New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 6, 1872.

A dispatch at this office will interest Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, if he will call.

The humble man is like a good tree—the more full of fruit the branches are, the lower they bend.

Have nothing to do with a man in a passion, for men are not like iron, to be wrought upon when hot.

The three things most difficult are to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure.

A young woman at Natchez embroiders very handsome portraits, using for the purpose common straw.

The fourth class in arithmetic—"George, what is a vulgar fraction?" "The Carter party." "Correct."

If a man tells you that water, leeched through ashes, is fit for beverage, don't believe him. It is a lye.

If you have been tempted to evil, fly from it. It is not falling in the water, but lying in it, that drowns.

The world would be more happy if persons would give up more time to an inter. course of friendship.

The creditors of the First National Bank are asked to call at the receiver's office. See notice in another column.

Senator Chandler gave his daughter Minnie, who married Congressman Hale, of Maine, a house worth $10,000 as a wedding present.

The daughter of the postmaster in a town in Ohio took advantage of her father's official position to collect money for the soldiers' orphans, and bought a bonnet with the proceeds.

The new Lynchburg and Danville Railroad Company has agreed to consolidate with the old Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Company, under the name of the Virginia and North Carolina railroad.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Firemen's Charitable Association will be held next Monday evening at seven o'clock, in the hall of Louisiana Hose Company, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets.

An Ohio woman, whose husband had broken all the household furniture in a fit of intoxication, made out a bill of the articles destroyed, which she forced the saloon-keeper who had sold the liquor to him to pay.

Workmen in one of the caissons of the new bridge over the Missouri river, at St. Joseph, recently found fine specimens of amethyst, garnet and gold-bearing quartz, at a depth of forty-three feet below low-water mark.

Colonel George W. Dent, a prominent lawyer, and formerly adjutant general of the confederate army of the Tennessee under Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Bragg, died at Alexandria, Virginia, on the second instant.

The first number of the seventh volume of the *National Sunday School Teacher*, published at Chicago by Adams, Blackmar & Lyon Publishing Company, has been received. Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., is the corresponding editor.

An eloped-from Western woman recently got on the same train with her eloping husband and his eloped-with, and presented a revolver at her faithful spouse's head, walked him out, and proceeded to scratch his eyes out on the depot platform.

The directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company for the ensuing year are Messrs. C. A. Whitney, A. C. Hutchinson, George Pandely, F. A. Luling, F. J. Gasquet, J. N. Lea and N. Avegno. Mr. George Pandely has been re-elected president.

While Train was in Louisville, the other day, conversing with several gentlemen, he took from his pocket a big roll of green. backs, the proceeds of a lecture, remarking: "They call Train a lunatic. That looks like the work of a lunatic, don't it?" and then, with a Presidential smile, walked off.

Hon. J. H. Sypher has favored us with a copy of the President's message and accompanying documents, and the annual report of the chief of the bureau of statistics, commerce and navigation for 1870. Also General Sheldon has sent us the report of the commissioner of agriculture for 1870.

The great sale of elegant diamonds, gold watches and chains, jewelry, etc., by order of Messrs. William H. Prince & Son, of Washington, District of Columbia, will begin this day at half-past ten o'clock, under the Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, between Union and Perdido, by Messrs. Montgomery.

The Gem saloon House of Representatives, composed of pretended Republicans and real Democrats, have compromised on the question of State officers, and selected for their Governor Hon. Mr. Blackman, Senator from Claiborne. This is about as near as they could come to a colored man. The Gems are brilliant, but colorless.

A New Jersey man who has contracted a habit of turning his family out of doors when he was "balmy," attempted to indulge in his usual diversion one evening recently, but his family having lost their appreciation of his favorite joke on account of the depression of the mercury, laid him on the floor with care and kept him strapped down until he saw and confessed the error of his peculiar way.

