

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1877.

Ex-Governor Edward Kent, of Maine, died at Bangor last Friday, aged seventy-five years.

Commodore Edward Carpenter, aged eighty-one, died at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, Wednesday.

Ex-President Grant sailed for Europe from Philadelphia last Thursday on the steamer Indiana.

Advices from Hayti state that the French fleet has been ordered there to enforce a settlement of the Haytian debt, which has been repudiated in Hayti.

Sam Randall is said to have changed his policy as to subsidies, and to have permitted the announcement to be made among the Southern members that he is friendly to the Texas Pacific subsidy.

A New York special to the Cincinnati Gazette says that cards have been issued for the marriage of Miss Sally Durland, daughter of James Durland, a Newark, New Jersey, jeweler, to ex-Governor Henry C. Warmoth, of Louisiana. The wedding will occur on the thirtieth instant, in Trinity Church, Newark.

The Assistant Attorney General is reported to have determined upon enforcing the collection of delinquent State taxes through the sheriff. Act No. 47 has a more efficient method. Proceedings will be instituted in order that judgments may be obtained before vacation of the courts.

New Yorkers were apparently better posted on the purpose of the Funding Board than home dealers. Several prominent Gotham bankers, during the few days preceding the meeting which smashed the expectations of holders, unloaded tens of thousands of dollars in levee bonds upon confiding New Orleans brokers and capitalists.

The latest received number of the Chicago Inter-Ocean contains 204 pages, a great portion of which is, of course, taken up with advertisements—chiefly tax list. By the side of the mammoth package which one number makes, a copy of one of our city "double" or "triple sheets" looks extremely small. Fortunately we are not obliged to read the whole of the big paper this hot weather.

The Rev. H. Cumming Macdon, whose dogs took several prizes at the recent show in New York, preached in Dr. Stephen Tyng's church last Sunday night. His light colored derby hat, tweed suit, and unceremonious cigar, gave place to the black silk gown, and St. Paul, not dogs, became the subject of his talk. The reverend gentleman goes to Pittsburg this week, a resident of that city having purchased his celebrated bitch, Maguet.

All the paragraphs about Congressman Gibson are of a cheerful character. This is the latest: "General Randall Gibson is looking into Southern mail contracts. The mail service from Red River landing to Natchitoches will be increased from three to six times a week. The mail will not be put on Red river on account of the low stage of water during a portion of the year. It is the purpose to continue the mail on Onatchita river."

The Funding Board has already found it desirable to alter and amend the contract with the Fiscal Agent from the shape in which it was presented originally to the competitors for the office. If this is to be taken as an indication of the power of the board to modify the instrument as the wishes or necessities of the parties thereto may prompt, we fall to see wherein the interests of coupon collectors are so firmly secured as they fondly imagined.

We have the authority of those learned in the law for the opinion that the new fiscal agent will be unable to comply with its contract without violating section 5300 of the United States Revised Statutes:

The total liabilities of any association, of any person, or for money borrowed, including, in the liabilities of a company or firm, the liabilities of the several members thereof shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in. But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing value, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the persons negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed.

It is a fair subject of doubt whether redeeming the coupons on State bonds and holding them until money comes in from tax collectors constitutes such a loan of money "to one person" as is forbidden by statute.

The Board of Health has presented its budget of some \$43,000 for its expenses of 1877, and included in this amount is \$10,000 for disinfectants. No action has been taken in the matter as yet, except by the return to the Council of the amended budget by the Mayor.

In this matter of disinfectants the Council should be neither niggardly nor dilatory. It is of supreme importance that the new board, which has worthily commenced its work by adopting all that was found valuable by the old, should be untrammelled in its efforts to preserve the health of the city. During two of the years hitherto it was declared that had the city aided the board as it should have done in the spring and fall neither yellow fever nor small-pox would have been admissible. It is within bounds to say that if the board is able to take immediate preventive measures neither yellow fever nor small-pox will appear to any great extent. Ten thousand dollars is not too much to allow. It is said it is more than will be required, but this is a matter which, if the board is fit to be trusted at all, should be considered simply as a portion of the cost of the city.

