New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 20, 1877.

Bellow ye winds of March.

The Cabinet is full of lawyers.

Shakespeare is no match for a negro minstrel.

The people need more fresh air and less politics.

The season for planting croquet hoops has arrived.

Mississippi is enjoying base ball, bacon and greens.

There is always a struggle between capital and justice.

Moses was a civil engineer. He surveyed the promised land.

March has five Saturdays, one of which belongs to St. Patrick.

Look out for a grand ground swell after the first warm rain.

The true Creole says corn husk cigarettes are not worth shucks.

General Blue Glass Pleasonton once commanded boys in blue.

The Atlanta postoffice will be mainly made of Maine granite.

The faro banking business is said to be good, with low interests.

There is no difficulty in keeping the memory of St. Patrick green.

The cross-road fellows are getting into the Tennessee postoffices.

Travel on the suspension bridge at Niagara has been suspended.

There will be no change in the Postoffice here. Nothing but stamps.

A social club largely in debt is not apt to offer enjoyment of a high order.

The sarcastic *Courier Journal* calls the President Andrew Johnson Hayes.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* recognizes a relative bulldozer in a kid-napper.

In Democratic circles postponement is "deemed best" when there is no quorum.

St. Louis is fearing that the national Capitol will be removed to Cincinnati.

The man who speaks most for the President says he has no authority to speak.

Mme. Essipoff has again been trying piano playing in cultured Boston, but fails to get a quorum.

It is rumored that the Soldene troupe will return and give a few more kicks in New Orleans this season.

Stanley has discovered small pox at Ujiji. The remarkable man sees everything that is to be seen.

If a man has a dollar to throw away, he can look a half pint of sour strawberries out of countenance.

Alexander H. Stephens lifts the bedclothes from his face to say that he approves of a Southern policy.

The Chicago *Tribune* was early to Medill with civil service reform, and George William Curtis is another.

The Southern question is like a raffle after the tickets have been sold. It is put off for a more convenient season.

Senator David Davis is a man of great weight, and, therefore, will not always be jumping up at points of order.

Washington is filled with all sorts of people. The man who declined a secretaryship wants to borrow five dollars.

While they were here the Indianapolis base ball club might have been empowered to take testimony on the Louisiana case.

So far as attending places of amusement are concerned, very few husbands tempt their wives to break up the sobriety of Lent.

Postmaster General Key has promised to appoint Democrats to offices in towns where no Republicans can be found. Nasby is in trouble again.

The main incident in Rowe's play, "Fifth Avenue," is an eliptic fit acted by the Dutch bill poster with great effect. It is the only fit thing in the piece.

Miss Emma Abbott's legal name is Mrs. E. J. Wetherell, but the man who lets he sing for a living does not know Whetherell let her use it or not on a three-sheet poster.

Twigg, a Boston pool room proprietor, run away with $35,000 put up on Tilden by the moral people of the Hub. "As the Twigg is bent," etc., the pool becomes crooked.

The public is always clamoring for intellectual actors. Lawrence Barrett studies his books and John McCullough runs with the boys. In a pecuniary way McCullough is getting the best of it.

The Nicholls caucus claim to have elected Kidd as United States Senator, but the knowing ones couldn't do it, and changed their votes before the election was announced. The quorumless caucus is a national butt.

The thanks of the REPUBLICAN are due to Hons. Bainbridge Wadleigh, John Sherman and T. O. Howe, United States Senators, and to Congressmen C. E. Nash and E. J. Ellis for congress remembrances in the matter of public documents.

General Bob Toombs says: "My advice to the boys is to take all the offices they can get. They are poor, and they have a right to all the offices in the South. I should like to see Hayes tested. If he is as full of performance as he is of promise the boys will have a good time."

For twenty-five cents Mr. Charles Deymar purchased one-fourth of the combination ticket Nos. 11, 36, 48, Louisiana State Lottery Company, and kept St. Patrick's day as a rare treat, for the ticket drew the $6000 capital prize at the drawing of Thursday last. The lucky ticket was bought at F. Seiler's, No. 67 Canal street, between Decatur and Dorsiere streets, Mr. Deymar resides at No. 394 Royal street.

THE CURSE OF PATRONAGE.

