New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 7, 1872.

There were cock-tails down stairs at the Gem yesterday, and abundant fuss and feathers up stairs.

What use did the absconding Senators make of the revenue cutter? They used it to "cut their stick."

There are gems of the first water; but the Carter crowd are gems of the first brandy and water.

Carter advises people to beware of snares. We advise people that at the Gem there is many a "gin," as well as pit-fall.

The Carter crowd at the Gem propose to patch up our laws. They will probably employ sherry cobblers to do the work.

There were four dozen glass tumblers at the Gem yesterday, and an equal number of ground-and-lofty tumblers up stairs.

We publish in another part of the REPUBLICAN this morning a communication on the expense of State and city assessments.

The Houston *Union* will hereafter be published as an evening paper, on account of the departure of the mails in the afternoon.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-morrow at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Carter declares he will stay at the Gem till he dies. All right. It is said he could not spend the rest of his life in any place more agreeable to him.

Carter's crowd tried to take judgment by default against the Governor at the "Gem." Unfortunately for Carter, it was only a "Schnapp" judgment.

In another column of the REPUBLICAN will be found the names of the officers of the Screwmen's Benevolent Association, elected for the ensuing six months.

It is reported that the assembly at the Gem on Saturday morning "broke up" about four o'clock. The breaking up in question was probably a brandy "smash."

The Carter crowd were busy pulling wires yesterday, but they did not enjoy the results: for the wires brought dispatches from Washington of a most stunning character.

Captain Jordan B. Noble has our thanks for complimentary invitations to dine with the veterans of 1814-15, at Economy Hall, to-morrow, the eighth of January, at 3 P. M.

We are sorry to see that excellent Catholic paper, the *Morning Star*, enter the political arena, especially with such an utter want of discretion and regard for justice.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the message of Governor B. Gratz Brown to the adjourned session of the twenty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, December 6, 1871.

The valleys of the Santa Cruz Mountains, in California, are just now swarming with warbling larks and robbins. The usual snows in the mountains have driven all the birds into the lower valleys.

An old minister, the other day, asked a woman what could be done to induce her husband to attend church. "I don't know," she replied, "unless you were to put a pipe and a jug of whisky in the pew."

A notice from the Department of Water works and Public Buildings is especially interesting to parties desiring to contract for the privilege of the use of water from the plugs for street sprinkling purposes.

"Condition, cause and remedy" is a well written article from the pen of a prominent and intelligent gentleman, now a merchant of this city, a citizen of Louisiana, and a Republican, formerly a Mississippian and a confederate.

The Indians in Upper Michigan are employed to carry packages of nitro-glycerine on their backs. As none of them have stumbled yet, they are not aware of the fate that is at the same time before them and behind them.

Our Home Journal, published by James H. Hummel, No. 106 Camp street, has entered upon its third volume. It is one of the most useful publications in the South, and we cheerfully recommend it to those who want a good weekly family paper.

The great sale of fine diamonds, watches, chains, jewelry, etc., by order of the Messrs. M. H. Prince & Son, of Washington, D. C., will be continued on Monday, January 8, commencing at half-past ten o'clock, under the Masonic Hall, on St. Charles street, between Union and Perdido streets, by the Messrs. Montgomery.

The dissolution of the firm of Messrs. Vandergriff & Clark, is announced in another column. Mr. J. C. Clark continues the grocery business at the corner of Camp and Natchez streets, where the stock of goods is complete and superior, just such as may be selected from for families.

At the general meeting of the German Veteran Band of Louisiana, held Friday evening, the fifth instant, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: Captain F. Spranley, president, re-elected; John Hazeman, vice president; George Mushbach, secretary; Henry Welp, treasurer, re-elected; Adolph Darr, marshal, re-elected.

It is said that the Empress Eugenie endeavors to bring back reminiscences of her former rule over the world of fashion by occasionally superintending a little millinery establishment in Chislehurst. The dethroned lady's taste has not abandoned her, and the milliner now numbers among her customers all the grand dames of the neighborhood.