A school class at Johnstown, Wisconsin, is in a condition of uncertainty regarding the component parts of chalk. At an examination last week one of them thought it was made of snow; another was of the opinion that the ingredients were milk and water, while a third insisted that it was nothing else than petrified Dutch cheese. Number three was sent to the head. The class takes up astronomy next month.

The second number has been received of the *National Encyclopedia*, a compendium of universal information brought down to the year 1871, with the pronunciation of every term and proper name, by L. Colange, LL. D., editor of *Zell's Popular Encyclopedia*. The *National Encyclopedia* will be completed in eighteen semi-monthly numbers, at forty cents each, and will be illustrated with five hundred wood engravings. Published in New York by Francis B. Felt & Co., No. 91 Mercer street.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The revolutionary measures inaugurated by Carter and his followers, on Thursday, to overcome the lawful majority of the House of Representatives, naturally created a good deal of excite-excitement among our people, and in any other country than the United States of America, might have been attended with very serious consequences. But the attempt of the Hon. George Washington Carter to play a French trick on Americans has resulted in a great fizzle. He is now permitted to play the ridiculous part of mock Speaker. When last heard from the redoubtable George had taken refuge in a room over the "Gem" coffee and oyster saloon, for the purpose of proceeding with the work of legislation. He has written a letter to Governor Warmoth, and forwarded the same by no less a personage than General Mudgett, informing the Governor that he intended to establish a House of Representatives on his own hook, and that he would inform his excellency of all action in the premises. The Governor assured General Mudgett that he would take the matter under serious consideration, and if he deemed it of sufficient importance, he would embrace the earliest opportunity to communicate his answer in writing. With this "flea in his ear" the brave Mudgett sought his valiant chief, and they both no doubt smiled complacently at the Governor's condescension.

But, to be serious, the bold game of the usurping Carter had created not only a great deal of excitement, but a condition of things that had to be promptly met. The fact that on Thursday morning, just before the time for the assembling of the House, he and his followers had caused the arrest of a large number of its members, all Republicans, for the purpose of keeping them from the House and enabling him and his followers to effect an organization to suit themselves, was such a flagrant usurpation of the rights of the majority that immediate steps had to be taken to circumvent the unlawful acts of the bold usurpers, and prevent them from doing further violence. To this end, Governor Warmoth promptly issued his proclamation, calling the House together Thursday evening. Fifty-three members, a majority of the House, answered this call. This number was afterward increased to fifty-seven. The principal work of the evening session was to elect a Speaker and get rid of the rather daring intriguer and usurper who was endeavoring to foist himself upon the House contrary to the will of the majority. The Hon. O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita, was elected Speaker, and after indorsing the Governor's call for an extra session, unseating George Washington Carter, etc., the House adjourned until ten o'clock yesterday morning. This summary manner of wiping out all that Carter and his followers had unlawfully and hurriedly done, created quite a buzz throughout the city, and the impression gained ground that he would not die easy. It was expected that he would make a bold rush for the Mechanics' Institute yesterday morning, and planting himself in the Speaker's chair, would at least die with harness on his back. But he quietly took refuge in the Gem saloon, determined to fight it out on that line, if it takes him all winter. This left an unobstructed road to the majority, and the House quietly met at ten o'clock. Speaker Brewster called the members to order, and ordered the Clerk to call the roll. This developed the fact that a quorum was not present. The Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to go in pursuit of absent members. During the search for members the Speaker announced that he had received a communication from the Governor, which he would have the Clerk read to the House. This communication informed members that a dispatch had been received from President Grant, by United States Senator West, to the following effect:

Governer Warmoth's dispatch, of this date, to you is received. His report of proceedings of the United States Marshal is of such an extraordinary character that I will have the matter investigated at once. Please show this dispatch to the Attorney General.

