

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 10, 1872.

Academy - Mrs. Chantreau - Thursday - Home.

As men part their hair in the middle, ladies have taken to wearing their parted on the side.

An Indian who hadn't a whole pair of boots or trousers, received three silk hats on Christmas.

It may sound like a paradox, yet the breaking of both wings of an army is a pretty sure way to make it fly.

Some one wants to know why an almanac is simply advice thrown away. Because it comes in at one year and goes out at the other.

People in Wales have for some time been talking of getting up a company to build a railroad to the top of Mount Snowdon. It's now done.

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

The National School Festival for January is received. It is issued quarterly; price fifty cents a year. Published by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago.

There are 7000 dogs in Little Rock, Arkansas. Immense fortunes should be accumulated in the tanning business, there is so much bark there.

An Indiana judge divorced a lady and married her to another man before the divorce was entered on the record, all within fifteen minutes.

The Boston Post says: "One thousand saddles of venison are waiting at St. Cloud, Minnesota, for some one to stirrup the transportation companies."

Mr. James A. Gresham, the stationer, at No. 92 Camp street, our next door neighbor, serves his customers with a pretty calendar for the year 1872.

"Never mind the obituary, judge," said a Montana culprit, when the court became pathetic in pronouncing the sentence. "Let's fix the time for the funeral."

A young gentleman who had just married a little beauty says: "She would have been taller, but she is made of such precious materials that nature couldn't afford it."

The only way to keep all your friends and make no enemies is to speak well of people when names are mentioned to you, but never to speak of any one to a third party.

Fifty miles of additional snow fencing will be immediately constructed on the Union Pacific railroad, for which orders have been issued by Superintendent Sickles.

An accelerated writer says that if one could read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good looking or the reverse, as his life has been good or evil.

The distribution of breech-loader rifles Russian army is complete; 1,001,148 rifled breech-loaders have been served out. The present stores of metal cartridges amount to 213,800,000.

He only is great who has the habits of greatness: who, after performing what none in the thousand can accomplish, passes on, like Samson, and "tells neither father nor mother of it."

Andrew Johnson recently gave it as his experience that a man with a middle name, and especially one that was weak enough to write it in full, never amounted to anything, or, as he says, "of no account."

The stockholders of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association have elected as their board of directors for the ensuing year Messrs. Charles Cavareo, Charles De Buyer, A. Reichard, Leon Haas, Jr., E. F. Eglon, W. Agar, S. Canham, A. Poiney, J. Egli, P. S. Wiltz, Leon Queyrouze, A. Thibaut.

The following are the officers of the Germania Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association for the ensuing year: Frank McGloin, president; D. A. Mullane, vice president; John C. Murray, secretary; Eugene Sullivan, treasurer. The association now represents eleven branches, with two more to be admitted.

Straw, the Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, is far from being a man of straw, as he is managing agent of the Ameskeag Woolen Company at Manchester, and also president of the New Hampshire Insurance Company. At one time he was president of the State Senate.

Leap year is described as the time in which the calm, conservative order of things is supposed to be overturned very violently, in which the ladies are supposed to lay aside their coquetry and the privilege of saying "yes," and to assume the delicately discriminating task of selecting their own husbands.

A very old man, in ancient times, once went to the King of Sparta and lamented over the degeneracy of the times. The King replied: "What you say is undoubtedly true, for I remember that, when I was a boy, I heard my father say that when he was a boy he heard his grandfather say the same thing."

The greatest book sale, probably, that ever took place in the world, was that of the collection of Richard Heber, in 1814. The catalogue was in five thick octavo volumes. Yet this collection had but a small beginning—one volume picked up at a stall, entitled the "Vallie of Varietie," about which he was in doubt whether to buy or not to buy."

A young lady who has been taking quinine with iron that one cold evening, when her lover kissed her at the door, he had the same experience that small boys do who approach their mouths to lamp posts, and, before he could separate his lips from hers, was caught by his tongue to be mother's law. Moral—don't take quinine.