Collector F[illegible]y has been to see what can be done towards securing the next Republican [illegible] and arrangements are making to secure half rates on railroads and reduced prices at hotels. He has, after consultation, written to Governor Claflin, chairman of the national committee, to urge the claims of Philadelphia and especially the political benefit to arise from selecting that city for the convention.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A week has passed since this body convened, and it is not yet completely organized. No quorum has been obtained in the Senate, and consequently no legislation has been done in either branch of the Legislature. This condition of things has been brought about by the Customhouse clique acting in concert with fragments of all parties opposed to Governor Warmoth, because he will not yield to their selfish demands. The Senate has had to adjourn from day to day, doing nothing more than instructing its Sergeant-at-Arms to hunt for absent members. Let the responsibility of obstructing legislation rest where it belongs—on the men who, to accomplish a political purpose of their own, absent themselves from the halls of legislation when duty requires them to be there. These men will undoubtedly want to be paid for this very time, for all the days they have absented themselves and prevented the work of legislation from going ahead. And it is certainly not right to expect pay for services not rendered.

If Senators and members of the House of Representatives who have been wantonly wasting the time of the Legislature, would only consider that in doing so they are actually taking money from the public treasury without giving any consideration in return for it, and causing others to do the same thing, we think their sense of public justice, if they have any, will bring them at once to a sense of duty.

In the House, yesterday, fifty-two members answered to roll call at twelve o'clock. After the names of members had been read, in the minutes of the previous day, Mr. Davidson moved to have Mr. Lynch's name struck from the minutes, as he was not present as announced. This was done. Speaker Brewster then directed the Clerk to read the names of the gentlemen he had appointed on the committee on elections. Messrs. Abel, Sartain, Bentley, Morris, Marvin, Ong and Barrow compose that committee.

The principal feature of yesterday's proceedings in the House was Mr. Davidson's report as chairman of the committee to investigate the wholesale arrest of the Representatives of the State, made by the United States marshal at the instance of members of the Legislature for a political purpose. Mr. Davidson's report regards the conduct of such members sufficiently offensive to authorize their expulsion from the House, but he was opposed to doing this without giving them a hearing. An affidavit has been made against these parties, charging them with perjury. The report recommends that they be arrested and brought before the House for a hearing. The report was read, and, by request of Mr. Davidson, laid on the table subject to call. Mr. Davidson said he preferred this course, not because he was not prepared to act on the matter at once, but because he did not wish to be misunderstood by the people. He was not acting with any faction, and did not wish to be understood to be anything other than a Democrat; but he would sustain the right wherever he found it, and he believed the Governor of this State right in his fight against Carter and the men who were endeavoring to break down the State government. Mr. Davidson said he had unlimited confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and he is satisfied that when they come to know what the miserable faction headed by Carter are trying to do, they will approve of his (Davidson's) course in opposing them. He stands before the people as old Davidson, an honest Democrat, and he felt assured that his constituents would stand by him. He would stand by the Governor as long as he stood by the rights of the people, and he did not heed the denunciations of political opponents for doing so. Mr. Davidson concluded his remarks by saying he believed the men who had caused the wholesale arrest of the members of this House for a political purpose, deserved expulsion, but he preferred giving them a hearing before doing this, and he therefore asked that his report be laid on the the table subject to call, which the House agreed to.

Mr. Murray spoke at some length, indorsing the remarks of Mr. Davidson.

Dr. Worrall then obtained the floor. He said he thought this a favorable time for explaining his motives in asking that members be heard before being expelled. He did not believe that two wrongs made a right. He had, for a time, acted with the gentlemen who are now opposing the majority. He did this in the interest of the reform movement. In voting for reform, they were not acting in the interest of any faction—Customhouse or otherwise. But the moment he saw Mr. Carter and his followers endeavoring to introduce revolutionary measures, he was determined to defeat them, and voted with the party that stood by law and order. When he returns from the halls of legislation, he wants his constituents to feel he has done his duty. He will oppose the unlawful acts of ambitious men, but he is opposed to expelling members without a hearing, and contrary to all parliamentary usage and law. He was glad to acknowledge that he saw evidence of a better spirit among the members of the House. The proceedings of the last few days have been marked with dignity and decorum. Dr. Worrall concluded his remarks by saying that he wanted the spirit of faction put down, and he had faith that it would be.