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

There is a class—or we may perhaps say there are several of them—who permeate themselves there is no wrong involved in cheating the government out of its revenues. Hence, we see the smuggler in the customs; the whisky dealer in the internal revenue department each striving to evade the payment of the lawful dues, at the same time asserting his right to an unimpaired social status. We can not say how it is in other cities; it may be the same elsewhere, but here, the man accused of defrauding the public revenues of its dues on importation of cigars, wines, sugar, or other articles which he has succeeded in landing at an under valuation, does not expect to take his place in the public estimation as a common thief, but continues to hold his head up with the highest. He contributes a small percentage to his church, and a much greater to his club, and to defray social expenses. It is not because he has come honestly by his money, but that he has only cheated the government that he expects immunity from what would be considered a crime were a private individual the sufferer. "The world owes me a living, and a living I will have," says the vagrant highwayman. "The government inflicted severe pecuniary losses on the people of the South in the late war, and I am determined to get back as much of it as I can," says, in a like spirit, the man of loose political morality. Thus it comes about that crimes against the government are considered venial by those who have persuaded themselves there is merit, not disgrace, in cheating it.

The various persons who have within a few years past been prosecuted for offenses against the government have in all cases come through the ordeal with apparently unimpaired social standing. The case seems to have been taken from the apologetics of those who were charged with treason at the close of the war. It was a very great merit, indeed, to be found worthy of a prosecution for the highest crimes, and other offenders expected and received eclat in proportion to the magnitude of their exploits. The credit seems to have been graduated in something like this order:

- 1. Treason against the government.
2. Offenses against the same in maintaining a guerrilla crusade against negroes, Union men and Republicans.
3. Cheating the revenue out of large sums by false invoices, illicit distilling and tobacco dealing.
4. Stripping the public lands of their timber, and thereby rendering them valueless and unsalable.

Every class of these offenders have found ready apologists in the Democratic press, and two at least have had volunteer defenders in Democratic lawyers. It can not be said that wrong is abhorred for its own sake in a community where it is so easily tolerated when the government is the wronged party.

The end of the political campaign has given a respite to the pursuit of colored Republicans by the bull-dozers. Some severe examples before the removal of Mr. Beckwith checked the operators against the revenues. Treason has been worn threadbare, and there is at present nothing left to harp upon except the timber cutters of Calcasieu. It appears that the extensive trespasses upon the public timber lands in that parish have attracted the attention of the government, and the result is several prosecutions before the courts. Marshal Pitkin being the executive officer upon whom the duty devolves of taking care that the lawful orders of the court are obeyed, comes in, according to custom for an avalanche of abuse and ridicule from the apologetics of the Calcasieu trespassers. We hear no defense offered for the prisoners. It is, on the contrary admitted that they took large quantities of pine timber. That it did not belong to them, but to the government. "But," says one apologist, more zealous than discreet, "they were worthless logs, for which the government had no use, and cost the poor, ragged trespassers much labor to get out." If the logs are worthless, why, then no great harm has been by taking them from the poor, ragged fellows. If, on the other hand they have a value, it belongs to the public treasury, to take which is simply larceny, the same as taking the money which should be paid for customs or a whisky or tobacco tax and passing it to private account.

But all the turpitude of the offenders against the public revenue is gilded over with a gleam of credit, and Marshal Pitkin is made to do duty as the sole culprit in the transaction. We admire this sort of journalism, as does, doubtless, the indomitable marshal. When he sees the pop-guns of the Democratic press leveled at him for simply looking after the pecuniary interests of the government, he will be sure to be on the high road of duty and will go on faithfully to the end. If, moreover, he finds that half a dozen poor, ragged wood-choppers are more than a match for all the Metropolitans he can bring against them, he will have to call in forces which will be found sufficient for the purpose. We hope, however, he will wait till after that great military and naval hall takes place, as it would be a pity to deprive Venus of the pleasure of having one good justification with Mars before political exigencies shall make them enemies again. Let the dance come off first, Mr. Pitkin, if possible, and then send General Auger after the government logs.

THE COLORED VOTERS AND THE RAILROAD.

The colored voters will now have an opportunity to show the White League that their opposition to the exercise of the right of colored representation was unjustified. They will demonstrate that the Republicans and Conservatives were right in acknowledging the political equality of the colored voters. The colored vote is now to be cast for or against the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad. We anticipate that they, in common with all who

live by labor, whether white or colored, will vote for the city subscription under the guarantee to which the REPUBLICAN has heretofore adhered.

This railroad will create an immediate demand for labor. The laborers can go to work for three months in the summer time, and the drayman and laborer on the levee can get ready to receive at least two hundred thousand bales and hogheads which the railroad will bring to the city. Who is to haul, handle, compress and stow this trade? The colored laborers in great part. But is the city subscription to go out of the State? By no means. It will be paid to country contractors for labor, bridge timber and cross ties. All the money so paid out must come back to the city. The landlords, grocers, and—we regret to say—the keno and barrel houses will find these taxes returned by the contractors and laborers, and may reinvest the money if they deem proper in real estate at advancing prices.