In Illinois there is a child, now two months old, weighing but two pounds. Its length is only seven inches, and its face about the size of a watch crystal. Its tiny arms are so slender that a small finger-ring can be slipped on either of them to the side. This little creature is already making a noise in his part of the world, and hundreds have been called to see it. Its parents are of moderate size.

LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

There is a plain issue between Governor Warmoth and George W. Carter which can not be compromised except at the expense of the people of the State of Louisiana; and since this is the fact, we infer that it is only necessary to state the difference to determine upon which side of the contest the parties most deeply interested will range themselves as supporters. George W. Carter represents corruption in its most unblushing shape, as is evidenced by his votes in the Legislature and by his actions as a member of the various committees of that body. He not only voted for all the jobs and plundering bills that were voted by the Governor, but he either voted to pass them over the veto, or he confessed in open session that he had done wrong. He sustained the levee bill in its original shape, and was pledged to pass it, with all its objectionable features of public and private spoliation, over the veto. He voted for the Crescent City Waterworks bill and impudently the Secretary of State to proclaim it was a law in defiance of the right which the Governor had to veto it. He supported the warehouse bill that appropriated fifteen hundred thousand dollars to a company of private citizens to put up a warehouse with, and then voted to pass it over the veto. He was secured to sustain a law giving the drainage of the city of New Orleans, together with the right to build a protection levee and to charge tolls for landing and traveling upon the same, to a private company. He upheld and voted for the law that surrendered the entire levee of the city of New Orleans to a body of citizens, whereby every package of goods that entered the city would have been required to pay a charge. He voted to spend the money of the State for useless books to be distributed to parish officers. He signed vouchers for contingent expenses that were fraudulent, paying ten dollars per gross for steel pens. He made contracts with forty newspapers to print the laws in consideration of their supporting his ambitious designs in the future. He consented, as Speaker, to accept the word of clerks and interested members that resolutions were passed which involved an hundred thousand dollars of expenses to the State. As Speaker he drew mileage upon committees that never traveled a mile. As Speaker he warranted in his own favor for printing which he never performed. As Speaker he attempted to contract for the State printing with a paper that he started for that purpose. As Speaker he debauched members at night with dissolute company in order to control their votes in the next day's session. As Speaker he attempted to appropriate to his own benefit the property of others, under the plea that he could injure the owners thereof if they did not surrender their rights to his selfish demands. As Speaker, in fine, he is connected with every unjust measure and every improper appropriation that was made by the last House of Representatives. This is what would appear upon one side, and this is the man the Democrats have set up as their leader in reform.

On the other hand, the Governor has defeated most, if not all of the speculative bills that were supported by G. W. Carter. He has watched the treasury and protected it wherever protection was possible; he has stood between Carter and the State and city, saving both from the spoliation of this bad and wicked legislator; and he still maintains that position, defying alike his threats and his offers of compromise. This is the other side, and the people are left to determine which is the man they can rely upon, and which is the man they can not trust. If Carter's career in the Legislature is not a contrast to Warmoth's conduct as Governor that will challenge the attention of the people to the worthlessness of the one and the worth of the other, we do not know of a parallel that would meet the occasion.

One, as Speaker, is all covered with the evidences of corruption, and the other, as Governor, fronts us as the man who has detected and exposed this corruption. The citizen who can not make a choice between these two officers is not the man to send abroad to hunt for a reformer, for if Carter has ever committed an act that looked like reform, it does not appear in his public record. If he has ever left undone an act that looked like corruption, the legislative reports do not show it. And he is the reformer that the Democrats are following. Verily, the blind are leading the blind.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN AND MAY BE.

It will be recalled for a precedent. And men are not in the same example. Will march into the State. It can not be. -Merchant of Venice.

In the new process for getting rid of an objectionable legislative majority, and making the minority masters of the situation at first view. It is quick, thorough, simple. A commissioner, a marshal, and some one to do a triding matter of swearing, comprise the machinery. It works like cream oil. An hour's time - it is at the proper time - and a Legislature may be more thoroughly transformed by this latest mode than could be accomplished by a whole year's campaigning before the people and voting at the polls.

