ADVERTISING RATES DAILY.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square (ten ties of solld agate) first insertion; 50 cents against the insertion; 50 cents against the insertion. Wants, To Reins, For Sales and Roarding advertisements, to cents a line, not each, solid measure. None taken at less than 20 cents.

Advertisements for the period of one month ad lenger, as follows:
Local or Business Notices 20 cents a line, net, ditorial Notices, in Editorial type, 50 cents a line, net, and the properties of the period of the period of the month and lenger, as follows:

Squares.	11 mo.	2 mo. /	8 mo. 1	6 mo. 1	19 11
One	1 \$121	\$921	\$89 l	\$80	
Two	99	88	80	80	-
Three	1 90	53	70	110	
Four	1 88 1	67	99	240	- 5
Pivo.	46	801	106	170	. 9
Bix	64	991	120	200	. 8
Sayon	60	105	180	210	
Might	66	116	160	200	4
Nina	70	125	166	260	4
Pon	75	196	190	990	4
Klaven	80	145	195	B26	- 6
I walva	1 185	186	910	900	6

hiy advertisements, having the run of per, inserted every other day, to be I two-thirds the above rates. rial page monthly advertisements, each \$30 per month. Rates for Advertising in the Weekly New

sient and general rates the same as for ertisements for the period of one month orger, as follows:

Mquares,	I mo.	2 mo.	s mo.	e mo.	19 m
One	. 95	49	619	. 999	
Two.	. 1 8	19	99	99	2 1 1
Three	. 1 19	18	90	68	11
Fourmen	. 16	24	88	67	8 8
Fivo	. 1 90	20	40	80	11
Blanning	188	96]	64	98	11
Beven	95	99	60 (105	10
Blant	97	41 1	65	115	10
Nine	1 99	44	70	198	16
Ten	81	47	70	188	16
Eleven	98	60	80	145	11
Twelve	94	69	88	186	9.1
18 sqrs., or l	1	0.00		100	
M column !	86	66	90	165	585
Se surs., or					
1 column.	80	100	150	260	89

THE ARMY.

Senator Bayard Gives His Views About its Use in Elections.

His Speech Before the Senate. Mr. President—In matters touching appropriations for the public service it has been my habit to seek instruction from the committee properly charged with the subject, and not undertake to interpose vague ideas of my own in respect to matters in relation to which their opportunities for information were so much better. Therefore it is that I have held myself in a great degree bound by the reports of the appropriate committees on this subject. There is not sufficient time left at the present season for a proper discussion of all the important questions involved in the present bill and the Senate amendments, and I shall briefly signify my position in regard to it, not desiring to delay the Senate and not desiring to make an extra session of Congress necessary. Between the two houses there exists a difference as to the amount of money to be expended under this bill, a very serious difference. The cost of the military establishment proposed by the House of Representatives is \$6,000,000 less than is proposee by the Senate in round numbers. The difference as to serious difference. The cost of the military establishment proposed by the House of Representatives is \$6,000,000 less than is proposee by the Senate in round numbers. The difference as to numerical armed force is about 8000 men, the House proposing an army of 17,000, rank and file, and the Senate of 25,000. Serious as may be the question of expenditure, it seems to me that a far graver question accompanies it for consideration. It is not the mere number of troops authorized; it is not merely the cost of the army; it is the question of the employment of the army. That is the cause of the deep feeling which pervades the people of this country to-day, and which forms the chief difference between the two houses of Congress, in respect to the present bill. It is not worth while to attempt to disguise it. The fact is that a widespread belief exists that the army of the country has been employed and is still being used for purposes dangerous to the liberties of the country. That forms the objection to the increase of the military establishment and forms the reasons for the reduction proposed by the Representatives of the people. I only speak of that which we all know, which the whole country knows, of the improper uses to which the army has been put in certain States of the Union during the last few years. It is now apparent that the outgoing Administration fardily admit this policy in the vee of the army to have been a serious mistake, and it seems are taking steps to that the outgoing Administration tardily admit this policy in the use of the army to have been a serious mistake, and it seems are taking steps to abandon it. We hear something of a similar suggestion, a faint adumbration of opinion, from the incoming Administration that they are in accord with these last expressions of opinion on the part of the present Administration. I sincerely hope this may be so. In my judgment it would have been wiser had the House of Representatives moved directly, not by way of lessening appropriations, but directly, for the repeal of all those war measures authorizing the use of the army in the several States which have found place appon our statute books in the last iffteen years. The use of the military force of the nation for the execution of the laws should certainly be the very first. I hope the day is near at hand when we shall repeal all this military legislation which has sprung up under a semi-revolutionary condition of affairs, and permit us to return where the constitution intended our administration of government to be restricted, only to enforce laws by the military power was called in in aid of the civil power it was to be the military of the States, and not the army of the nation. Mr. President, I had rather a different in the succession. After the Princes Louise of Hesse inherits the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holsten, is twenty-seventh in the order of succession. Next come the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holsten, is twenty-seventh in the order of succession. Next come the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holsten, is twenty-seventh in the order of succession. Next come the Princess Christian of Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; and last of her present Majesty's issue, the Princess Beatrice, (thirty-third.) Following these come King George of Handows, and prince will be the princ of the civil power it was to be the militia of the States, and not the army of the nation. Mr. President, I had rather meet these questions directly and speak of them candidly, that they may be understood. Economy is essential; I have no question of that; and yet there may be a false economy in disproportionately small expenditure. It is the other question to which I refer that causes the feeling and real difference between the houses, and therefore it is that I propose to give my vote in favor