The reading of this dispatch was hailed with great applause, and the Speaker had to make a free use of his gravel before the enthusiasm of members could be checked, so that the business of the House could be resumed. At ten minutes to eleven o'clock Chief Clerk Vigers announced that fifty-two members were present, which number constituted a quorum. The House now proceeded to business. Mr. Davidson offered a resolution protesting against the outrages that were committed on the persons of members on Thursday last, and asked that a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate these indignities upon the representatives of the sovereign people of the State of Louisiana. The resolution was ordered to be read, and after Mr. Davidson had made some spirited and eloquent remarks in regard to the outrageous manner in which members had been treated, the resolution was unanimously passed. Mr. Davidson then announced that Governor Warmoth had received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, stating that General Emory had been instructed to report to Governor Warmoth, ready to act with the forces under his command, if an emergency should arise, in concert with State troops, in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws. This announcement occasioned another outburst of applause, which the Speaker was not slow to suppress. At half-past eleven o'clock the extra session was declared at an end, and the House adjourned until twelve o'clock.

At twelve o'clock Speaker Brewster promptly called the House to order in regular session, and fifty-four members answered to roll call. This being more than a quorum, the House, after prayer, proceeded at once to business. The minutes of the extra session were read and adopted. A resolution declaring G. W. Carter no longer a member of the House was next received, read and adopted. A motion was then made to expel the members who had occasioned the arrest of members on Thursday. Mr. Worrall opposed the motion on the ground that they should be allowed to have a hearing. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Yorke made his appearance and took his seat, whereupon the Clerk announced that fifty-seven members were present. Before the House adjourned the number increased to sixty-six.

Mr. Dewees now moved that the Senate and Governor be informed that the House is organized. The journal of last Tuesday was approved. Mr. Davidson, as chairman of the committee to investigate charges preferred against Messrs Carr and Dewees, made a report entirely exonerating these gentlemen. The report was adopted, and the committee discharged. Mr. Carr introduced a joint resolution, requesting United States Senator W. P. Kellogg to resign. Laid over under the rules. Messrs. Marvin, Barrett, Fontelieu and Blount addressed the House at some length, and the day's proceedings were conducted throughout in an orderly and dignified manner. At half-past one the House adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

No quorum has yet been had in the Senate. The following resolution was offered by Senator Ragan, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have reason to believe that the United States revenue cutter Wilderness is being used for the purpose of harboring and keeping beyond the jurisdiction of the State of Louisiana, and the Senate thereof, certain Senators, thereby breaking a quorum of this body; therefore

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be requested to telegraph a copy of this preamble and resolution to the Secretary of the Treasury, and request him to direct that the Wilderness land at the city of New Orleans, in order that the Senate may enforce the attendance of Senators.

A resolution also passed the Senate informing the Governor that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was unable to arrest absconding Senators, and requesting the Governor to render the assistance of the military in bringing Senators to their post of duty.

On motion of Senator Jenks the Senate then adjourned until to-day at twelve o'clock.

ANOTHER WRONG BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

If any sensible man ever doubted what the REPUBLICAN has constantly insisted upon, and what the *Times* and *Picayune* have as repeatedly denied, that there was an unlawful and desperate organization in South Carolina, sworn to enmity of feeling and hostility of conduct toward the colored Republicans and their white friends, it is not probable that that man is willing to declare himself to-day. The last doubt that existed in the mind of the reasonable has been destroyed by the open confession and public conviction of more than one hundred members of the organization; and the volume of testimony that is developing every day only goes to confirm the conclusion which the REPUBLICAN maintained in the face of the most outrageous charges as to its honesty. The Ku-Klux have confessed to their illegal and unpatriotic organization, and admitted to the offenses with which they were charged. The government followed them in their midnight raids, tracked them in their secret paths, listened to them in their midnight meetings, identified them before they masked, and pursued them in their disguises to the commission of their assaults, until having secured all the evidence that was necessary, it put forth its hand to arrest and confront them with the evidences of their guilt. Thus met and overwhelmed, the members of the organization accepted the situation, and confessed to the particulars that they already felt satisfied the authorities were prepared to prove against them. Those who resisted and denied have been convicted, not by the witnesses which the government had summoned in its own behalf, but by the confessions of the confederates of the prisoners themselves. The unbeliever will therefore have to doubt the sworn admissions of the offenders, made, in open court, after having been satisfied that denial was useless. This, we presume, no reasonable man will persuade himself to do.

