons toward whom they entertain a personal dislike, or because the State did not provide them with free carriages to take them to and from the State House. An insufficient excuse is worse than none at all, and we consider the Democratic members of the General Assembly have done a very unwise and revolutionary thing without properly thinking of the situation it would place them in.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S POSITION.

Those journalists and politicians who are in the habit of changing their own notions of law, policy, and even current facts, have been recently speaking about trying to find out how President Grant stands in Italy. Especially is this the case with the Times and Pictorial. Each of these journals professes to have in Washington a perfect translator in the person of a correspondent who can believe all the

litical wisdom worth having. Both are supposed to be unequalled in the business of working up gossip into hash and palming it off upon a defenseless public for news. Like most superlatively clever people, they fail to agree on the very foundation of the matter they are sent to investigate. The Pictorial's intelligent correspondent informs us that the President has expressed the opinion that the last election was a drawn battle, and a new one would have to be held. He is also reported to have expressed a very strange opinion for the President to entertain, viz: "That the whole Louisiana business was rotten, and that the electoral vote of the State ought to be thrown out." Furthermore, that in his opinion either House of Congress would have the right to object to the counting of a vote of a State. This view, if a correct one, and finally adopted, would enable the Senate to object to the electoral vote of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and perhaps New York, in all of which it is notorious the Republicans had no chance to win on account of violence or fraud. In a game of this sort the Senate could beat the House two to one. But we are obliged to doubt that the President has expressed himself one way or the other in such a delicate matter. It is entirely out of his jurisdiction, and he is not much given to meddling with the business of others.

The Times has found out a totally different condition of the presidential mind. According to this source of information, equally entitled to credit, the President is responsible for the following declaration, which is "reliably reported" to have been written in the White House. It appeared in the Washington National Republican. This article indicates that "if any objection is made by members of the House to the counting of Florida for the Republicans, it will not be permitted by Ferry, and the objector will be promptly arrested, and if Randall attempts to enforce any authority, measures will be taken to arrest this officer." "If they (Democrats) attempt to create a disturbance, they will find the strong hand of law and power fastened upon them with a vice-like grasp."

Plainly, both these statements can not be true. The President would hardly recommend the arrest of a member for objecting to the vote of Florida, while himself objecting to that of Louisiana, and going in for a new election. There is no excuse whatever for misunderstanding the position of President Grant. No President we ever had was more scrupulous in his adherence to law. It will be difficult for his most reckless enemies to point out, in the long course of his public life, including nearly eight years in the chief executive chair, one act not authorized by law or required by superior orders. He has carefully abstained from intruding his opinions upon Congress, and has been as true as the needle to the pole to the South from first to last. He is a man incapable of the weathervane changes which characterize journalists and politicians who merely deal in news, gossip and politics as a profession, and do not require such a thing as a fixed principle. Those who know Grant best feel the utmost confidence that he will take the law for his guide, and be ready at all times to "move immediately upon the works" of those who array themselves against it.

Millions for Defense—Five Per Cent for Tribute. The card signed by a large number of persons, recommending the people to pay five per cent of their taxes to the support of the Democratic caucus now in session on Camp street, is liable to severe criticism. Most of the signers have already paid their taxes to the State government and can not claim exemption from any further levy. For instance, the gentleman who heads the list secured his tax receipt not a week ago. A score or two of the names are in the same category.

One merchant, the name of whose firm appears on the list, called upon Governor Kellogg and Peckard yesterday and explained the matter. His partner signed the name of the firm to the list, as he said, without reading it, it being "one of those things we have to do, you know." It is possible that many of the signers will be held to their agreement. St. Patrick's Hall, which, having no taxes to pay, the proprietors generously donated to the use of the caucus, at the expense and to the detriment of other tenants, has been abandoned, and the Odd Fellows' Hall hired for the future meetings of the caucus at an expense of about \$100 a day. This little sum, with other amounts necessary for the contingent expenses of the body, will require prompt contributions, as they will prompt payments.

AMUSEMENTS.

Business continues good at the Varieties Theatre with the Almoe troupe. To-night will be repeated for the last time, "Giroffo Giroffo." For the benefit of Miss Almoe, Friday night, will be given the new opera, "La Petite Mariee." For the entertainment of those who understand the French language, French comedies will be acted on the first three nights of next week, and also at the Wednesday matinee. This re-engagement of the Almoe troupe has been made to fill the time which the Kellogg troupe has declined to take, and the French comedy performance will be found agreeable to the French speaking people living below Canal street, who are liberally patronizing the Varieties Theatre in the absence of all entertainments this year at the Opera House.

ATTENTION.

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL & NEWS, FOR No. 1, Department of Louisiana, U. S. A. No. 1, New Orleans, January 4, 1877. Important meeting of this Post 7318 (Saturday) EVENING, inauguration of officers. Let all the comrades be present. Y. A. WOODWARD, Post Commander.

ANOTHER RARE OPPORTUNITY NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL! SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1877, A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING, Class B. CAPITAL PRIZE \$25,000. 5022 PRIZES, ALL AMOUNTING TO \$111,100. The Drawing will positively commence at 10 A. M., at the ROOMS OF THE COMPANY, On the morning of TUESDAY, February 6, 1877, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME! 40,000 Tickets at \$5 Each! LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize \$25,000 1 Prize 10,000 1 Prize 5,000 1 Prize 2,500 5 Prizes at \$1,000 10 Prizes at \$500 35 Prizes at \$250 100 Prizes at \$100 100 Prizes at \$50 350 Prizes at \$25 500 Prizes at \$10 4000 Prizes at \$5 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining tickets of the same lot of the number drawing the \$25,000 prize are \$1,500 9 Approximations of \$125 each for the nine remaining tickets of the same lot of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are 1,125 9 Approximations of \$75 each for the nine remaining tickets of the same lot of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize are 675 TOTAL: 5022 Prizes, amounting to \$111,100

Whole Tickets, \$5; Halves, \$2 50; Quarters, \$1 25. 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.

REMOVED. G. F. WALKER, M. D. Has removed to No. 930 Magazine Street, NEW ORLEANS. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. every day.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. For Four O'Clock P. M., JANUARY 3, Class No. 2. The above drawings are published in his private papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company. Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, January 2, 1877—J. M. FERRALTA, ADAM GIFFER, Commissioners.

SHERIFF'S SALES. Gustave Kahn vs. Charles N. Welchmann. SHROUD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE 23rd Judicial District of Louisiana, in the parish of Orleans, No. 83.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale in me directed by the honorable the Second Judicial District Court, for the 23rd and 24th Judicial Districts of the parish of Orleans, in the case of Gustave Kahn vs. Charles N. Welchmann, I have caused to be sold at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on SATURDAY, February 3, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., the following described real estate, to-wit: FIVE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated, lying and being in the 23rd Judicial District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Charles, Canal and Third streets, and Louisiana avenues, (with city and parish of Jefferson, in this State), designated as lot numbers 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 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ARE PAID ON PRESENTATION. Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED. CHARLES T. HOWARD, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unregistered need a negative reply.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Office New Orleans and Carrollton... Southern Bank, New Orleans, Jan 1877... Office New Orleans Pacific... The regular monthly instalment of... new due and payable on demand.

HAIR GOODS! HAIR GOODS! JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. GEORGE T. SCHILLING. No. 159 Canal street, and No. 359 1-2 Dryades street. Is now opening one of the most beautiful assortments of Hair Goods and Toilet Articles ever brought to this city. He directs particular attention to the novelties in