no longer exist, and there can be no coubt that laws for which there was a pretext or real cause at that time are no longer the meet and proper laws for a peaceful establishment. It is not the size of the army, it is the use to which the army is applied; it is the extraordinary laws under which the army can be unjustly used and has been used. It is the repeal of those laws that I seek, in order that the country may be put in statu quo ante bellum. It is that the use of the military as an aid to civil power should be the very last resort in a government of laws, and that, under our system, where the laws are to be enforced in aid of the State, the State militia, and not the army of the United States, should be called upon.

order that the country may be put an statut quo ante bellum. It is that the use of the military as an aid to civil power should be the very last resort in a government of laws, and that, under our system, where the laws are to be enforced in aid of the State, the State militia, and not the army of the United States, should be called upon.

Resease Contelline: Macculte Resury and Studied Poses.

Conking enters in his most studied manner and at the most effective moment. He has an audience worthy his histrionic parts. Though the two ranks of seate are filled with golden-robed strangers, and the magistrates of the Supreme Bench in sliken sables are in line on the circular back of the seats near the deck, and though there is beauty unsurpassed, and fashion, and rank, and pretense, and pleturesque shoddy, and affluence, all eyes are fixed on the towering figure of the work of the seats or the seats of the s

CURIOUS.

Patriot Who Was Pined for Beclining

an Office. [Baleigh News.] [Raieigh Newa.]

The next volume of North Carolina. Reports will contain a case which has no precedent in this State. It is that of H. A. London, Jr., and the Commissioners of the town of Pittsboro, Chatham county, against Aaron G. Headen, and the basis of the action is that Headen was elected constable of the town, and refused to serve. Suit was thereupon instituted against him in a justice's court to recover \$25, the penalty denounced by Battle's Revisal, chapter 3, section 23, against any person who, being elected or appointed town constable, etc., shall refuse to qualify or act. The justice gave judgment against the defendant, who thereupon appealed to the Superior Court, which reversed the action of the magistrate, giving judgment for the defendant for costs. The plaintiffs carried the case to the Supreme Court, which overruled the judgment of the Superior Court, giving judgment against the defendant. So Headen must pay.

Succession to the Crown of England.