When we have seen the nation alarmed by the desperate attempt of some thousands of desperate Democratic office holders to seize the high places of government or throw the whole country into anarchy, it is obvious that there is a danger to our institutions for which the framers had not provided. The whole excitement of the past election has been occasioned by the competition of at least one million of men, more or less active and unscrupulous, to secure the hundred thousand offices in the gift of the Federal executive. There was not the slightest difference in the principles of the one party and the professions of the other. The whole nation has acquiesced with delight in the presidential settlement, and the sole subject of strife is among those who, having secured the government for their party, now struggle in the effort to secure the offices for themselves.

The same excitement has prevailed in Louisiana from the same cause. We have recently seen a succession of assassinations which have had no apparent motive save the annihilation of the incumbent and the intimidation of his successor. That this assassination is systematic has been shown by the open manner in which some of the officers have been murdered, and by the fact that though in each case performed in broad daylight, the perpetrators have never been known or brought to justice. The assassination of Weber, a native of the State, shows, also, that the murders have been for partisan purposes only, while the circumstance of his having been shot from the very courthouse demonstrates a social determination to allow no man of Republican politics to occupy office in a Democratic community. Mr. Nicholls has offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the discovery of the murderer of Weber. It will be treated with the same contempt as those rewards offered by Governor Kellogg. Where a political society like the Carbonari of Italy swears its members to commit any murder which may be assigned them by lot, there is no danger that they will be betrayed for a reward, since any witness who should testify against them would undoubtedly go the way of Weber.

This bloodthirsty determination to have office at any cost is a condition of the fatal gift of patronage. It has just imperiled the Union. It holds Louisiana in anarchy. The true remedy for this mischief will be to recur to the fundamental principle of Republican government. The choice of all municipal and other officers should be remitted to election by the people. Let every reader reflect, and he will remember that among all his office-seeking acquaintance there are few who could be fairly elected by the choice of the people. It is the class of men who fear the people who infest the executive chamber with demands of office. In Louisiana the mode of appointment to municipal office should be changed. The executive possesses a patronage powerless in Republican hands, destructive of right in the hands of the Democracy. The distribution of those offices has been practically the sole occupation of the executive for years past. It has concentrated the indignant rapacity of the Democratic office robbers upon the executive, and upon the chief representatives of the Republican party. The incumbents appointed by a Republican Governor are driven from their jurisdiction or shot, and we are not without examples in which the officers of a parish have been nominated to the Governor by a Democratic committee.

Since the principle of a Republican representative government demands the choosing of all officers by the people, since such is the constitutional practice of every Republican State in the Union, and since the distribution of office by a Republican Governor is a practical nullity, and little better than a curse, why should it not be abandoned?

Let the Federal government recognize and guarantee the whole State ticket, executive and legislative, as certified by the Returning Board, then let Governor Packard summon the Legislature in special session and recommend the repeal of all acts which bestow upon the executive the power to appoint assessors, tax gatherers, or other officers, and provide further that all parish and other municipal officers shall be elected by popular ballot. The government can thus unload a responsibility which can give it no strength. The controversies which are now concentrated in New Orleans will be remitted with their attendant strife to the parishes. The Democratic unity which now defames the Republican party and assassinates its officers, will be divided, distracted and will be neutralized. The snake will bite itself. Incidentally the colored vote will be sought and defended in these local conflicts, and in consideration that it shall be given to a Democratic constable or a collector, it may be be guaranteed for the Republican State and Federal ticket. We regard the one man power as an abomination and disgrace. We consider the pursuit of office through the favor of one man as a shameful dereliction from Republican doctrine. We have seen that the gift of patronage is a curse to the executive which bestows it, and believe that the best means to secure the eternal ascendancy of Republican principles will be to separate all the departments of government from each other and leave to the people in every possible case the choice of their own representatives to office.

EQUAL DISARMAMENT.

A Washington correspondent of the *Democrat* says of the late Democratic plenipotentiaries:

They have been entirely successful in framing a treaty with Hayes, by which the Federal army of occupation is to be withdrawn from Louisiana and her territory guaranteed against further invasion.

