NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 229. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1452.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LAWRENCE BARRETT.....DIRECTOR.
JOHN H. SELWYN.....STAGE MANAGER.
Engagement of the distinguished artist,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Who will appear on
Monday Evening, January 8, 1872,
And also for Matinees on
Wednesday and Saturday,
In his unrivaled speciality, "The Vagabond of the Kaatskills,"
RIP VAN WINKLE.
"Full of tears, full of smiles,
One touch of Nature makes the whole word kin."
Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON, as GRETCHEN, and a strong cast.
New Scenery, Properties and Appointments.
Doors open at 7 P. M.; performance commences at 7:30.
Business Manager.....Lorraine Rogers.
Treasurer.....Frank B. Ciley.
Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday. ja7

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sunday, January 7, 1872.
IMMENSE BILL.
Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau in two pieces,
DORA and EXPIATION.
ja7 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Monday, January 8, 1872.
And until further notice.
SECOND WEEK OF
MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU.
First representation of the powerful new drama, founded upon Charles Reade's best story entitled
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE;
OR, OUT OF THE DEPTHS.
Christie Johnstone (with songs of "Auld Robin Gray," "Caller Herrin").....Mrs. CHANFRAU.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. CHANFRAU.
SATURDAY—Chanfrau matinee.
The LAMMA THOMPSON TROUPE will shortly appear. ja7

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor.
The eminent artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
Assisted by Mr. J. A. HERNE,
Will appear to-night in the thrilling French drama of
SATAN IN PARIS.
Miss Western in six distinct characters.
The performance will conclude with
HANDY ANDY.
Andy.....Mr. J. A. Herne.
Due notice will be given of Miss Western's reappearance in her own original version of EAST LYNNE. ja7 1t

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE
Sunday, January 7, 1872.
Verdi's grand Opera, in four acts,
LA TRAVIATA.
And LE SOURD, OU L'AUBERGE PLEINE, Opera Bouffe.
Doors open at half-past six; performance commences at seven. Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. ja6 1t

AMERICAN UNION CLUB BALL.
Odd Fellows' Hall, February 1, 1872.
Tickets and ladies' invitations can be obtained William Wright, Appraiser's office, Customhouse; George P. Fernald, Clerk Fourth District Court; G. P. Houghton, Recorder First District; or any member of the Club.
Military are requested to appear in uniform.
de24 31 ja7 14 21 1d

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—ON ST. Andrew street, near Rampart, furnished cottage, containing three rooms and kitchen, for rent. The terms to a careful, good-paying tenant will be very reasonable. Address M, this office. ja7 1t

FOR RENT—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE IN the Fourth District; contains seven rooms, hall, pantry, front and side galleries; large yard. Will exchange for good house in the First District.
Inquire at No. 152 Julia street, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. de30 1m

FOR RENT.—WITH GAS FIXTURES, A VERY desirable and well located house, convenient to two lines of cars and the market, situated on St. Andrew street, No. 204, near the corner of Magazine. Possession given immediately. Apply to R. Conery, corner of Canal and Delta streets. de7 1m

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No. 212 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families if desired. se8

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence No. 159 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to Lock-box No. 160, New Orleans Postoffice. se13tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE of the owner for Europe, "Sea Glen Plantation," located near the sea shore, thirty five miles from New Orleans, and about three and a half miles from Lookout, on the New Orleans and Mobile railroad. The place fronts upon water navigable for steamboats and sailing vessels; has about 600 acres of excellent hammock land; about 200 open for culture; and will produce one bale to the acre of either Sea Island or Upland cotton; large gin house and machinery for both; is finely adapted for tobacco, cane or rice, and especially to fruit and stock growing; is above all overflow; guaranteed perfectly healthful and free from chills; excellent fishing, hunting, boating and bathing facilities. There are about 200 acres of valuable timbered land on navigable water, and almost inexhaustible banks of lake bank shells. The residence is large, well built and commands a very extensive view; the grounds tastily laid out in lawn and lattice, with abundance of bearing orange, pecan and other fruit trees. There are a gin house, barn, stable, blacksmith shop, poultry house, quarters, coal house, wharf and bath house. The supply of water for drinking and for stock is excellent and never failing. I will sell the place as it stands, stocked and furnished, mules, horses, cattle, cows, implements, machinery, tools, skiffs, boats, house and kitchen furniture, etc. Terms of payment easy. I refer, by permission, to GEORGE SMITH, Esq., Commercial Cotton Press, and COPES & OGDEN, No. 44 Carondelet street. Parties who desire to see the place can leave New Orleans by 4 A. M. or 3 P. M. trains (Sundays 8 A. M.) and will always find a boat at Lookout to convey them to my wharf. Postoffice address, ox 429, New Orleans. S. TYLER READ. ja6 1mo

WANTED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We wish to purchase $25,000 LOUISIANA STATE FLOATING DEBT BONDS at a fair price.
J. L. & E. H. LEVY, Brokers,
ja7 2t No. 126 Gravier street.