Even in what it has done the government has displayed neither that malignity which was charged against it, nor that disposition to pursue the weaker members of the organization which it has taken in hand. The heaviest sentence that has yet been pronounced was only for a fine of one thousand dollars and five years' imprisonment, which was very lenient, considering that the offender had led many raids, whipped many poor colored people because of their political faith, and severely injured one white Republican whose remaining in the State after he had been ordered out was his only offense. Over one hundred persons have confessed and been convicted, all of whom were released on the payment of small fines, or after being subjected to a short punishment. The government acted with persistence in bringing the guilty to justice. It is now tempering its wrath with mercy—willing to trust the men who admitted their error with another opportunity to become good citizens. Let us hope that they will embrace it, and that their whilom friends who have deserted them in their trouble will let them continue in peace, free from the teachings of that incendiary spirit which misled them to believe that they could do wrong without being brought to account for it.

A WRONG WITHOUT A REMEDY.

If Chicot county, Arkansas, has not had cause to complain of her pretended friends, then we do not know of a community that ever did have. A white man and a colored lawyer were discussing politics in a whisky shop, when the lie being given, a fight commenced between the two disputants. Another white man, the barkeeper, shut the door of the shop and then interfered in the fight against the negro. Between the two the colored combatant was killed. The negroes assembled in large numbers and proceeded to execute vengeance upon the surviving white men, which they did by lynching them after the regular frontier fashion. Having executed this rough backwoods retaliation, the colored mob paraded about after the manner of mobs in general, and then subsided. This was all there was of the riot. Even the papers that paraded such fearful stories about the event, now accept of the above statement as the truth.

And yet this affair, which was only a parallel case to hundreds of similar lynchings that have occurred in the West, was made the occasion of the most alarming and exciting telegrams and newspaper reports. The country at large was told that the entire white population of Chicot county was being outraged, the men being killed and the women being subjected to a more horrible fate. The President was importuned for troops, the Governor of Arkansas was called upon to order out the militia, and valiant Memphis was thrown into such a flaming excitement that she prepared a military expedition for the relief of Chicot. And yet, while all this inflammable stuff was being blazoned over the United States, the mob that provoked it was slowly dispersing without doing any further damage than the avenging of a whisky shop shooting scrape. Chicot county is defamed to the ends of the earth as an unsafe place, and the whole State of Arkansas is slandered as a lawless and murderous locality.

As we said on the first receipt of the alarming reports from Chicot, the whole affair has turned out to be a mere lynching case such as the West is familiar with. And the question now arises again, what recourse have the people of Arkansas against the parties who so slandered her good name that all the world has been made afraid to venture into her midst? The Memphis papers are particularly responsible for the extravagant and outrageous statements that were first set afloat touching the disturbance, and while they have ceased to repeat their scandalous reports, they have carefully abstained from correcting any of their mischievous slanders upon the good name of Chicot.

A PIECE OF INJUSTICE.

The *Bee*, somewhat to our astonishment, yesterday assumed that Governor Warmoth was individually responsible for every act that was done about the State House, either by his friends or those who put themselves forward as his friends. There have been occasions when men have assumed the livery of friendship to play the enemy in; and there have been men who had friends from whom they prayed to be delivered. No man can guard himself against hypocrisy or indiscretion. The truth of the matter is the acts against which the *Bee* makes this outcry were committed by men who had their own interests to take care of quite as much as if not more than they had the Governor's. The Republican party found itself in peril, threatened in a dozen different ways, and surprised at a dozen different points. Its members had to defend their party organization, not by a systematic and matured plan of operations, but according to the attack that was made upon it. Republicans had to improvise measures of resistance on the instant, not especially for the defense of Governor Warmoth, but to insure their own safety. Before them was a most dismal future of detraction and defeat, around them were the fallen timbers of the party that has given protection to all classes, and within themselves were to be found the means of saving the Republican organization. The emergency made these imperiled men daring and fertile. They guarded themselves alike from their open foes and from those who had deserted them. The Governor was excluded from the House by the order of the Speaker. Men were prevented from passing out or in, lest wise they might communicate between Governor Warmoth and his friends. The efforts of the coalition were such as to prevent any of the responsibility of what was done from being fixed upon the Governor, for the proceedings of the House were kept from his knowledge; and the assaults upon the integrity of the Republican organization were made without premonition of the quarter from whence they were to come or the shape in which they were to be made. This negatives the entire position of the *Bee*, that Governor Warmoth is to be held responsible for what was done in the House of Representatives by the Republican members.