With the obvious obligation of the President to guarantee the administration of Governor Packard against "domestic violence," which we have reason to know he will, for obvious reasons, there arises a property of theoretic how mutual, unmatched and absurd would be the terms stated in the quotation above. The disarmament of belligerents is by no means unusual in history. One European power watching another with jealous eyes will often demand an explanation from its rival for any casual increase of its military forces. The failure to assign a sufficient reason is held to justify a corresponding addition to the standing army of the government receiving an unsatisfactory answer to its inquiry. When two great powers stand in mutual suspicion of each other, and each disclaiming any intention to menace the other, they have sometimes agreed to diminish the relative capacity of each for military mischief by mutual and equal disarmament.

It has, however, been reserved for Messrs. the Democratic plenipotentiaries at Washington to offer the extraordinary proposal to the President of the United States that he shall not only ignore and abdicate the sworn and constitutional duty to guarantee the government of Louisiana against domestic violence, but withdraw the army of the guarantee and leave the preservation of the public peace to the standing army of the Democracy. We call it a standing army, because no one who on Sunday last witnessed the arms, munition and drill of the White League soldiery on the march could have distinguished it in either respect from those of the United States. If the government of the United States could not withdraw the troops without in effect cooperating with the White League, and leaving them in armed control and dominant in the State, it would constitute a contract for "domestic violence." The promise of a party which has profited by assassination and intimidation would be accepted as security for the safety of their victims, whose lives have been for months under the protection of the Federal flag. The President could not in common humanity say to these people, "Make the best terms of submission you can. I leave you to the mercy or the magnanimity of those who make protection necessary."

We will put this proposal of the plenipotentiaries plainly: A man armed to take the life of an unarmed man finds the latter protected by the magistracy and the police force. The armed man requests the magistracy to withdraw the exhibition of protective force and leave him to deal with his helpless antagonist. There is no Arab or Modoc who would so disregard the right of sanctuary as to listen to such a proposal. The Democracy, fearing the Federal troops, will not attack in their presence. They ask to be let alone in the exercise of their considerate ferocity against those whom they deem less able to fight for the spoils than themselves. When the tyrants of the latter empire wished to witness a fight of gladiators, there was always a law to secure some equality in the powers of the combatants. If the Federal government wishes to see the question fought out by wage of battle, it should either disarm both sides or so reinforce the weaker as that justice would have some sort of excuse for the decision. With some such arrangement, if Louisiana is to be made the cockpit of the Union, and the two parties equally well heeled and pitted with proper skill, it may perhaps be as good as an Electoral Commission.

In the disarmaments of Europe each power is required to lay down a given and equivalent force, nor is one power allowed to keep a prepondentant ability which shall excite the apprehension of the other.

Suppose, then, as a preliminary to entertaining any proposals for adjustment, the President shall require the capitulation of the Democratic standing army. They should furnish their army rolls of rank and file, turn in their ammunition and army stores, pile their small arms, park and spike their artillery. Suppose the officers and privates be required to give their parole not to take up arms against the State of Louisiana as recognized by the President, or against the United States. This would constitute a proper preliminary of peace. Perhaps the reader may think the Federal government has no right to demand such a capitulation or impose such terms. The constitution says "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, * * * keep troops or ships of war in time of peace."

If Mr. Nicholls claims to administer a State government, what right would he have to keep the "troops" which are organized, armed and quartered ready to assemble under arms at the tolling of a bell or the service of an order? If Mr. Nicholls represents a State government he could not keep these "troops" without the consent of Congress; as he is not the representative of the State government himself then his "troops" are in technical insurrection against the State government, and constitute the condition of "domestic violence" which the Federal government is required, both by the Federal constitution and laws, to suppress. Were these preliminaries complied with, there might be some chance of a pacific adjustment on the basis of recognizing the Packard government. But to ask the policeman to stand away from the protection of an unarmed victim, while it may accord with the new code of the bulldozer chivalry, could never be justified by the example of any constitutional or civilized government.

REPUBLICAN APPOINTMENTS.

The REPUBLICAN has never been misled by sensation reports from Washington. They have been made to sell warrants and newspapers. We have looked at the logical position of parties, knowing that at last that which common justice and common sense required would inevitably follow. The following consequences of Republican rule have, in our opinion, been inevitable: 1. The election between the two formal organizations and the decision in favor of that represented by Governor Packard and the Republican State ticket. 2. The appointment of Republicans to all Federal and State offices.