WANTED—AT NO. 256 SIXTH STREET, A good COOK. Good wages and small family. ja7 1t

WANTED, IN A FAMILY OF THREE, TWO white GIRLS, German or English—one to cook, wash and iron, the other to take care of a child and do general housework. References required. Call at No. 126 Peychaud street. de29

WANTED.—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS OR companion to a lady. Would take the entire care of one or two children and instruct them. She speaks a refined and correct German also, French and English. Is a good housekeeper. Would not object to go a short distance in country.
MRS. HAVELAND,
1012 No. 160 Jackson street.

$1,000,000
Can be made in a short time by a few active men who will not accept the terms of the business under any circumstances.
For full particulars, address
JAMES CLARK,
no6 7m D W 109 Bleecker street, New York.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Dyspepsia, diarrhœa, bilious and other fevers, general debility, nervousness, low spirits, etc., to be cured by the celebrated Peychaud's Bitters. Price, $1 a bottle.
ap30 3m We Fr Sy

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE UNIVERSAL TWINE AND THREAD CUTTER. Saves time, lost thread, fingers and teeth. Something everybody wants. Samples mailed on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address GEORGE DAVIS,
de23 3m No. 539 Broadway, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,
From To-day, January 5, 1872,
For a few days only, at
L. UTER'S ART STORE.
135.....Canal street.....135
Braun's famous Autotypes of Paris, comprising all the drawings, paintings, frescos, antique and modern Statuaries of all the art galleries of Europe never before exhibited, viz: The Louvre, Vienna, Dresden Wednar, Basel, Florence, Milan, Venice, Rome, etc., and the famous Sistine Chapel by Michael Angelo, also, Braun's famous views of Europe and of the late German and French War, comprising over 10,000 diverse subjects. ja5 3t

DANNER & TOOMER,
A. C. DANNER & Co., Mobile. WILEY G. TOOMER, New Orleans.
Office and Yard 301 and 303 Julia Street,
Between Liberty and Franklin, opposite New Basin.
Postoffice Address Glass Box 1352.
WOOD! COAL! WOOD!
We are supplying families, bakeries, steamboats and factories with ASH, OAK, BAKERS' PINE and LIGHTWOOD, of the best quality, and all kinds of COAL, delivered to any part of the city, free of cartage.
Wood sawed to stove length kept constantly on hand, the actual cost of sawing only being added to the price. Full measure guaranteed.
Lumber, Shingles, Staves, Etc.
We are agents for several large saw mills on the lakes and Mobile Bay, and are prepared to fill bills for city, plantation use or for shipment of the best yellow pine or cypress LUMBER, promptly and correctly.
The best quality of cypress SHINGLES always on hand. Orders sent to our office or addressed to us through Postoffice Lock box 921 will receive prompt attention.
We are determined to give satisfaction.
DANNER & TOOMER.
References—Thomas P. Miller & Co., Mobile; Baker, Lawler & Co., Mobile; John T. Moore & Co., New Orleans; Sterling Price & Co., St. Louis; A. J. Ward & Co., New Orleans; Tooner, Sykes & Billups, Mobile; W. G. Wilmot & Co., New Orleans; William Otis, Mobile. ja5 1m

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS.
C. H. ALLEN. SAMUEL BROOK.
C. H. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 84 New Levee street,
Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.
Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will hire to merchants for covering merchandise on the Levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.
All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses, or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. ja5 2m

CITY LICENSES FOR 1872
Paid at a Big Discount,
BY
MORGAN & MOREL,
ja2 3t No. 35½ Carondelet street.