Ruccession to the Crown of England.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The official denial of the rumor that the ex-Queen of Hanover and her children had joined the Church of Rome was hardly needed, perhaps. But had the rumor been true, the Crown Prince Ernest and the princesses, his sisters, would, of course, have forfeited their rights of eventual succession to the Crown of England under the Act of Settlement; but as his Royal Highness is but thirty-fifth in the line of succession, his consideration would hardly have been a practical one. As the royal family of Great Britain stands at the present moment, the first eleven princes and princesses in the succession to the throne are British subjects. In the happily more than remote contingency of the failure of these heirs—namely, of the Prince of Wales and his children, of the Duke of Edinburgh and his children, of the Duke of Edinburgh and his children, of the Duke of Prince William of Prussia, her Highness' eldest son, recently invested with the Order of the Garter, being thus

Newrort, Ky., March 7.—Poor old Unle Sammy Tilden should find some consolation for what he has missed in what he has escaped. What a time he would have had if he had been inaugurated. How every bone in his abbreviated body and every fiber in his brain would have ached long ere now. How he would have torn his hair in wild dismay "when the tide came in"—when the may "when the tide came in"-when the mighty flood of office-beggars began to

pour in upon him.

Such a sight this world has never wit Such a sight this world has never witnessed. A clean sweep, a universal presto-change to be made; 102,000 of them to be appointed. At least fifty applicants for every position. Grand total 5,100,000. Think of that! It is 2000 miles in an air-line from San Francisco to Washington. That is 3,529,000 yards; so that the string of place-hunters would have formed an unbroken line, one every two feet, from the Pacific shores to the White House doors. You could have walked from the Golden Gate to the Capitol on their heads.

It is 25,000 miles, or 44,000,000 yards, around the globe; so that the noble army of petitioners, our 5,100,000 would-be postmasters and collectors, would between the houses, and therefore it is that I propose to give my vote in favor of the general line of action adopted by the House of Representatives in this bill. After all, I do trust that our liberties have not reached that point that upon the difference between 10,000 and 25,000 men shall depend the safety of the American people, for then it would seem to me that a system of government so lily calculated to preserve itself against the aggressions of one arm of its own service would scarcely be worth preserving. After all, the cure for such evils must be in the public opinion of an intelligent and courageous people, and that public opinion will practically enforce itself upon the exigencies of the occasion. We know there were emergencies, ten or twelve years ago, which, thank heaven,

How and Why Gen, Randall L. Gibson Refused a Cabinet Appointment, (Baltimore Gazette.)

Baltimore Gazetts.)
Washington, March 7.—On Saturday last, the day of the arrival of the presidential party at Senator Sherman's residence, a letter was sent in to Mrs. Hayes, who, after opening, observed that it was not postmarked, and she inquired who the party was that left it. The servant responded that it came from a measenger of Congressman Randall L. Gibson, of New Orleans, who resides near Senator Sherman. The letter, it appears, was from a relative of

Ominous, [Courier-Journal.]

[Courier-Journal.]

If correspondent Redfield is to be cook of the walk in Washington for the ensuing four years, the constituency of Mr. Hayes should know it. There is a report that it was through Redfield that Key was named for the Postoffice Department. This report is especially ominous when it is remembered that Redfield is known in Tennessee as a great Andrew Johnson man, and that he used to "interview" the late ex-President on the slightest pretext, whenever and wherever he could find him.

Important to sugar planters, See Trous ard's advertisement.

Bunnerr's Flavoring Extracts—Are used and endorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country.

DOUBLE DAILY.—On and after Sunday next, the 4th inst., the Jackson Road will have two passenger trains daily, running to and from the city, making connections for all points North, East and West.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

ANNUAL STATEMENT -OF THE-

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.

Up to December 31, 1876.

antonina		
ESTABLISHED IN 1805.		
(Marie Marie)		
Fire premiums	68,924	9
Total amount of premiums Less unearned and return premiums.		
Net earned premiums		
Deduct— Fire losses	\$358,429	0
Net losses		
Reserve for unsettled claims 25 000 00		

\$329,272 09 ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. Valued at their cash market value

Company, city and J. and G. N. R. R. first mortgage, bank and insurance Bills receivable (premiums).