At this point, however, comes in the causes of executive delay. The President will appoint to office none but good Republicans. They must be honest, able and efficient. They will be required to illustrate his administration and will not be permitted to load it down with their corruption or their caprices. The deliberation of the President may be set down not to any vacillation of purpose, but to a deliberation which will not be deceived in its purpose. We may presume that numbers of actual and constructive Republicans have rushed to the front, provided with recommendations and subscription lists for the fattest offices upon which they have fixed their eyes. We may suppose the President to say, "Let me look behind these self-commended patriots. There may be Republicans who have done their duty from love of principle, and not from hope of reward. Perhaps they may do the Republican party better service than these monopolists of all favor. Let me take time to see and inquire for myself." So the official organization of the administration goes on carefully. That we have outlined the position and policy of the President correctly is evident from the personal characteristics of the man. Heretofore the organization of an administration has been fixed by the bargains of a nominating convention, or adjusted through those office brokers, the Senators and Congressmen. The change of system has struck some of our friends with alarm. It has given the Democracy false hopes.

The position of the President is but the deliberate preparation for a work in which he relies upon himself to execute. His followers must be men like himself, resolute and above temptation. Such a command can not be recruited in a moment. It requires a rigorous inspection into the service. The Democratic party suppose this deliberation was designed to bargain with them. The REPUBLICAN said two weeks ago that the Democracy have had nothing to bargain with since the organization of the Electoral Commission. The eyes of the Democracy have begun to open. The order of the Postmaster General is the watchword of the administration. It means that honest, able and influential Republicans for all offices. If such Republicans can not be found, then persons shall be chosen who possess the qualities when no Republican can be found fit for the standard of executive service. We can scarcely suppose such a case will occur, but we are perfectly satisfied that the Key rule shall be applied when it does. That the Democracy themselves now admit the policy of the President to be what the REPUBLICAN has always reasoned it would be, is made known by the following extract from the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Democrat:*

Great surprise has been shown by some of the Democratic Senators and Congressmen at the rule to be followed in the matter of appointments. They believe that under the declaration made by Hayes in his inaugural speech partisan service would no longer entitle a man to office. *Democrats would have just as much show in the appointments as Republicans. Several of them,* therefore, believing this to be the meaning of the President's speech, *made application for appointments for friends.* The answer to these applications has been, in all cases, a decided refusal, and a declaration that there would be no changes in the present officials for some time, and that even when these changes were made *Republicans would in all cases have the preference.*

Let the Republican party here and elsewhere conform, then, to the President's policy. Let them put forward men of integrity, of ability and of devotion to Republican principles. It is for this he is waiting, and unless the party put forward such men the President will hunt them up himself. He will carry no weight of incompetency, and if it be packed and piled on him by ambitious and unscrupulous men, he will just hump himself, and pitch the whole package to where it is likely it will go naturally and in due course of time. Let the Republican party, then, be convinced and contented with the recognition and maintenance of the Packard State ticket, with the appointment of none but honest and competent Republicans to office, and with the Key decision, that where no Republican can be found who possesses these indispensable qualities, then some person who does possess them shall be commissioned.

FEDERAL PROTECTION TO THE COLORED VOTER.

The President has said in his inaugural:

A moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed.

Can the President redeem this pledge by withdrawing from the colored people the protection of the government, and leaving them to the violence which prevented so many of them from voting for his election? We tell the President that these people are no soldiers. They are undoubtedly brave, and if enlisted into the regular army would make good soldiers. But they have not the time or means, nor have they the daily habit of using firearms which prepares the Democracy for instantaneous military service. We repeat that the ability to go through the manual is not a qualification for suffrage. In consequence the standing army of the Democracy could disperse the colored Republicans in almost every parish of the State, and would be a virtual abandonment of "the rights of the people it has emancipated." It might be that in desperation of losing their suffrage and wages of labor, these people may be formed into a military force, and may wage a war of greater or less duration from the swamps and bayous of the interior. They may, like the oppressed Republicans of Cuba, maintain themselves like the maroons and runaways of the past. What, then, would be the situation, the property and prosperity of Louisiana? Driven to desperation, they may inflict much injury by the destruction of crops, and far greater from the withdrawal of labor. They may even, like the Irish, emigrate from a land in which their rights are not regarded. The colored people have no more property than the Irish peasantry, and Mexico, Porto Rico and San Domingo stand ready to receive their labor if it shall be driven from the United States by the same political intolerance which has depopulated Ireland.