FAIRBANKS SCALES
Of All Descriptions,
FOR SALE AT
FAIRBANKS' SOUTHERN DEPOT,
53.....Camp Street.....53
de31 W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by
JOHN S. CARTER,
At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de29 1y

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINE
Defeated the eight leading SHUTTLE STITCH MACHINES at the fifth grand State Fair of Louisiana.
Received the only GOLD MEDAL at the third annual State Fair of Mississippi.
Has received more FIRST PREMIUMS for best machines and machine stitching than all the competition combined, in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, and has the people's verdict in the above States, the sales being greater than that of any other machine. It is the acknowledged Southern favorite.
General Southern office 172 Canal street, New Orleans. de22 1m

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.
10,000 pounds Sugar-Cured HAMS at 10 cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green SHOULDERS at 6 cents per pound.
5,000 pounds BREAKFAST BACON at 10 cents per pound.
Also for sale, 500 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $5 each. The above prices are great bargains.
S. B. CHURCHILL,
No. 40 Magazine street, between Natchez and Gravier, under St. James Hotel. de21 1m

JAMES BUCKLEY,
MERCANTILE STATIONER,
JOB PRINTER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
[Established December, 1865.]
No. 23 Commercial Place, New Orleans.
de19 3m

HORSES—MULES.—THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing the public that he has perfected arrangements with Western buyers that will enable him to keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of horses and mules to suit the country and city demand, which he can sell as low as any other dealer, and guarantees all stock sold as represented.
JAMES RAGAN,
Stonewall Sale Stables, 134 Baronne street.
de26 1y

$60 AND $65—WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.
de16 1y M. S. HEDRICK, No. 103 Canal street.

VARIETIES EXCHANGE—CORNER OF Dauphine and Customhouse streets, in the rear part of the Varieties Theatre. The undersigned respectfully informs the public of New Orleans and vicinity that they have opened a Coffeehouse, where the choicest Wines and Liquors and excellent Free Hot Lunch from eleven to one o'clock in the day, and from ten to twelve o'clock at night. Every Sunday, Free Concerts, commencing at 7 P. M.
M. KERNBERGER & CO.,
de16 1m Proprietors.

ALL THE FIRST PREMIUMS
AWARDED AT THE
State Fairs of Louisiana and Mississippi
TO
JOHN FRANK,
Importer and Dealer in
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
And Manufacturer of
BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS,
No. 142 Poydras street,
FOR
THE BEST LEATHER OF ALL KINDS,
AND THE
BEST MANUFACTURED BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS.
de13 1m

FINE GUNS.....FINE GUNS.
J. R. COOPER'S
Celebrated Pin and Central Fire Breechloading
DOUBLE GUNS,
Known throughout the world for their superior quality.
Orders will be taken for the importation of
ONE OR MORE
of the above fine guns by
JOSEPH LENES,
No. 75 Gravier street, up stairs.
N. B.—Gun implements always on hand.
de5 1m

CONDITION, CAUSE AND REMEDY.

The following article is from the pen of a prominent gentleman, formerly a Mississippian and a Confederate, now a resident of Louisiana and a Republican. We commend it to the attention of our readers:

What is our actual condition? General gloom and despondency from one end of the country to the other—property of all kinds fallen, and falling in value; credit at the lowest ebb, and confidence lost. The cause must be a general one, for none but a general cause could have produced such widespread ruin. Everywhere we behold the same or similar effects.

The great Chicago fire in October, burning up three hundred million dollars' worth of property, causing many failures, unsettling all values, and producing inscalculable losses at home and abroad. The cotton crop, amounting to one million of bales less than last year, at present prices worth eighty millions of dollars. The decline in gold from 11 to 8½, producing a like decline in United States bonds. Overtrading, speculation, extravagant stock-jobbing operations, doing all kinds of business on margins, which always did and always will result in bankruptcy and ruin; selling all kinds of produce for future delivery, which is doing more to break down the industry of the country than all other causes combined.

To the foregoing causes must be added the political corruptions, frauds and general extravagance of the national, State and municipal authorities throughout the country. When we consider these immense losses, coupled with the stupendous frauds brought about by general mismanagement in all the departments of government, it is strange, yes, miraculous, that we see so much peace and respect to law, so much order and loyalty, and so much integrity and individual sacrifice for honor as is manifested from day to day throughout the entire country. This shows conclusively that the people are honest, and are struggling for individual as well as national honor; and this alone gives us hope and confidence in the future.

The people must rise in their might, and bring about that reform so much needed, or our republic, with all of its past glories, will soon pass into the hands of ambitious or designing men, who will bring us, sooner or later, under the subjection of some petty tyrant or aristocratic monarchy. The signs are ominous. It requires no statesman to see where we are drifting. How long will the people wait? How long will they submit to the encroachments on their chartered rights and liberties?