Then, again, men have assumed to speak by authority of Governor Warmoth who were not authorized to use his name. Members of the Legislature made motions and offered suggestions that the Governor never saw, and would never have countenanced. These men had their own safety in view, and they fought from their own standpoint. To hold an innocent and unconsenting gentleman responsible for all that a great body of independent legislators do is a piece of rank injustice, and one which the *Bee* ought to have had too much sense to commit.

A DEMOCRATIC DISAPPOINTMENT.

Such of our readers as were in New Orleans during the war can not fail to remember the effect produced upon the look and mien of the Democrats of that time (they were then called confederates) by the news of a rebel victory. How they thronged the streets, congratulating each other in animated tones, while their sparkling eyes, erect forms and rapid motions all testified the pleasurable emotions which filled their breasts. When, however, the next news confessed that the account of the victory was premature, what a change! Look, tone, gait, everything bespoke dejection and crestfallenness. Precisely similar was the deportment of our Democratic citizens on Wednesday and Thursday last. When the news spread abroad that certain prominent Republicans, some of them high officials, had been arrested, the Democrats hailed the news as a Democratic victory. They went crowing through the streets with combs erect and self-satisfied strut, congratulating each other on their prospective re-establishment in political power. The claims of the weak and silly faction by whose unfaithfulness they were the profit, were completely ignored, and they gloated in anticipation over the loaves and fishes so soon to fall into their possession, and trampled under foot the rights of their former bondsmen, now, to their mortification and disgust, their political equals. How rapidly in intention they repealed all laws offensive to their deeply seated prejudices! how scornfully kicked down the ladder by which they had risen. "Good news," cried they, enthusiastically shaking hands; "this is a great Democratic victory!" But, alas! for their boasting! The sun which had set on their fancied triumph arose on their real disappointment. The news of victory had been premature. Their stubborn opponents, not recognizing a defeat in the events which had transpired had effected a successful flank movement, and now all was gloom in the Democratic camp. Let those who sympathize with their cause mourn with them in their defeat.

WE HAVE HAD PEACE.

If the city of New Orleans has escaped a disgraceful row during the last week, she may safely give the credit for this exemption to the tact which the Republican leaders have manifested in avoiding every pitfall that was set to provoke a disturbance. Governor Warmoth set the example of good order by a peaceful submission to an arrest that was intended as an insult and a degradation. He has counseled peace toward and between all men, and in addition to his counsel he has directed such precautions to be taken that the hope for a disturbance failed in the breasts of those who sought it as their only hope. The power to protect the people has been manifested in every quarter, and this power was of such a nature that the men who bethought to commence a row felt that they would not be allowed to strike but one blow before the law would have its hand upon them. The police have not intruded nor made themselves officious, but they have shown their presence, and been prompt at the scene where anger seemed to indicate a collision. There is nothing easier than to suppress disorder, if the officer knows his duty and feels that he will be sustained in doing it. This has been the case during the week, and this is why we have passed through a terrible excitement without so much as reporting an assault.

BURCH SCARED.