At half-past one the House, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Caddo, took a recess for an hour.

The House was called to order at half-past two by Speaker Brewster, and shortly after adjourned until five o'clock. It was again called to order at five o'clock, and was in session at six o'clock, waiting for communications from the Governor in regard to the result of the effort to arrest, through the military, certain members against whom writs of arrest had been issued.

There was much whining yesterday at the Gem, and it rained lard also. We [illegible] the crowd enjoyed their "whine and water."

Governor Davis, of Texas, left Galveston Friday morning for Washington.

THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

If the conservative citizens of New Orleans have not learned a lesson within the past week, they are indeed hard to teach. We believe that they have learned this lesson, for it has come to them in such a shape that they could not put it away from them only at the bidding of a prejudice greater than our estimate of their good sense refuses to credit them with. Business has almost ceased to concern the public mind. That healthful flow of trade which is the life of a great metropolis has virtually ceased to circulate, and the people have either remained in suspense at the general stoppage, or they have surrendered themselves to the consideration of events that they sincerely desire to see brought to an end. The community has felt a fever that it knew to be unhealthy, and yet has not been able to discover a remedy for the disease. The orderly working of the political system, upon which all prosperity depends, has halted at an obstacle without precedent, for we doubt if ever there was an occasion when an entire Legislature was brought to such an unseemly stand as ours in Louisiana for an entire week, owing to the extraordinary dereliction of a majority of the members of one of its component branches. If the Senators who are required by the constitution and the laws, and consequently by their oaths, to assemble in session on the first Monday in January, had attended in their places, as the people elected them to do, all the trouble which has prevailed during the last seven days would have been avoided. Both branches of the Legislature might have organized last Monday as easily as they can organize next week, for there are but so many voters in each body, and these votes could have been delivered yesterday as well as they can be delivered to-morrow; and their results would have been the same at one time as they will be at another. There was no question of principle or reform between the members that have duly attended and those that have unduly absented themselves upon which both parties might not have agreed; and especially was there nothing to disturb the harmony of the Republican Senators that a caucus of the party might not have arranged. The friends of the State administration, like true Republicans and faithful servants of the people, have at all times presented themselves in their seats; and when they have been beaten they have submitted to the result, as the journals of both bodies will surely testify. For two days after the organization of the House, the friends of Speaker Carter carried their points, and yet the Republicans remained to accept of the consequences and to proceed with the regular business for which they were elected. They voted in a body and were defeated in a body by the Democrats, assisted by some disaffected members of their own organization; and were only driven thence by an indignity committed against the entire Legislature in the arrest of a number of their fellow members upon a frivolous affidavit, issued by a federal officer of no higher dignity than an ordinary justice of the peace. They contended manfully and honestly until beaten by a wicked trick, and then as honest and faithful representatives, not knowing what other outrage was behind the one which had just been committed, they left the House as a protest against the invasion which had begun, and the unknown dangers which seemed to threaten them. Every reasonable man will admit that the events of Thursday last justified the Republican members in flying from a course of procedure that was never practiced in the United States before, and which was of such an extraordinary nature that all the parties to it have been forced to admit its wickedness.