This combination of evils has made capitalists timid, and has caused them to seek only such investments as are convertible at any moment, destroying agricultural and commercial credit, without which there can be no general prosperity, and which alone can insure the inviolability of the national credit. How shall we reform? that is the question.

The losses by the Chicago fire can not be restored; neither can the million bales of cotton that is short. These items must be charged to profit and loss; but we can do a great deal toward mitigating this loss by mutual confidence and by economy in the household, by economy in business, by economy in all municipal, State and national departments, without which no reformation can be expected. And this power alone is vested in the people. Will they use it, or will they permit themselves to be plundered in the future as in the past?

We must learn that nothing will preserve society but the living force of earnest men. Men get tired of individual effort in the work of reformation, and would be glad if laws could be enacted which would take the whole responsibility from their shoulders. But such a thing can not be.

They want the President to take care of national affairs; they want the Governor to take care of State affairs; they want the courts to take care of commercial affairs; they want the magistrate to do the citizen's duties. We are putting on institutions and laws, and men in official stations, that which can only be done well by the public sentiment of the whole people.

Now, in regard to this matter of reformation. It is simply preposterous to expect that any citizens' committee, or any organized body alone, will take it into their hands and carry it forward. There must be a living thought and a persistent effort on the part of the great body of citizens, or else, no matter how well things may begin, they will not end well.

All the mischiefs that make taxation burdensome; that run up the poorhouse tax, the jail tax, the hospital tax, the license tax, the ring taxes—these all exist because you are so busy that you can not attend to your political duties.

This willful, shameful, outrageous indifference, the want of patriotism and conscience, the want of industry and concert among good men has corrupted the common people in the matter of voting, and brought about more peril to the liberties of the people than all other causes put together. Men can not look after the interests of the community, so the tax gatherers go out and levy taxes; and we groan and groan, and cheat and cheat, and say: "Oh, well, there is no harm in dodging the taxes; the whole system is a cheat any how." So we fight the fire with fire.

When alarming mischiefs, bred and brooded by this great mass of lazy, prosperous men, take on forms of threat and disaster, we hear the cry coming from them, "Let us have a vigilance committee, and let us catch some of these rogues and hang them to a lamp post." Yes, we betray the community first by indolence and neglect, and then we attempt to carry it into revolution in order to cure some of the mischiefs which we have caused. We blow it up at both ends—at the top by our bad example, and at the bottom by worse advice. "When good men combine to expel monsters, monsters combine to expel good men," and when it comes to revolution, bad men will have the advantage. As long as good men go by law and precedent, and hold to the sacredness of the laws of society, they have the staff of power; but the moment they abandon these things, they throw the staff of power into the hands of bad men.

THE CRESCENT GRAYS.—To-morrow evening, the eighth of January, a grand fancy dress and military ball will be given by the Crescent Grays, company C, First Regiment Infantry, Louisiana Legion, at Odd Fellows' Hall. This will be a brilliant affair.

Hon. A. Belot.

The *Times* and the extra *National Republican* yesterday announced that the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph had voluntarily joined the Gin Shop Legislature. This can only be regarded as a deliberate falsehood to bolster their already waning cause, for the fact was known and discussed in the "Gem" that Mr. Belot had been abducted from his home by pretended sergeants-at-arms. General Emory interfered in his behalf before the writ of habeas corpus could issue, and he was released, whereupon he at once forwarded the following communication to Governor Warmoth, by his brother:

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1872.

To His Excellency the Governor:

I, Armand Belot, do solemnly swear that I will return to the House of Representatives Monday. I am too sick to be able to be present to-day.

I am, yours truly,
A. BELOT.

This was done to avoid arrest by the officers of the legal House of Representatives.

Out of the Wilderness.

Jim Casey finds that he has put his foot in it badly, and attempts to get out of the scrape by what an old Saxon friend of ours would call downright lying. As the press dispatches show, he tried to pull wool over the eyes of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for his audacity was coolly snubbed by a reference to the regulations which his deputy (we could not suspect the Collector of a knowledge of the law), had seen fit to ignore. He then declared that the cutter had not been out of New Orleans, when a dozen and more weary, disgusted, aching and penitent Senators will make affidavit against him. "Poor Jim's a cold."