J. Henri Burch, surrounded by Ku-Klux, Knights of the White Camelia, and the mysterious and terrible "76," is not a brave Burch. War's rude alarms fright his peaceful soul, when he is not on the exempt list. On the opening of the "Gem" Legislature yesterday, ex-Speaker Carter discoursed upon the hardships of a minority which could not control a turbulent and wilful majority of the House, and was followed by Lynch, of Iberville, who wanted to try to take possession of the Hall in Mechanics' Institute at any risk. But J. Henri thereupon arose, and his fears painted an imaginary picture filled with horrors. Opposite the State House were buildings with numerous windows, and each window an arsenal of hand grenades and deadly missiles intended to slaughter anti-Warmoth Legislatures. The militia seemed to think the only weapons to be found thereabouts were not calculated to produce immediate death, as J. Henri himself might have ascertained had he not got into bad company and let his wits go woolgathering.

THE SECOND ARREST.

Warrants were issued by United States Commissioner Weller yesterday afternoon for the second arrest of the Governor and numerous members of the Legislature on frivolous pretexts. The object was to drag them (particularly Governor Warmoth) through the streets, which were filled with a drunken and excited mob, ready for any desperate deed. Provided he and the members escaped assassination, they would have been seized by pretended sergeants-at-arms of the Rump Mill Legislature, and dragged to the Gem saloon in order to make a quorum.

The firmness of the Governor in refusing to be arrested, with all these dangers confronting him, defeated this plot, and the United States Commissioner, Governor Weller, soon afterward nobly evinced his humanity and integrity of purpose by calling on his excellency and arranging an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, whereby the accused will not have to go to the Customhouse to give bond. By this action Commissioner Weller has won the esteem of all peace and justice-loving citizens.

"K. W. C." AND "76."

When a Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and a party of police were down on Royal street searching for members to make a quorum, they were driven off by an overpowering display of force from the "Gem Saloon," which is the revolutionary headquarters. The rallying cries of the hundred or two men, with revolvers in their hands, were, "Form, knights!" and "Rally '76!" This is ku-klux, nothing more or less, and it is a ku-klux which *we know* has determined to ultimately wipe out every Republican, be he Warmothite or Carterite. If the Republicans confined in the second story of the Gem could have heard what their defenders said of them below stairs, they would have been satisfied that they were striving desperately to terminate not only their political but their mortal career.

WHAT JUDGE DURELL THINKS.

The Judge of the United States District Court, as was to be expected, ranges himself squarely upon the side of law and order. He pronounces the arrests of the Governor and members of the Assembly an outrage, and declared to a well known attorney his readiness to afford all legal relief to the aggrieved parties. We are informed that he opened his court last evening especially to assist in maintaining the peace in case of a disturbance.

THE FIREMEN AND GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

Our allusion yesterday morning to the report of President Marks to the Fire Department referred to the following paragraph, which was unanimously adopted by the Board of Commissioners:

I cheerfully acknowledge the important aid extended to the Association by his Excellency Governor Warmoth, in the matter of the fire contract, and shall ever remember it with gratitude.

A short time after the Carterites assembled at the Gem saloon, the *Times* reporter saw fifty-seven of them present. The Gem is a famous place for seeing double.

Since ex-Speaker Carter has erected a new House upon a small capital, the Building Association has become discouraged, and wants to sell out.

It is reported that the Carter faction yesterday received a supply of money from their Democratic admirers. We do not know of our own knowledge how this is, but they certainly received a big check from Governor Warmoth.

A correspondent wants to know if there is any warrant for the meeting of the Carterites over the Gem saloon. He is referred to Auditor Graham. We know of none.

The lawyers are jubilant at the idea of two Legislatures. They expect to double their business. The judges, on the other hand, are about to ask for higher salaries.

A VOLUNTEER.—Barney Lynch wanted to fight yesterday, but as there was no one around to hold him the excitement soon subsided.

The Carterites are expected to shell out liberally now. They have taken possession of the Gem saloon.

Appropriate—Carter's half of the General Assembly went in yesterday on the "half shell."