The ultramontane opponents of the railroad undervalued greatly the patriotism and good sense of the non-taxpayers. They argue that a man who works in New Orleans should not be trusted to tax the property of his landlord who lives in Paris or New York. They argue that the man who is called on to risk his life in defense of the building in war or in conflagration will confiscate this property which he has risked his life to defend. We know a Confederate soldier who returned from the war to find a large arrearage of rent accumulated against his wife and children. This man, who had gone forth on his theory of home defense, was a non-taxpayer, but he went to work to pay that rent, and did so. If he was inimical to the interests of the landlord he should have refused to defend his property. So, if a non-taxpaying freeman wished to make a profit on the landlords he should go in with the incendiary and refuse to attend the fire. It is too late to introduce European ideas in the United States. It is better to trust the non-property holders, white and colored, than to insult and denounce them.

With a singular disrespect for the intelligence of the voters, the ultramontanes have circulated the ridiculous report that the Texas railroad is to be built with convict labor. This is flatly contradicted by the placarded advertisement that the railroad company want fifteen hundred laborers at \$1.50 a day. With the cost and delay of prosecution, imprisonment and conviction it ought to be more economical for the State to build the road than to pay the cost of catching thieves enough to do the work.

We trust that all laboring men, white and colored, will go to the polls and vote for this subscription. The city has lost her subscription to roads ruined by the war, but would fall into rapid ruin if these same roads were now destroyed. There are perhaps 10,000 colored voters in the city; they have an opportunity to convince the enemies of progress and the friends of free suffrage that they have the intelligence to comprehend the true interests of New Orleans with the strength and industry to execute the work. They will not spend their wages with the Ultramontanes in Europe or New York. They will bring back to New Orleans every dollar they earn, and pay it over honestly for the supplies of food, clothes and rents of their families. We have called on the railroad authorities for a guarantee that they will faithfully apply the city subscription to the construction of the road, and have received their published pledges to that effect. The City Council must, on behalf of the people, see that those guarantees are redeemed; the people will then, without respect to color or past condition, and with or without law receipts go to the polls and supply New Orleans with proper railroad facilities for replacing the trade which she has lost. The colored voters will do their part in favor of this great work, and the future will demonstrate that in having done so they have vindicated their intelligence and their common interest in the common welfare of the city.

REPUBLICAN AND CONSERVATIVE.

The decision of the President in favor of the continued organization of the Republican party, with his conviction that he can expect no assistance from the Democratic party, renders it necessary that the Republicans in Louisiana should look to the means and material for preserving their party existence, and giving some aid to the national party in its future efforts to direct the administration of the government.

We shall assume two propositions:

- 1. The Republican party in Louisiana must be headed and led by men equal to any others in character, ability and courage.
2. They must offer more effective strength in carrying the railroad, levee and steamship appropriations than their Democratic opponents can do.

With the first of these propositions they can protect the colored vote at the polls. With the second they can secure the co-operation of the conservatives, just as has been done by the Democracy in effecting the alleged reforms of the State and city. We say in all candor that upon this organization and co-operation will depend the future of the Republican party in Louisiana. Without the protection of personal popularity and courage the colored Republicans can not be expected to confront the bull-dozers. It would be inhumanity to demand it.

There is now no difference in the principles professed by the two national parties. Indeed, from the position taken by the New York Times (Republicans) against the Southern appropriations, with the Democratic denial of constitutional power for these grants, unless in cases in which their local interests demand them. We may apprehend great difficulty in combining a sufficient vote to obtain these works as voted to New Orleans and the valley of the Mississippi.

In the justice and policy of these appropriations. Mr. Hayes has gone great lengths to conciliate the South, and whether he looks to the just rights of the South and West or to a wise policy of pacification he will be found the consistent and powerful advocate of these measures.

The Conservatives of Louisiana regard these works as constituting the great object of political success. The Democrats on the other hand consider them secondary to the official spoils of the government. The Conservatives are planters and factors of produce, capitalists and bankers, who find their profit in the agricultural labor of the country. They should, therefore, co-operate rather with a President who is in principle and policy devoted to the success of the levees, the railroad, and the jetty, and to the party which holds a majority of voters peculiarly interested in the construction of these works, and who only ask personal protection to give an effectual support to their success.