The Wilderness is within the corporate limits nevertheless. She came to anchor Friday night across the river, opposite Freetown, and it is understood the Senators have taken up quarters in the city. Where, we have not learned, but hope they have sufficiently recovered from their fit of folly to attend to their duties when the Senate is next called to order.

Expensive.

It would be an interesting and instructive tableau showing the cost to the public resulting from the ambitious attempt at revolution in Louisiana. All the items it would be impossible to give, but these would be prominent:

The per diem and expenses for one-fifth of an annual session absolutely wasted, when the most important measures need to be considered and adopted. (This is a specimen of the "reform" the Carterites practice, but don't preach.)

The loss to merchants and tradesmen whose business has been virtually suspended during the week, owing to the general disquiet created by the revolutionists, at times necessitating even the closing of their stores.

The travelers and buyers turned away to other cities.

The cost to the government by the Wilderness expedition.

The depreciation of its bonds and of the general credit of the State.

The amount expended in whisky-shops by young men, taken from their ordinary employment by false and exciting appeals to their pride and prejudices.

As some of the Rum Mill Representatives are likely to have extended leisure, we hope they will employ a portion of it in making up a statement of the result of their week's work and let us have it to publish as a fragment of current history.

Meteorological Record.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, at 6:43 A. M., yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Augusta	...	...	Foggy.
Baltimore	40	W.	Fair.
Boston	32	N. W.	Clear.
Buffalo	20	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cairo	37	S. E.	Cloudy.
Charleston	44	S. W.	Fair.
Chicago	29	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	34	N. W.	Fair.
Davenport	22	S. E.	Cloudy.
Galveston	52	N. W.	Clearing.
Indianapolis	32	N.	Cloudy.
Jacksonville, Fla.	61	S.	Fair.
Key West	73	N. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	18	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville	36	N. E.	Fair.
Memphis	42	N. E.	Cloudy.
Mobile	51	...	Cloudy.
Nashville	34	W.	Fair.
New Orleans	50	N. E.	Cloudy.
New York	36	W.	Fair.
Norfolk	41	N. W.	Fair.
Omaha	15	N. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	34	N. W.	Cloudy.
Portland, Maine	25	N. W.	Fair.
Punta Rossa, Fla.	58	E.	Fair.
Savannah	46	S. W.	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	44	N.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30	N.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	11	N.	Cloudy.
Wilmington, N. C.	39	...	Fair.
Vicksburg	48	E.	Light rain.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 58°; at 2 P. M., 60°; at 6 P. M., 59°. Rain 1 2-10 of an inch. Lowest point during the night of January 5, 46°.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Divine service today at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., as usual, in Ames Methodist Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, Rev. J. C. Hartzell, pastor. Communion services after the morning sermon. The week of prayer will be observed by this church by holding religious services each evening during the present week. All are cordially invited.

ASSESSMENTS Nos. 81, 82, 83 and 84.—See special notice column, death of T. Livaudais, David Rosenberg, F. E. Bernard and Charles Kerr, payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 129 Carondelet street. Amount paid, $9200.

GEMS AND JEWELS.—The Carter faction living in the Gem saloon, have imbibed so much liquor that each has the jewel known as a carbuncle on his nose.

The Maryland Legislature, which convened Wednesday, presented one novelty not witnessed in that body for years—the presence of thirteen Republican members. This Legislature is to elect a successor to United States Senator Vickers, whose term expires on March 4, and the present Governor, William Pinckney White, is spoken of as the most probable choice.

A pious but uncivilized judge closes a sentence with the following touching reproach: "Prisoner at the bar, nature has endowed you with a good education, and respectable family connections, instead of which you go prowling round the country stealing ducks."

"In the Front."

Somewhat of a mass meeting was held impromptu, near the Gem saloon, on Royal street, yesterday. A rumor was current that the military authorities were coming to arrest "the whole kit." This was afterwards contradicted. Then another rumor stirred among the crowd that "the police are coming!" These rumors, coupled with the appearance of an aid to General Emory, who spurred his horse at a gallop down the street, and also the sight of a military carriage, in which was an officer of the army, tended to produce commotion and a general closing up of doors and putting up of shutters, reminding one of what Mose said—"Clear away the tables and things; there's goin' to be a muss."

Drawn by these circumstances, a crowd of some five hundred men collected in short order from all directions, forming around the bar-room as a nucleus, and for a while listening in knots to whomsoever "the spirit moved" to tell the origin of the late sensation.