In the Senate the pretext which the absent Senators are expected to set up for their delay in taking their seats is the feeble suggestion that the extra session of the Senate in December was a nullity, and that they do not intend to meet until they can overthrow the election of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. The tenor of the Customhouse organ, the utterances of the Customhouse orators, the official declarations of the leader and his confederates, the assumptions of the Democratic press and the Democratic oracles, the talk upon the street, all determine that the overthrow of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback's election is the sole object the absent Senators have in remaining away from their posts. Their original design was to secure control of the House of Representatives; pass a resolution of impeachment, no matter upon what pretext, against Governor Warmoth, which they thought would frighten his friends in the Senate to desert him; set aside Senator Pinchback's election on the ground that it was a nullity; install Senator Rayne the Lieutenant Governor, and, by receiving the resolution of impeachment, which would suspend Governor Warmoth, put the newly elected Lieutenant Governor in as Governor. This was the programme, and the people have seen how it has been carried forward, by breaking up the Senate, distracting the House of Representatives, flooding the streets with soldiers and putting the entire community to the sacrifice of its money and patience.

The central string in all this delusion, and the one upon which all the others hang, is the overthrow of the election of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. And this is proposed by the very men who met with him in the extra session; who contended with him fairly and honorably; who were beaten squarely; who confessed their defeat, and accepted it by waiting upon him to his seat; who addressed him as their presiding officer; who will draw pay for their services in the Senate; who were anxious to transact business in that body which they now declare to have been an illegal assemblage, and who have in all things made themselves consenting parties to the election which they are stultifying themselves by denying.

As we said in the outset, and as we repeat, the conservative people of New Orleans, in common with the Republican party, must have observed these things, because they have been made public in a hundred ways, and having observed them, they must be prepared to judge where to fix the blame for the disorganization of political affairs and the derangement of all business transactions. Nothing but one series of delinquencies and stratagems has marked the policy of the Democrats and their factious allies, and nothing but a prejudice, which we dare not charge against the people, can save the men who have fomented these troubles from falling under the gravest censures, unless they amend their course hereafter by a prompt attendance on their duties and a faithful discharge of their obligations in the interests of the State.

THE MILITIA.

New Orleans has just cause to be proud of her volunteer soldiery. To their firmness, to their courage, and fealty to their oaths to support the constitution, has the community been brought through a trying emergency without material losses and without bloodshed. Arrayed against a revolutionary cabal, which sought to overturn the government to promote private ambitions, the State troops stood like veterans in defense of law and order, although many of their dearest friends were in the opposition. God bless our citizen soldiery! is the fervent prayer of every person who values the peace and security of life and property.

It is but just that we should here go somewhat into detail in order to set at rest the many false stories set afloat from the "Gem" saloon to create a belief that the militia were in sympathy with the Rump House of Representatives. At an early hour on Friday a portion of the Louisiana Legion was ordered to duty, and obeyed as soon as the men could be notified. Colonel Squires commanded, assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Behan, Captains Edwards, Glynn, and others, whose names we do not recall. A cheerful readiness to obey the call of duty was manifested from the first hour of their appearance at the State House until they were relieved, and animated alike officer and private.

When called upon to aid the Sheriff in enforcing the writs of the Eighth District Court, the troops marched to Royal street, when Colonel Squires and the Sheriff advanced to the head-quarters of the cabal, and presented the order for the arrest of Colonel Carter and General Mudgett, and read the order of injunction. The parties named pledged to obey the civil process, when the Sheriff proceeded to court and made his return, Carter and Mudgett to appear there on Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, to give such reasons as they can why punishment for contempt of the writ of habeas corpus should not be inflicted. During all this time the militia acted admirably, and deserve the highest commendation, and if Governor Warmoth does not promote Colonel Squires we think him less discerning and appreciative than his friends give him credit for.

Notwithstanding the many rumors to the contrary, but on a single occasion did any misunderstanding arise between the Governor and the soldiers. When a rabble, composed chiefly of youngsters and levee rats, acting under the inflamatory suggestions of Carter & Co., made from the Gem whisky shop, proceeded to St. Peter street, and broke open the armory of Battery C, Louisiana Legion, commanded by Captain Glynn, Colonel Squires and his men became excitedly indignant. They demanded permission to proceed against the marauders and recapture the stolen arms of their comrades, as well as punish the offenders. The Governor knew the offenders were without ammunition, and trusting their passion would soon cool, refused to permit a conflict, whereupon Colonel Squires tendered his resignation. This his excellency would not receive, but remained firm to his original order, which of course had to be obeyed, although the universal sympathy ran with the gallant soldier who desired to wipe out the insult put upon his command. The ruffians not only broke open the doors of the armory, but bursted in drumheads and did other wanton damage.