When the President shall consider not merely the sacred pledge of the Republican party to maintain those rights which they have accorded the colored citizens, but the danger to the national interests to accrue from a disorganized industry at present so productive, he will be encouraged in the noble determination which he has announced. It would be an additional reproach upon the Republican party, when it has demonstrated that emancipation has even added to the agricultural values, that this harmless and helpless industry should be driven into the swamps or even into emigration to a foreign country to escape the persecution from which the Republican party should have proved unable to protect it. To transfer a million of hands from the production of cotton, rice and sugar in the United States to become our competitors under the climates more favorable to the production of these staples elsewhere would display a want of courage or statesmanship, alike deplorable and disgraceful in the party which should permit it.

CHRONIC TROOP MOVERS.

There is now but one thing lacking to make the Louisiana Democracy permanently happy. They are already reconciled to the failure of their schemes to elect Tilden; they are not particularly concerned in the election of a United States Senator; the failure of the Brazilian subsidy, levee appropriation and aid for the Pacific railroad, has long since been forgotten, and all the Democrats who voted to withhold that much from Louisiana have been forgiven—even Holman—and "this people" are ready to settle down to absolute peace and quiet, upon one small condition—the United States troops must first be sent out of the city. It is true, we have read every day in the Democratic papers for the past two weeks that the very next official act of the President would be to issue the much solicited order. If we are not mistaken one special reporter, more zealous than the rest of his tribe actually sent President Grant to the telegraph office to give the order direct to General Augur without intrusting it to the War office. But as there was nothing of the kind received, we suppose a sober second thought had something to do with it. When three or four gentlemen went to the President the other day and pledged their personal honor that the White Leaguers of Louisiana would behave themselves in case the troops were withdrawn, they betrayed an anxiety to share with the commander-in-chief his constitutional duty. The President evidently regards all these intermeddlers with suspicion, and the more they solicit him to remove the troops the less disposition he manifests to do so. It is not forgotten that a historical character remarked on a great occasion: "All we want is to be let alone." There is some of this sort of spirit at the bottom of the movement to get rid of our peacemakers with percussion locks.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16, 1877.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket, Nos. 11, 36, 48, class No. 63, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of $6000, on Thursday, March 15, 1877, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office of F. Seiler, No. 67 Canal street, between Decatur and Dorsiere streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

CHARLES DEYMAR,
No. 394 Royal street.

mh20 1t 2p

SPRING OPENING.

MRS. F. R. HARDON,

29.....Chartres Street.....29

Between Canal and Customhouse streets,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1877.

FRENCH BONNETS AND HATS.

mh16 1t 2p

DENTISTRY.

J. R. WALKER, D. D. S.,

180.....Delord street.....180

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PROCLAMATION.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, March 8, 1877.

A reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who on the seventh day of March, 1877, shot and killed D. A. WEBER, tax collector of West Feliciana, from the courthouse of Bayou Sara.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this eighth day of March, 1877.

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

By the Governor:
EMILE HONORE,
Secretary of State.

mh9

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, APRIL 3, 1877,

A GRAND

EXTRA DRAWING,

Class D.

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

1687 PRIZES,

ALL AMOUNTING TO $62,650!

The Drawing will positively commence at 10 A. M., at the

ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,

On the morning of TUESDAY, April 3, 1877, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME!

100,000 Tickets at $1 Each!

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$20,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $1000	2,000
5 Prizes of $500	2,500
50 Prizes of $100	5,000
100 Prizes of $50	5,000
500 Prizes of $10	5,000
1000 Prizes of $5	5,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	$1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	900
9 Approximations of $50 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are	450
1687 Prizes, amounting to	$62,650

WHOLE TICKETS, $1.

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

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ALL THE PRIZES

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Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

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And must, in every instance, accompany applications,

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All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

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MME. ROSA REYNO

9.....Chartres street.....