\$574,418 68 We, the undersigned, special committee ap-pointed by the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Insurance Company, to value the assets of said company at their present probable mar-ket value, hereby certify that after a careful examination the valuation of said assets, as above

knowledge and belief. New Orleans, 12th January, 1877, W. A. BELL, H. GALLY, E. MERILH

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company J. TUYES, President.

J. W. Hincks, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1877.

JOHN L. LARESCHE

Third Justice of the Peace At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to pay the semi-annual You interest dividend of five per cent on the capital blden stock to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Monday of J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, January 15, 1877.

DIRECTORS.

Ernest Merilh, Charles Lafitte, Charles E. Schmidt, Charles J. Loeds,

H. Gally, Wm. Van Benthuysen Jules Aldigs, W. A. Bell, Pierre Poutz, J. Tuyes. jais 2m

INSURANCE NOTICES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid Up Capital, #500.000.

THE TWENTY FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR 1878. Net annual earned pre-mlums and Discounts and Interest. Losses, Expenses, Taxes, etc. \$407,96837

\$277,207 94 Reserved fund \$10,000, and Dividend on capital 10 Per cent, 59,547 47-989,7594f \$71.95 B44

199,599 78

186,698 48

Not Profit.

Assets of the company estimated at their easy market value:
Stocks, Bonds, Loans and Bills Reselvable.

Cash on hand and premiums in course of collection.

Dividend paid on stock ten per cent per annum, and on participating policies twenty per cent, payable in casu.

This old and reliable company is issuing policies on Fire, liver and Marine risks on the most davorable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and settled upon liberal terms at their office, and liberal terms. Becretary, jabilly

WENTY-BEVENTH ANNUAL STATE MENT OF THE

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COM-PANY.

New Orleans, May 20, 1876,

Leaving, after paying 10 per cent in cash, interest on capital stock, profits......

862,288 71

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. THOS. A. ADAMS, Fresident, HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary. Sworn to and subscribed before me this sorth day of May, 1876, WM. H. HOLMES, Second Justice of the Feace, parish of Orleans,

The Board of Trustees resolved. That after paying the annual Interest of ten per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY PER GNNT be paid in cash on and after the 12th day of June next, to those parties theuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES. TRUSTEES.

Henry Abraham.
F. N. Strong.
Victor Meyer.
Joseph Bowling
Edw'd J. Gay,
Jno. M. Bandidge,
Simon Hernsheim.
Simon Hornsheim.
Jos. B. Wolfe,
R. B. Post. Simon Forcheime Jos. B. Wolfe, B. B. Post, Paul E. Mortimer,

Edw'd Filebory, Jac. E. King. Fred'k Gamerdea. J. L. Harris Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone, George Martia, Aifred Moulton't L. C. Jurey, Edward Nalle, Geo. W. Sentell, A. Leyl.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE OO OF NEW OBLEANS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 81, 1876, including uncarned premiums of the previous year—

Taxes.
Beinsurance and Returned
Premiums....

. 278,106 84 The Company have the following As sate Bonds nsurance Stocks stock of Valette Dry Dock Company, stock Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Conteans

Conspany Mortage Bonds Turners' Association Mortage Bonds Odd Fellows' Hall Judgment on Mortage Notes. Cash on hand \$1,084,714 68

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

G. W. NOTT, Becretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, the 3d day
of June, 1876.
JAMES FAHEY, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 3d day of June, 1878, it was resolved to pay to the Stockholders, on demand, FIVE PEB CENT interest on their stock.

DIRECTORS:





SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—A. Moul-ton, E. A. Paifrey, Carl Kohn, T. L. Eayne, David Urquhart, George Jonas, John G. Gaines, Thos A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke. Christia S. Lneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison

Interest Allowed on Deposits.
D. URQUHART, President,
CHAS, KILSHAW, Treasurer. adic 1y

FOR RENT.