Colonel Carter informed his fellow-conspirators, in order to keep up their spirits, that Colonel Owen had refused to obey the Governor's orders. So far is this from the truth that Colonel Owen and his adjutant, Lieutenant Kursiscedt, reported at the State House armed and equipped for duty, and placed themselves like the officers of the Legion, at the orders of his excellency.

We conclude this hasty sketch of the conduct of the volunteers by assuring them that they deserve and have won the highest encomiums from a community they have saved from impending ruine and blood.

"LYING LIKE A BULLETIN."

When Carter put himself up yesterday as a bulletin board he struck his appropriate vein. Bulletins have long been proverbial for misleading the people, and the "Speaker of the House of Representatives assembled on Royal street" well sustained the bad repute. His first announcement, that Colonel William M. Owen had been ordered to send two companies of militia to the Gem saloon for two members detained there, and refused to obey the order, was false, of course. No one but the *Times* thought it worth while to circulate the silly statement. Colonel Owen and his adjutant were both in the Governor's office last evening, and the latter specially a bad one for our representatives to contradict the statement as false from beginning to end.

Another announcement was to the effect that Colonel Baker, chief of police, had been ordered to march at the head of the police force and attack the House of Representatives, and for refusing to do so had been removed by the Governor, and James D. Houston appointed in his stead.

In the first place, the Governor would not order any one to attack the House of Representatives, as the majority of the members were in their hall yesterday, ready to transact their legitimate duties. Secondly, he had no motive to attack the thirty-five or forty members who have followed Carter down to the Gem grog-shop. But lastly, and most emphatically, Colonel Badger has not refused to obey any order relative to his official duties. But from the manner in which he resented the slanders of the Gem bulletin board last night, we infer that he would be rather pleased than otherwise to get permission to make a haul of some of the disorderly characters hanging around the vicinity of Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse.

We can insure the insurgents that they owe their immunity from attack entirely to the forbearance of the Governor, who is firmly opposed to the use of any violence not imperatively demanded by the exigency of the occasion. It is evident that if we had a rash and impetuous man as Commander-in-Chief, there would have been a collision several days ago.

Mr. Carter has made the common mistake of underrating the strength of his opponents and greatly overrating his own.

LET THE TRUTH BE TOLD.

An intelligent and esteemed friend, who preaches from a Presbyterian pulpit in the city of New Orleans, agrees with us that the clergy in the South pay too little attention to public matters in their ministrations before the people; but he is inclined to the apprehension that this fault can not be remedied without introducing the opposite evil of too much pulpit politics. This is a feeling that prevails very widely, and the readiest answer to it is the same that has been made in every case where the rights or privileges of the people have been enlarged, that there is more danger in confining truth than there is in enlarging error. If it is better to suppress the discussion of great social questions in the pulpit, because weak preachers may pervert the text, then it is dangerous to debate any matter freely, for weak men are at liberty to abuse the question with all sorts of irrelevant conceits. This is assuming that both speech and hearing ought to be kept under surveillance, for, if we can not discuss because the weak may outtalk us, then we ought certainly to be deprived of the power to listen, because the result is the same if we are misled or if we mislead. This is the blind leading the blind, which the world is full of, notwithstanding the silence of the clerical orators.