There was a stir in the throng and then a general looking up when it was discovered that Mr. Carter was on the balcony overhanging the sidewalk, and as he appeared with a gavel in his hand, this seemed to be evidence to those out of hearing that he had something to say. He said it. He interspersed his remarks with commands like these: "Stop talking now, and let me speak," "Hold on a minute, I'm talking," and more to the same purpose. He said that the body over which he presided did not intend to adjourn, nor to run, but that any order of court would be obeyed, and he intended to submit to the same, letting justice take its course. Although he spoke some fifteen minutes, this was all he said.

Soon after Mr. J. B. Eustis appeared and confined his remarks to an explanation of the reasons why the Democracy now appeared as the staunch supporters of Carter and his body, it being to produce a repeal of the election registration, constabulary, school, Metropolitan Police and printing laws, and to defeat the chances of Governor Warmoth gaining the office of Governor in 1872. He was liberal in his estimates of the taxation the people had already paid, saying they were more than sufficient to pay off the State debt, and seemed to think that the cause of it all lay in Governor Warmoth.

When he had finished, Messrs. B. F. Jonas, Judge J. C. B. Cotton, and several other gentlemen, spoke to the same effect—all continuing the burden of their remarks to the denunciation of Governor Warmoth. When the speakers had finished, and after members of Carter's body, among whom were Mr. Moncure and J. Henri Burch, had also indulged in their ding, it was announced that an adjournment would be had until Tuesday morning. Then the windows were all closed up stairs, the lights put out, and the members inside mizzled.

A party of young men then detailed themselves from the crowd, and went on an excursion for arms, it is said to the St. Peter Street Armory, where they succeeded in capturing muskets—some say about sixty. These they brought down, and "went through the manual," with what apparent effect no one in or out of the crowd knew. They marched up the street, and they marched down again, and one young gentleman who had two muskets, and who eagerly cried out to the crowd, "Who wants this musket?" was a long time holding it before he got rid of it, the young man who took charge of it saying, in stentorian tones, "You could not have given it to a better man!" when the crowd roared in good nature. What became of the muskets, the men or the crowd, the members who had been inside, or the speakers that uttered wisdom from balconies, this reporter knoweth, and therefore saith not.

James Fisk, Jr., Shot.

Gray dispatches this morning state that James Fisk, Jr., of Erie railroad and Ninth Regiment fame, was fatally shot yesterday afternoon, in New York, at the Grand Central Hotel, by Stokes, the claimant of Josephine Mansfield Lawler, and the antagonist of Fisk in the field of love. Stokes is about twenty-eight years old, of slender but sinewy build, with dark eyes, dark hair and a charming black mustache, and dresses in the height of fashion. The history of Fisk is too well known to be recited here.

The Orleans House, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, has become one of the most popular as well as the most famous establishments of the kind in the city. Captain Gus Richards is the proprietor, and that is the reason why the Orleans House is so popular; for he is sure to win popular esteem because of his urbanity, and his determination to do nothing by halves, but everything well. It will be remembered that Captain Richards acquired a great deal of personal popularity last year in consequence of the satisfactory manner in which he managed the little steamer that plied under his command through Harvey's canal, between the Mississippi river and Barataria bay. Almost everybody made his acquaintance; but new people have come here since, and they all seek him out as a man of mark whom they have heard of and learned to admire. Go to the Orleans House.

It is said that John Ray is living at the "Gem." If so, it "a gem of Poorest Ray ever seen."

In a London shop window was recently seen a manuscript volume, handsomely bound in gilt, and written with the greatest care and neatness. It contained 400 pages of three columns each. Yet the information and instruction which it could afford was chiefly upon the title page, which read thus: "Thirty-three Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty-five Ways of Spelling the Word 'Scissors.'"

We wish that every boy could read the following paragraph from the Albany *Journal*: "Forty boys, now pupils in the Free Academy, earn their own livelihood while they are pursuing their studies. Some of them rise at four o'clock in the morning to carry new papers. Others are employed on afternoon papers and in other vocations. The boys possessed of such spirit and capable of such effort will make their mark in the world."