TO RENT.—Three elegantly furnished rooms in a central location, convenient to two lines of city railroads, to rent, on very reasons.

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY'S

Furniture Emporium, ..

ARMORY HALL, 87 CAMP STREET.

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

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

To be found in the South, consisting of

Suits Upholstered in Brocatel, Cotoline, Reps, Terry and Hair Cloth, and Finished in Gilt.



MARBLE TOP INLAID CARD and FANCY TABLE! French PLATE MIRRORS and Patent Fancy CHAIRS; fine BEDROOM SUITP, with French Plate Drieser, Dresing Cases and Armeirs; magnificent French Plate HALL STANDS, with HALL CHAIRS to match; DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY SUITS of

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

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

PRING, HAIR and MOSS MATTRESES, HAIL

and FEATHER PILLOWS and BOLSTERS, and
LOUNGES, made to order.

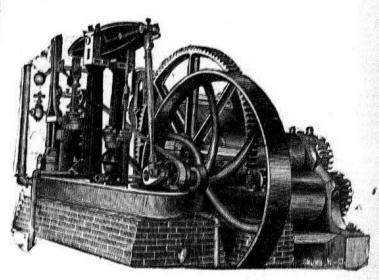
ALL OF OUR GOODS ARE FROM THE BEST FACTORIES, BOTH EAST AND WEST, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

All Goods packed and shipped free of charge. Thanking our friends and the public their nast patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same in the future. R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY,

Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp Street, New Orleans.

FOUNDRY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1825



Corner Delord and Constance Street.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE

Steam Engines, Boilers,

Sugar Mills, Furnaces for Burning Bagasse, Vacuum Pans, Clarifiers and Filters,

SAW MILLS, COTTON PRESSES, NEWELL SCREWS, JUDSON'S GOVER-

NORS, GIN GEARING, FURNACE MOUTHS, GRATE BARS,

ALL KINDS OF

PLANTATION AND STEAMBOAT WORK,

And every description of Machinery for the South.

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

LEEDS & CO.

Supplies Ships, Families, Hotels, etc., with EGGS. VEGETABLES.

Ment Stalls Nos. 37 & 38 Magazine Market.

And everything the market affords, MARTIN LANNES, Jr., Butcher. egetable Stalls Nos. 121 & 124 Magazine Market

Southern Shoe Factory

OF JOHN HANSEN. 33 and 35 Canal street, New Orleans.

TO ALL SOUTHERN CITIZENS. TO ALL SOUTHERN CITIZENS.

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

A Third of a Century. J. B. VINET, with E. VINET.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
Over thirty years' experience in the business,
New store and new goods.
207 Canal street, between Burgundy and
Rampart streets.

RAILROADS.

GREAT JACK SON ROUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO HAILBOAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS. On and after Sunday, March 4, 1877, trains will depart and arrive as follows: From Calliops stree depot:

stree depot:

EXPRES No. 1.5:30 p. m. Express No. 2.11:30 a.m
Express No. 1.5:30 p. m. Express No. 2.11:30 a.m
Express No. 3.7:20 a. m. Express No. 4. 6:30 a.m
Accommodation 3:30 p. m. Express No. 4. 6:30 a.m
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEFING CARS
through without change to Chicago, Cairo,
Louisville and Cincinnatt. Sleeping car accommodations through to 8t. Louis.
Only one change of Sleeping Cars to Eastern
cities. Accommodation train runs as far as
McComb City. Tickets for sale and information
given at 22 Camp street, corner Common, under
City Hotel.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.

E. D. Frost, General Manager. mhs

THE NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE BAIL EOAD-MOBILE LINE-THE GREAT THROUGH BOUTE TO THE

EAST, NORTH AND WEST. ouisville, via Atlanta an via St. Louis. CARRYING THE U. S MAIL. Trains arrive and pepart from Depot, inct of anal street, as follows:

THE SUREST CURE

BHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. -Is the-

GELEBRATED DULANGS REMEDY. For sale by 108 Chartres street.