The true line is for the preachers to separate moral and physical politics from each other, and to give the former to his congregation in full doses, and to keep the latter for himself. The first concerns mankind in general, the latter concerns man alone. Every preacher can say to his congregation that the duty of the citizen is a part of his religion, and that when this duty directs him to vote, and to vote regularly, honestly, intelligently and conscientiously, he is bound to do this duty at the peril of committing a notable sin. The minister can say, and have large influence in enforcing, that the barter of votes for favor or friendship is a grievous wrong, for the ballot is not a man's private property, any more than his musket is. He is charged as a voter with the same duties that he is as a soldier; to be vigilant, discreet, wise and irreproachable in protecting the body politic from any accident, ignorance, falsehood, corruption or betrayal. He can say that the highest act of a man's life is the capable disposal of his influence in securing the best men for office that are to be found; and the next highest is in pursuing with punishment all those who violate the local law. Drunkenness and its hundred vices he may and should reprobate with unsparing speech, because they are a reproach to the State, an injury to the people and a temptation to his own congregation and to his own senses. Having done these things, and reproved all who neglect their duties either to God, to themselves or their neighbors, the preacher can safely rest himself, for now he has nothing else to do but to attend to his own duties, which constitute the physical part of politics. Herein he must determine whether he is in favor of a tariff, whether he would grant the public lands to railroads, subsidize ocean steamers, elect the President for one term or two, increase salaries, or do any of the other thousand and one things that are not affected by the conscience. This marks the dividing line. The preacher who would mix up tariffs or grants of land with religion is a fool; the one that would separate capacity in office from religion is another.

Our suggestion that the pulpit should concern itself with the action of the people in a political sense is made in this regard, that all the preachers are bound to declare the whole duty of man, and to enforce it. If, in doing this, the evil arises that incompetent or wicked men abuse the ministry to their own useses, this must be submitted to as we submit to see any and every good thing perverted. Our belief is that what is good can be told anywhere and at any time, and that neither error nor stupidity can ever cloak themselves under its folds so as to outrun it in beneficence.

The course of the *Times* throughout the past week has been calculated to deceive and incite the people to deeds of violence. It has basely misrepresented the Governor and the majority of both branches of the Legislature, and endeavored to uphold the usurpations of the pretender, Carter. In giving its report of Pretender Carter's Legislature, assembled in a room over a drinking saloon, the *Times* says:

1:15.—An immense crowd is assembled in Royal street, and all the stores in the neighborhood are closing up. The session of the House is still progressing, with *fifty-seven* members present, over the Gem.

The *Times* here makes a deliberate misstatement for the purpose of deceiving the people and making them believe Pretender Carter is backed by a majority of the members of the House of Representatives at the time it was giving an account of the disgraceful proceedings that were transpiring over the Gem drinking saloon. It also wilfully perverts the proceedings of the lawful House of Representatives held in the State House, by calling it the "Warmoth Legislature," and stating:

At half-past ten o'clock, a quorum having assembled in the House, the Governor having been sent for, proceeded to the Hall of Representatives, and took a seat near Speaker Brewster, who occupied the chair.

The *Times* should know that this is not true, and the inference is that it has wilfully made this statement with the deliberate intention of misleading the people and prejudicing their minds against Governor Warmoth and peace.

COLD COMFORT.

Mr. Carter does not derive much comfort from his application to General Emory for troops. He labors under the delusion that he is the State of Louisiana, and that the Pelican is in danger in his person. The veteran soldier, who appears to know something of law as well as of war, snubs the "Speaker of the House of Representatives assembled on Royal street" when he curtly informs him that he must first comply with the provisions of the law before he can receive any aid from the United States forces. There are two ways in which the distinguished ex-Confederate colonel can induce General Emory to send troops to protect him. One is to persuade the President to adopt his views as to his status, recognize him as the State of Louisiana, in danger of being subverted; and the other way is to get his head shot off in a riot and show that he can not get redress from the civil authorities. The first will be found difficult of accomplishment, and the latter too risky to attempt.

After this silly exhibition of himself, the best thing Carter can do is to let the United States forces alone, and go on appealing to the "people."

TOO THIN.

The proposition made by Carter's bummers, in session at the Gem saloon, to adjourn until Tuesday, provided the House of Representatives would do likewise, while it evidenced that their courage was oozing out, like Bob Acres', at their fingers' ends, yet covered a trick to secure some consideration or recognition from the legal body that they deserted which was too palpable to deceive. Besides, the body adjourned once before, trusting to Carter's pledge to resign the speakership, and were by him betrayed, as he usually betrays those who trust him. To be deceived once was their misfortune; to let the same party trick them again would have been a fault.