The Washington *Patriot* says:

Prominent gentlemen here are in receipt of communications asking them to meet in convention in Cincinnati in the latter part of January, 1872, to take measures to secure such an amendment to the constitution as will vindicate our character as a Christian nation. Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, is most prominently connected with the movement.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

CASEY AND THE WILDERNESS

SHARP DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA

His Interest in Louisiana

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

THE GENERAL ORDER MONOPOLY

TESTIMONY OF STEWART

JAMES FISK, JR., FATALLY SHOT

WHO THE ASSASSIN WAS

Josephine Mansfield's Lover

THUNDER AND HAIL STORM

PRIM'S MEMORIAL FUNERAL

THE SAM J. HALE SUNK

Cargo Badly Damaged

PROPOSITIONS FOR THE NEW LOAN

HEALTH OF MRS. FAIR GOOD

PACIFIC RAILROAD TRAINS BLOCKED

WASHINGTON.

Telegrams from Boutwell to Casey—Casey Fears a "Hasty Opinion"—Peremptory Order from the Treasury Department—Grant at Philadelphia—He is Advised of Louisiana Affairs—When the Osprey was Wrecked—Tichborne's Story Untrue—An Important Link Broken.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs the Collector of Customs at New Orleans that "it is reported the Wilderness is used to prevent a quorum in the Louisiana Legislature."

The Collector telegraphs the Secretary: "Do not form a hasty opinion regarding the proceedings in this city. Suspend judgment till you hear both sides of the question, as false reports will doubtless be sent to Washington as to the situation."

The Secretary telegraphs the collector that his telegram contains no specific information concerning the alleged illegal use of the Wilderness; calls the collector's attention to the revenue marine regulations, and orders their immediate and strict enforcement.

Another dispatch from the Secretary to the collector is as follows: "Order the Wilderness to New Orleans at once."

The Secretary telegraphs the President of the Louisiana Senate that the collector has been directed to order the Wilderness to New Orleans at once.

The collector telegraphs the Secretary: "The Wilderness is here now; has not been out of the city.

The President is absent in Philadelphia, but is in constant telegraphic communication with the Secretary of War and other Cabinet ministers on the subject of Louisiana affairs. It is authoritatively stated the administration will not interfere in the local difficulties there, any further than is necessary to preserve the peace, and to that end every power of the government will be employed. General Emory has been ordered to use his judgment to preserve the peace.

John Janney, of London county, president of the Virginia Secession Convention, is dead, seventy-four years old.

Colonel Krazynowski, indicted at Macon, Georgia, has been released on $10,000 bail.

Further secret treasury records show that the Osprey was wrecked between Havre and New York in 1854. This breaks an important link in the Tichborne claimants' case, who asserts the Osprey picked him up off the coast of Brazil in 1854.

NEW YORK.

Bank Statement—Gold Disbursements—January Interest—General Order Monopoly an Outrage—Testimony of A. T. Stewart—James Fisk, Jr., Fatally Shot—Stokes, the Lover of Josephine Mansfield, His Assassin—Savings Bank Run Slackening.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The following is the bank statement: Loans increase $[illegible]; specie decrease $3,[illegible]; legal tenders decrease $425,000; deposits increase $5,500,000.

Money decidedly easier at 7 discounts 10 @ 12. Sterling [illegible]. Gold 109½ @ 109¾. Government securities closed better; five-twenties of 1862 [illegible]. State bonds very steady.

Gold disbursements—account of five-twenties, $22,500,000; account of January interest, $9,000,000. Sixes of 1881, 115¾; five-twenties of 1862, 113; 1864, 113½; 1865, 112¾; new 111; 1867, 112½; 1868, 112¾; ten-forties 109¾. Tennessees 63½, new 63½; Virginias 53, new 52; Louisianas 92, eights 72; Alabamas 90, fives 60; Georgias sevens 71; North Carolinas 34, new 15; South Carolinas 49½, new [illegible].

A. T. Stewart testified before the Senate investigating committee to-day. He said the general order monopoly is an outrage upon the merchants. He had always been treated civilly in the customhouse; he thought the government employes were inadequately paid, and he stated that there were men of sufficient business capacity to earn double the money who receive only eighteen hundred dollars a year in the customhouse; the government will never be well served until it gets proper men and pays them liberally; those now occupying positions are Generals, Colonels and so on. [Laughter.]

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank is slackening.

James Fisk, Jr., was shot twice in the breast to-day by Edward Stokes. It is feared he cannot recover. Stokes is under arrest.

James Fisk, Jr., was shot at half past four this afternoon, in the vestibule of the Grand Central Hotel. He had just alighted from his carriage and entered the hotel.

The following are the preliminaries of the tragedy: The examination in the libel suit brought by Miss Josephine Mansfield against James Fisk, Jr., was resumed this morning in Yorkville police court before Justice Bixby. Fisk was not in court.