As the President has thus announced a purpose to reorganize the Republican party on the basis of personal character in his appointments, and a practical policy which shall give the party some claim on the really conservative interests of the country, we think the Republicans of Louisiana should co-operate with the President in this particular object.

The only practical questions before the country are the reform of the civil service and the equal national appropriation for the development of every section of the Union. If President Hayes shall head the Republican movement for this purpose it will be a declaration of policy which can not be executed in a single term, and may require a demand from the West and South that he should reconsider any expression of purpose to decline reelection at the expiration of his present term. The imputations on his personal and party conduct, and the paramount importance of placing the national progress upon an impartial and consistent basis, may affect greatly the political programme of the next four years. We shall not claim the merit of having been the first to suggest the propriety of this step, which must depend upon its results. With, however, the unsettled state of party relations, the general disbanding of political forces and the importance of a make-up adequate to the welfare of the nation, we are convinced that:

- 1. The Republican party should present a first rate personnel.
2. That it should unite the co-operation of the Conservatives.
3. That it should assist the development of the policy of the present administration, and maintain it to a successful result or to a continued defeat by the Democracy.

REUNION OF THE CHURCHES.

We think it well worthy the consideration of the Christian churches whether the seism and divisions which have afflicted them have not had an unhappy effect on the character of the people. The secession of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches South portended the separation of the States. A body so harmonious, having such glorious traditions and such an evangelical mission in the future, must have been moved by some powerful impulse to paralyze its own progress by a war among its own members. It is while the farmer is in the army that the crops decline, the fences are broken and all the noxious elements that infect the production encroach upon the soil of industry. The moral vineyard has suffered from a similar diversion of care and labor. Not only does intemperance and kindred vices creep steadily over the land, not merely do violence and fraud usurp the powers of the law, but foreign infidelity and foreign ambition find the land without defense. They utter their dangerous and delusive doctrines without reply; they explore the field of operations without inquiry or obstruction, and indulge the insane and contradictory hopes that the United States will be a nation without a faith, and that it will in due time be consolidated as an ecclesiastical empire in which all dissent and freedom of private judgment will be punished as a capital offense.

We have been greatly gratified with the renunciation of the three great Christian Churches upon a basis limiting their unity of doctrine to the cardinal principles of their several creeds. We trust this power and indispensable ascendancy of Christian unity may be turned at once to the more reconstruction of the whole people.

We would respectfully ask the attention of those distinguished divines now and lately among us to the great problem of negro education and moralization. They know that in the repeal of slavery the colored people have been left with no inheritance except labor. They have lost the protection of those formerly interested in their welfare, and political intolerance has made even Christians afraid to perform their duty as missionaries and teachers; but they should be held responsible for political opinions against which society had taken up arms.

The Christian teachers of the country should see that in abandoning this inexperienced population to the temptations of evil advisers, they neglect the protection of their white fellow-citizens, and allow a source of injury to so weak into aid within the foundation of morals as that the walls of the social fabric may fall. If generations of the poor come on without education, employment or property, there must be here, as in Italy, India, Mexico, and other countries which have preyed a similar impurity, hordes of vagabonds, thieves and beggars which infect an insect society, as a charge upon property and an obstruction to social responsibility. We will respectfully give the Christians to whom we have referred a sample of what is going on and what may be expected from this neglect. On Saturday evening last a shipment of forty-five convicts was made to the State prison at

Baton Rouge. Of these there were eleven white and thirty-four colored. An analysis of the offenses shows that four-fifths of the colored criminals had been convicted of offenses with the object of theft or robbery. That this is not an exceptional, but a progressive evil, is shown by the fact that a similar disproportion of white and colored criminals was shown by another shipment a year ago. We may admit the superior ability of white offenders to escape conviction, but the truth remains that a poor people, untaught and unprotected—often excluded from employment because of their color or their opinions, must of necessity present an undue proportion of offenders against the law. Christianity has a high responsibility to meet. Whatever may be said against slavery, its concomitant connection with Christianity has lifted the idolator into the light of the gospel. The religious statistics of the South show a large number of colored Christians. Of the 523 churches in Louisiana, 360 were of the Baptist and Methodist persuasions. These also numbered more than half the church accommodations reported by the census of 1870. Here, then, is a substantial aid in the great work indicated, because as half our people are of color, they must constitute a large proportion of this membership. Will, then, the churches permit a relapse of these people or their descendants into irreligion? We trust not. It encourages every true patriot to see the closed ranks in the grand division of that army marching against the common and dangerous enemies of human happiness and Republican institutions. We shall look with interest to see what the reunited churches will do for colored education, employment and Christianization. The peace, possibly the permanence of the Southern social system, will depend upon the moral culture, protection, education and direction of the colored race.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Democracy are very properly "taking stock" in all the offices to which they have succeeded. They do not desire to be held responsible for any antecedent abuses which may exist. Of this we do not complain. At the same time it should be remembered that the former incumbents of these offices are not represented with the same efficiency as the parties conducting the investigation. It should moreover be remembered that in addition to the commendable desire to avoid any interested official responsibility will be mixed a disposition to prove that the Republican predecessors deserved expulsion, and that their exaggerated abuses even justified the armed capture of the government and the forcible annihilation of its incumbents from their offices. We are not surprised to see, therefore, the examination of the Auditor and other officers conducted upon somewhat *ex parte* principles, accompanied with a running reporter's comment, imputing by innuendo general irregularity and dishonest intent to the Republican officials implicated. Any such comments tend to generate prejudice and do injustice.