Offers the balance of her

FALL AND WINTER STO

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At greatly reduced prices and regardle to make room for a magnificent sto

SPRING MILLINERY

Expected next month.

LADIES DESIRING TO SECURE BAR

Should not fail to call early at

No. 9 Chartres street.

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INSURANCE.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSU COMPANY.

Office No. 623 Magazine stre Jackson street.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements ter, the company publishes the follow ment of its business for the year ending 31, 1876:

Premiums received during the year, including premiums reserved December 31, 1875	
Less rebate	$3,659
Return premiums	1,186
Reinsurances	2,569
Total	
Add interest and rents	$6,184
Less profit and loss	1,375
Total	
Deduct fire losses paid	$10,279
Licenses and taxes	2,771
Rent	660
Salaries	6,519
Miscellaneous	404
Net profit	

ASSETS.

Ninety per cent stock notes	
Cash	
Premiums in course of collection	
Bills receivable for premiums	
Loans on first mortgage	
Loans on collaterals	
Stock and bonds	
Real estate	
Furniture	
Total	

The above statement is a true and co script from the books of the Lafayet surance Company.

ROBERT JACKSON, Vice P
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

STATE OF L
Parish of O
City of New

Sworn to and subscribed before me, tenth day of February, 1877.

PETER KA
Sixth Justice of

At a meeting of the Board of Directors eighteenth day of January, 1877, it was declare a dividend of SIX DOLLARS A CENTS on each share, the said divi credited on the ninety per cent stock by the company.

ROBERT JACKSON, Vice
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

At the annual meeting of the stockh on the ninth day of January, 1877, the gentlemen were elected Directors for year:

J. H. Keller, John F. Kranz, H. Ehlermann, Dr. S. S. Wood, H. P. Walter, Henry Rouse, Jr., Louis Faessel, James Hagan, Kaspar Aisch, Dr. William B. Wood, Henry Rice, F. Pfister, R. H. Burn, William K, Gus. H. Ca, Henry Jam, Robert Jac, D. A. Harr, Ph. W. Di, Joseph M, William K, Daniel Ro, O. F. Th, W. S. Pick, Henry Donnenfelser.

And at a meeting of the above Bu the fifteenth day of January, 1877, Hen Esq., was elected President; Robert Ja vice president; Louis Mathis secr Charles Kummel Inspector; Kaspar having declined to accept the presiden

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GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHIC ROAD LINE.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TR

On and after Monday, March

Trains will depart and arrive as follow Carrollton depot:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express No. 1...5:30 P. M.	Express No. 2
Express No. 3...7:30 A. M.	Express No. 4
Accommodation 3:30 P. M.	Accommodat

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Through without change to Chicago, ville and Cincinnati. Sleeping car tions through to St. Louis. Only one sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Accommodation train runs as far City.

Tickets for sale and information gi Camp street, corner of Common, under

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NEW ORLEANS AND MOB RAILROAD.

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THE GREAT THROUGH RO

To the East, North and

Via Louisville, via Atlanta and via

CARRYING THE UNITED STATE

Trains will arrive and depart from D Canal street, as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express.....6:45 A. M.	Express....
Express.....5:00 P. M.	Express....

Pullman Palace Cars daily to Cinci ville, Nashville and St. Louis, without only one change to New York and East

Ticket office corner of Camp a streets, opposite City Hotel.

J. W. COLEMAN, Ticket A
D. E. ROBINSON, Superi

no21

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Does not discount commercial pap itself strictly to the receipt and SAVINGS. A detailed statement of liabilities is at all times accessible to Interest ALLOWED ONE PER CENT from date of Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Thomas W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger,

J. L. GUBERNATOR,
M. BENNER, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUT

156.....Canal Street.....

OFFICERS:

D. URQUHART, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice Pre
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vi
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice Pre
CHARLES KILBIAW, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison, A. Moulton, S. A. Fairey, George Jo John G. Sh Christian K Carl Kolm T. L. Daym David Cru

Interest allowed on deposits.

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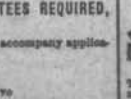
Steamships

WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMIN
MARGARET, ERILLA.



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