The cross-examination of Miss Mansfield was resumed by Beach, Fisk's counsel.

Beach—You said you did not make war on Fisk until he attacked you; is that true?

Mansfield—Not until he induced my servants to leave me to use them for purposes against me; never asked Miss Wood to introduce me to Fisk; made his acquaintance accidentally at her house; did not make an appointment to meet Fisk and George Barber, now minister to Egypt, at Miss Wood's; never told Miss Wood or Fisk that I was in needy circumstances, for I was not; never met Miss Wood at the American or American clubhouse.

McKeon, counsel for complainant, asked the examination stopped, as it was evident that the questions were intended to insult the witness.

Beach denied this; said the questions were intended to show that Miss Mansfield intended all the time to blackmail Fisk.

Miss Mansfield—I never intended to blackmail Fisk. My conduct did not show it. (She weeps tears from her eyes.)

Beach—Do you remember meeting Millie Pierce?

Miss Mansfield—I do.

Beach—Was not Stokes there?

Miss Mansfield—No.

Beach—Do you not remember telling her in Stokes' presence that if she stood by you, you would make her rich?

Miss Mansfield—No.

Mrs. Williams, cousin of Miss Mansfield, was then put on the stand.

Mr. McKeon read for her the affidavit containing the so-called conversation between her and Miss Mansfield and Stokes about blackmailing Fisk, and asked if they were true?

Mrs. Williams—There are not; further said, when Stokes visited Miss Mansfield, and waited there, no allusions were made regarding Fisk as to exacting money from him.

Edward S. Stokes was then called. McKeown read him the affidavit containing the alleged conversation about blackmailing Fisk, and asked if they were true.

Stokes—There is but little truth in them; I am thirty years of age; have a family; first became acquainted with Miss Mansfield in Philadelphia years ago; the meeting was accidental; I would rather tell who was with me when I met her; the first time I met her in New York was when I went there with Fisk to dinner about two years ago; could not tell how often I visited Miss Mansfield; I could not exactly say how often I visited her at her house in the last six months; I may have been there eight or ten times in a month or oftener; did not have any stated time of calling; I have taken dinner there; if dinner was ready when I went, I joined the party.

Beach—You knew the dinner hour, did you? [Laughter.]

Stokes—I did; the last regular hour for dinner was 6 P. M.; I have threatened to pursue Fisk, in a light way, if he did not settle with me, but not in a physical way; I have threatened to make publications in papers about him—I meant the letters; I have made propositions to settle with Fisk by arbitration; have no recollection of making any other propositions of settlement; I made no threats to ruin Fisk, except in a legal way; I have said that I would lay papers before the Legislature that would injure him. When I commenced visiting Miss Mansfield, Fisk visited there; he lived there for a year after. I had nothing to do with the domestic affairs of the establishment; I discharged Steers, the coachman; I never paid anything in support of Miss Mansfield's establishment—personally, I mean; I have paid money given me by Miss Mansfield to servants. My acquaintance with Miss Mansfield was of an ordinary nature.

After some further but unimportant testimony the examination was adjourned till Saturday.

Fisk has a wound through the bowels which is certainly fatal. The assassin gave him no warning—fired three shots in rapid succession; the second missed, and the third was the fatal shot.

The following are the circumstances attending the shooting of James Fisk, Jr.:

At 4:30 P. M. a carriage stopped at the entrance to the Grand Central Hotel; it contained Fisk and a companion; the former alighted and entered the hotel, for the purpose of proceeding to his rooms, and, as he ascended the first step, Stokes came out of an adjoining passageway, and, unperceived by Fisk, unbuttoned his coat, drew out a revolver, and rapidly discharged three shots at Fisk; the first shot lodged in Fisk's shoulder, the second whistled close by his head, but the third, with more fatal direction, took effect in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound.

Fisk at once staggered and fell, while Stokes, casting a look of hatred on the prostrate form of his victim, said in savage tones, "I have done for the s—n of a b—h this time." Fisk evidently recognized his assailant before falling, but made no remark.

Immediately after the firing, the hotel employes rushed to the scene, and while some cared for the wounded man, others seized Stokes, who, seeing that escape was impossible, made no resistance, and was promptly handed over to the police.

Fisk was quietly conveyed to his room, where the surgeon of the hotel was soon in attendance upon him. In the meanwhile, teleg