It was once said, in deprecating post-mortem censure: "Let us confine ourselves in strict justice to the truth. The dead can not reply." Nor can men expelled from office, deprived of the control of their own records, meet all the ungenerous strictures which may be imposed upon transactions which they have not the opportunity to vindicate or even to explain. Let it not be inferred that the REPUBLICAN opposes investigation, or would palliate past exposures. We have stood for the past years in open, almost unpopular objection to the general policy upon which the Republican offices have been administered. We have seen men sent to the Legislature and others appointed to principal offices who had neither the character, the ability nor the courage to maintain the principles of the party. We have seen the public debt increased under the name of the Republican party, and for the benefit of the Democratic brokers and stockholders. These abuses we have labored to correct, and to the expostulation of such Republicans as ourselves this reduction of debt, and reform of abuses has been due. The REPUBLICAN has always endeavored to construct the party on the basis of home rule, preferring in all cases men bound to the destinies of the State to those whose connection was mercenary or transient. The principles of the Republican party have been saved by their own intrinsic virtues, and in spite of the incapacity of those who had assumed their representation.

We wish a fair field for the success of those principles. Investigate and displace all men unworthy to bear or follow the flag of Republican progress. Construct a color guard of true men, place at their head the Republican President, and let him display the great measure of progress upon which the success of the republic depends. Let the next message pledge his administration for the reform and permanence of the civil service, a republican continental policy of commerce and protection, consisting of reciprocity, a national railroad to the Pacific, with steam lines to the tropics, and the interoceanic canal of Nicaragua. With these measures the true Republicans and Conservatives of the country can unite, and the prosperity of the Union will be established. There can not be too much just investigation for us. Just in proportion as the issues of office and morals shall be eliminated from our local contests, the great principles and indispensable measures of the Republican party will loom up into a consequence far more impressive than the strife of candidates or the distribution of patronage.

We regard the scrutiny into official administration very much as a good housekeeper would look upon a lot of auction furniture. She will apply a course of sublimate and hot water before they can be set up in her house. We look with the same philosophy upon the investigators. If they are honest it can do no harm, and no one could regard with more complacency the destruction of official vices than those by whom they may

have been killed. When, however, the Democracy shall have filled the same offices they now overtake, we shall expect in due course of time to be present at the same process, conducted by the Republicans. We shall then commend the compromise with which we now regard the official scrutiny to our Democratic opponents.

VERY GOOD.

The new Funding Board, at its meeting on Monday, refused to fund five thousand dollars of the series known as levee eight per cent, authorized by act No. 35 of 1865, on the ground that they were issued after the act which authorized them had been repealed. It was stated in the board that there were one million dollars of them thus issued in direct defiance of law, and this, too, before there was a white Republican, a negro or a carpet-bagger in office in this State. The Republican administration repudiated them, and the Democratic reformers seem to respect the decision. The bonds were presented for funding, as it appears, by the new Fiscal Agent, the State Bank. The applicant was referred to the Supreme Court, by which tribunal, we presume, payment will be ordered, as already all of the issue except about two hundred thousand dollars has been funded. The board, however, requires each holder of a doubtful series to put his claim in that paper. The board takes the stubborn and obstinate position that it does not know what the Supreme Court will do by noting what it has done. The Carondelet street men, however, are said to be greatly exercised over this piece of stupidity and charge it up to influences which may or may not be involved. All that can possibly be gained by refusing to fund these levee bonds, notwithstanding the suspicion which attaches to their origin, is a delay in the payment of interest for a few months. This is supposed to be a small inconvenience to the holders when compared to the immense relief it will be to the Fiscal Agent. Hence there is a suspicion, groundless no doubt, that when the bank presented these five bonds for funding it gave the board a negative wink and wink in a stage whisper to be refused. Were it not a little severe on "innocent third parties," we should be satisfied to see the 1865 series of levee bonds, some of which were sold in New York to thirty, repudiated by the State. They will be funded, however, ultimately. The law awards it, and the court allows it.