When word was brought to the House that such a proposition had been made, that body resolved itself at once into an indignation meeting, and declared for "no compromise with traitors," and a committee to protest against Governor Warmoth entertaining any such idea was deputed to wait upon him. The recreant members may return to duty, but until they do so they need not look for countenance in any manner from the State authorities.

AN INSUFFICIENT ANSWER.

When the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday asked Collector Casey if he had employed the revenue cutter Wilderness to convey a cargo of Senators away from their duty, the latter replied by asking the Secretary to hush up, and not make up his mind about anything until he knows what he is talking about. But as there is nothing in the Treasury regulations that authorizes the employment of a revenue cutter for the purpose of abducting State Senators, Mr. Boutwell was not satisfied with the answer, and asked brother-in-law James to overhaul the regulations. When he finds authority for such a use of the government vessel, he will probably make a note of it; but if he does not, he will perceive he has made a mess of it.

The Collector does not seem to understand that when he is called to answer for a violation of duty, a shuffling excuse will be received in lieu of a specific explanation. He has blundered again, but hopes to be forgiven. We shall see.

BRAVE, BUT SLEEPY.

The Customhouse organ is responsible for the following unique picture:

2:30 A. M.—House still in session, with Mr. Fonteliou in the chair. Sergeant-at-arms sent in search of absent members; fifty members present, all brave. Many are sleeping. Under the circumstances, a more orderly legislative body has, perhaps, never been seen in any country.

A half a hundred brave men, all, or nearly all, asleep is a scene of repose scarcely equaled by the poet's description—

"Now came still evening on," etc.

Brave men, many of whom are sleeping, are usually orderly. Sleep on, sweet innocents.

COME BACK.

The highfalutin speeches of Carter, Burch and others, that they were barred out of the State House, and that they would risk their lives by attempting to proceed to their legitimate duties in the merest balderdash. Not only can every legislator go to his seat, but he will be protected with the entire force at the command of Governor Warmoth. The community is not deceived by such bare-faced falsehoods, and would feel much better pleased if they at least make a pretense of earning their per diem and mileage. We hope they will put a stop to their little Royal street game at once.

REFORM.

When the runaway Senators recover their senses and are ready to attend to business, the reform measures which public opinion demands should be adopted will be introduced in the House. Several leading Republicans have prepared bills relating to the Metropolitan Police, public printing, elections and registration, and collection of the taxes, but nothing can be done until the Senate organizes. It is about time that reform ceased to be simply a political catchword, and the work practically inaugurated.

Cheeky.

Carter's organ, with its high-sounding Republican title, yesterday attempted to read the "old war horse," Tom Green Davidson, out of the Democratic party. It appears as difficult for the paper as for its editor to define its politics.

There is a prospect that petroleum may be obtained in Germany. Recent borings near Helde, Hanover, have shown that the chalk deposits, long known to have been saturated with petroleum between the depths of 150 and 190 feet, are probably underlaid with petroleum. A well sixteen and three-fourths inches in diameter is to be sunk 1000 feet.

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Choicest mixed TEA (green and black) at $1 40 ℔ lb.

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Good green, black and mixed TEAS at 75c.

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THE WILSON VICTORIOUS

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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. 15 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

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. RUSTIS,

ja3 6t2p WALTER H. ROGERS.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK,

No. 187 Canal street.

(Incorporated March 15, 1855.)

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. Games,
Thomas Allen Clarke, Carl Kohn,
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SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. no11 3m2p

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Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims and Commissioner for the States.

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Testimony and depositions taken at short notice. Passports provided, and Customhouse papers promptly attended to. de3

WILLIAM G. COYLE, SAMUEL ALSTON, New Orleans. HOMER WOOD & CO., Pittsburg.

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Office—No. 138 Gravier Street.

oc29 6m

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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. no25 6m

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DRYADES 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 he crafts 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. de25 1y

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, UNION STABLES, No. 120 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

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