The new field of bottle—The Gem saloon.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

It is scarcely fair to take the changes a day may bring forth as an index of the market, or to assume, with these as a basis, what it will be. With such a plan, then, it is almost impossible to give a fair report of prices in stocks, those depending on the action of the Assembly having already evinced symptoms which show how sensitive they are to any changes. The great popular excitement of the hour, in this manner, is the only topic on the street. It is better, under the present circumstances, to await a final decision in political matters before announcing the daily changes of stocks, which have been known to fall and rise twenty-five per cent in an hour, remain stationary for another hour, go down again before the close of the banks and begin the next morning at the average valuation. A panic is a fright. Just as a man, when frightened, "peels" himself of surplus apparel, the stockholder rapidly shuffles off his paper when inspired by fear. Moneyed men have lately caught a good many bargains which the sellers, when cooler, will regret. Nothing done in a hurry is done well. Impulse is a bad guide in finance, as those who parted recently with their representations of money must find out.

A crowd of warrant holders are eager to sell. They are crazed. In any event these securities are good, as landed property can not be expunged or wiped out. But the very inclination to sell sends them down, though the descent is slow.

The feeling in cotton grows firmer, and factors are holding on to prices, manifesting no good intention to come to terms. This is another of the undulations to which the market is so subject, the course never assuming a perfect level. That the crop will be shorter than the previous year, though admitting of some doubts, is more towards the affirmative than the negative. But the prices being higher may not serve to point out this fact, as they are undoubtedly regulated by the state of supply at Liverpool from other than American sources. No one may judge of the crop except by looking over the whole field where cotton now grows, included within the four quarters of the earth. The undulatory movement sets gradually upward, and the sales of yesterday, though checked by factors' pretentions, may be ranked among the usual waves.

MILITARY ORDERS.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

Special Order No. 54.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 5, 1872.

1. The Commander-in-Chief directs that the Major General commanding the First Division will order the following troops to assemble for duty at their respective armories at 7 P. M.:

First Regiment Infantry, command of Colonel W. M. Owen.

First Regiment of Artillery, command of Colonel C. W. Squires.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, command of Major Branglin.

First Company City Guards, command of Colonel Street.

A detail from each command will remain on duty as a guard at each armory during the night.

Each of the above commands will assemble at their respective armories to-morrow, sixth instant, at 7 A. M., and await further orders.

By command of the Governor.

JAMES LONGSTREET, Adjutant General.

Official:

H. STREET, Colonel and Adjutant General First Division.

ja6 1t 2p

JANUARY 1, 1872.

The undersigned would most respectfully request all parties just starting into business for the new year of 1872, to call on

W. B. BOWMAN,

53.....Camp street.....53

And get the ONLY SCALE,

FAIRBANKS,

which renders justice to buyer and seller.

W. B. BOWMAN, Agent,

de31 6t 2p No. 53 Camp street

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS

At the Great Ohio State Fair.

THE NEW UNDER-FEED

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.

H. H. TRUE & CO., Agents.

de16 Sa Su & Tu 1y

UNITED STATES INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

For losses of property sustained during the late war, viz: Claims for value of cotton, or other property taken or seized, stores and supplies taken or furnished the United States forces, unconfirmed Spanish claims to lands in Louisiana, bounty land claims, etc.

The undersigned, properly accredited with the Government Departments, has full facilities to obtain a prompt dispatch of business therein and before the Court of Claims and special committees sitting in Washington City. Claimants under Spanish claims to lands in Louisiana, titles and surveys entered but not yet confirmed, and bounty land and homestead claimants, will have their interests promptly attended to by applying to

MRS. C. EDMONSTON, United States Claim Agent,

At the office of Fred B. Earheart, Notary and Attorney, No. 69 Canal street, New Orleans.

Refers to:

Avendano Brothers, No. 135 Common street.

Judge Louis Dent, Washington City.

Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana.

Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Hon. B. F. Joubert, United States Assessor Internal Revenue, New Orleans. oc20 2p

REMOVAL OF WALLACE & CO.