THE CUSTOMHOUSE.

A correspondent to-day favors us with a tolerably well written communication in which he departs somewhat from the popular habit of turning from the setting sun. He pays Messrs. Casey and Herwig a deserved tribute of compliment for the manner in which they have discharged their official duties during the long term of eight years.

There never has been a time in the history of this State when the important affairs of the customs department were administered more satisfactorily to the fair and honest business men of New Orleans than when under the control of the late collector and his vigilant special deputy. We have never heard of any reasonable ground of complaint, nor, on the other hand, of any relaxation of vigilance, which has at all times been exercised against smugglers of all kinds, from him who by connivance with the foreign skipper obtains a false invoice down to the petty thief who tries to steal the tariff money on a few hundred Havana cigars.

The office here has always stood well with the various accounting departments at Washington, where they have a habit of being very exact and particular. We can never forget, in this connection, that Mr. Gibson's nine thousand dollar committee utterly failed to find a thing wrong in either the office of the customs, the District Attorney or the Marshal. It is very true that all this simply means that Messrs. Casey and Herwig have done nothing more than their duty; been merely faithful officials—nothing more. But it would be worth a great deal to us if we could truthfully say half as much of our State officials who have upset things generally during the past eight years. We had not do it, and the more is the pity.

THOSE GUARANTEES.

Many persons wish to vote for the railroad subscription, but are apprehensive upon several points:

- 1. That the corporation will take a large personal interest in the land and bond grants if made by Congress to the New Orleans and Texas railroad.
2. That the company has not provided for the connection and construction of the railroad from this city to Alexandria.
3. That the company has not provided for the connection and construction of the railroad from this city to Alexandria.

We deem it the duty of the city authorities, both to the people and the company, to secure, if possible—

- 1. The control of the Chattanooga road and chartered for the New Orleans and Texas railroad.
2. A contract with the Morgan railroad which will allow the common use of the crossing at New Orleans, and of the road as a common trunk as far as the location of the two roads coincide. This is about twenty-two miles from the city.
3. A published guarantee that whatsoever land or bonds may be granted by the United States shall not be credit mortgaged by division among the directors and preferred stockholders, but applied to the construction of the road. That if this Federal appropriation should not be immediately available for construction purposes, any surplus of such lands or bonds shall be applied to indemnify or reimburse the citizens for the amount contributed by them to the construction of the road.

The people want a railroad, but they demand that their money shall be applied practically to that purpose. It will become the interest of the company to come before the Common Council and give such guarantees as will enable their friends to meet every objection which may be made to the subscription.

NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD

TO THE THE PUBLIC.

In spite of the well understood fact that the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company never had any other idea than their road continuously from New to Shreveport, on Red river, and to Texas, and have the entire line these initial and terminal point contract, some persons for want of information, and others who are enemies of public enterprises, from a motive to represent, persist in asserting and alleging the contrary.

Once for all, the directors of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company claim that so soon as the subscription for the great undertaking is voted, people working parties in large numbers will be placed both between New Orleans and Alexandria, and Alexandria and Shreveport.

Already their contractor is employing 1500 men at good wages!

E. B. WEELOCK, HUGH KENNER, E. L. RANLETT, JOHN H. KENNEDY, B. W. TAYLOR, E. A. PALFREY, GEORGE JONAS, SAMUEL H. KIRK, ALBERT BALDWIN, W. B. SCHMIDT, G. W. CARY, AD. SCHREIBER, JULIUS WEISS, CYRUS BUSSEY, EMORY CLAPP.

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FIFTEEN HUNDRED TO WORK UPON THE NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A portion of same to work in Grading the Road Between New Orleans and Alexandria, and from Alexandria to Shreveport, La.

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Directors: Robert Jackson, John B. Cotton, J. H. Walker, Dr. B. B. Wood, O. F. Wickham, William Meble, Henry Rice, S. E. Burson, Jasper Arch, Henry Silverman, W. B. Fish, Louis Mathis, Henry Duenkel.

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