NEXT MONTH WE SHALL REMOVE

TO THE

Stores Now Being Built and Remodeled

for Our Use.

ON THIS ACCOUNT WE HAVE MARKED OUR

LARGE STOCK TO

PRICES EVEN LESS THAN USUAL.

AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK

WILL WELL REPAY ANY MERCHANT.

ORDERS FROM OUR FRIENDS

IN THE COUNTRY

Particularly Solicited at this Time.

OUR PRESENT STORES ARE FOR RENT.

WALLACE & CO.

de17 1m eod

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

Have removed to

No. 89 Canal Street,

Second door from the corner of Chartres street.

New Orleans, January 1, 1872. de31 1m eod 2p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL BULLETIN Printing Company, New Orleans, December 30, 1871.

By virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors, in conformity with the charter of this corporation, the undersigned have been appointed liquidators.

All persons indebted to the company are notified to come forward and settle, and all persons having claims will present the same to the undersigned, at No. 126 Gravier street.

EMANUEL BLESSEY,
J. B. EUSTIS,
WALTER H. ROGERS.

ja3 6t2p

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK,

No. 187 Canal street.

(Incorporated March 15, 1853.)

OFFICERS:

L. L. GENERES.....President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS.....First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS.....Third Vice President.
SAM JONES, JR.....Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

L. F. Generes, Dr. Wm. Norton Mercer,
David Urquhart, George Jonas,
Thomas A. Adams, John G. Gaines,
Thomas Allen Clarke, Carl Kohn,
Charles J. Leeds, Christian Schneider,
Samuel Jamison.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. no11 3m2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. URBAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,
Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims and Commissioner for the States.
Office No. 60 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Testimony and depositions taken at short notice. Passports provided, and Customhouse papers promptly attended to. de3

WILLIAM G. COYLE, New Orleans.
SAMUEL ALSTON, New Orleans.
HOMER WOOD & Co., Pittsburg.
W. G. COYLE & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS.
Office—No. 138 Gravier Street.
oc20 6m

JOHN G. FLEMING,
DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES,
Has now on hand and for sale at his store, No 144 Poydras street, the largest and finest assortment of goods in his branch of business that can be found west or south of the Allegheny Mountains. Call and see for yourselves. no23 6m

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DEVADES street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. se25 1y*

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, UNION STABLES, No. 130 Calliope, near St. Charles street, has every accommodation in the line of Pleasure and Family carriages such as hacks, brettes, phaetons, buggies, etc., for the use of the public, and at rates to correspond with the stringency of the times. All hacking done below tariff rates. Orders for weddings, balls, picnics, races, etc., will be attended to so as to guarantee satisfaction. I am also prepared to hire vehicles (alone) to parties having their own horses. je16 1y

CHARLES G. SCHULZE,
No. 66 Gravier Street, New Orleans.
Postoffice Box 1133.
Stereotype and Electrotyping.
Seal Press Engraving, Die Sinking, Stencil Cutting, Designing. Agency for the best Card and Cancelling Stamps. Red, Black and Blue Ink, Ribbons for for best Stereotype Plate at last Fair. ja14

C. MEHLE & CO.,
CHRIS. MEHLE, B. C. STEINBACK, J. DONALDSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE
SALE OF LIVE STOCK.
Stock Landing, New Orleans.
ja1 1y

EDWARD O'ROURKE,
Steam Boiler Manufacturer and Blacksmith, Nos. 183 and 185 Fulton and 213 New Levee streets, between St. Joseph and Julia streets. Residence No. 390 Clio street. Low Pressure, Locomotive, Juice Boxes made at shortest notice; and all work done at this establishment will be guaranteed equal in point of workmanship and material to any in the city or elsewhere. je15 1y

DR. F. B. ALBERS,
RESIDENCE NO. 85 ERATO STREET.
Office No. 29 Canal street.
Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M. de19 eod 1y