What a pity for some that this time and labor-saving method was not discovered (but not patented) long ago! There is (or was, rather) Andy Johnson, for example, of circle-swinging memory. What a god-send it would have been to him, when the most of impeachment worried him by night and wearied him by day! Suppose, he had had some of these "combinations," "secret machinery," "machines," "institutions," "combinations," and with a commissioner's "combinations" and with such swearing, and a marshal's "combinations," he could have caused the most of his forty members of the House, enough to have prevented the adoption of articles of impeachment; or, if preferred it, suppose he thus could have caused the arrest of a few Senators, as they were about to vote on the question of "guilty or not guilty," would it not have saved time, money and anxiety? How, would it not have changed doubt

to certainty? For, notwithstanding the able arguments of the ablest counsel, and, perhaps, despite the power of certain other influences that need not be particularized, was he quite sure, until the last name had been called and recorded, that all who professed to be true would stand firm?

But by this new mode he could not only have won the day, but hedged against all chances of subsequent reverse. His true friends, remaining in their places while the members or Senators arrested were off paying their compliments to the commissioner, could have expelled enough of the absent to make their ascendancy perpetual. For that matter, they could have put in a few "true" but trusty hands in lieu of those turned out. Why not, each body being its own judge of membership?

How easily, comparatively, could Andy thus have laid the awful apprehension that he might be ordered to quit playing President before his time. Were there not combinations, secret councils, threats against the wavering and (possibly) the tending of places or pennies to the less scrupulous? At least, were not such charges made, and, by some, believed? Alas for Andy! In those days of sore trial there was no Ku-Klux Law upon the statute book, and so he had to breast his perils as best he could. Still, it must be conceded that he was more or less stupid. In a city where so much swearing has to be done as in Washington, oaths come to rate cheap, and he might have found somebody, probably, to swear to something that would have warranted an arrest, and that would have served the desired end, though less convenient than the Ku-Klux apparatus.

But whatever may have been suffered in the past, "the future at least is secure." So long as the Ku-Klux Law remains, and so long as legislative majorities hold secret caucuses and adopt secret plans, as they ever have and ever will, so long will the new plan work to his harm. Henceforth, if President Grant finds himself hampered by a stubborn majority against him in Congress, let him look to Louisiana and learn how the nuisance may be speedily abated! If, moreover, he find a State government arrayed against his policy, let him look to the same precedent and behold how "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye" that State organization, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislature and all may be Ku-Kluxed into thin air!

THE TIMES AND THE REGISTRATION LAW.

It is malicious representation, or superficial investigation, that causes the Times to so persistently mislead public opinion? On nearly every topic of importance that paper sets up a false condition of things, argues therefrom impossible results, and, on the strength of these suppositions, indulges in vituperation and abuse, often without knowing it is striking friend as well as foe.

Such is the case in its editorial yesterday on the registration and election laws. After declaring that the late Lieutenant Governor was "honest, respected and dignified," its anxiety to fasten opprobrium upon Governor Warmoth causes it unconsciously to charge Governor Dunn with the gravest crimes against the people of Louisiana. It declares: "It is the exercise of (the Governor's) dangerous and enormous powers of manipulating the ballots, and corrupting and certifying the returns, which have produced the shameful abuses against which the people have risen in their indignation." Now, granting, to avoid argument, that the people have arisen as aforesaid, why should their wrath fall especially upon Governor Warmoth? He has not one jot of power or privilege more than had Mr. Dunn, or Senator Anderson, ex-Secretary Bovee or Senator Lynch. They examined and certified to returns, under the law, as a board created for the special purpose, and if frauds were committed all members were equally responsible.

But there was no such "manipulation of ballots at the State House" as the Times was wont about, for the very convincing reason that the ballots were not sent there. The various parish commissioners and supervisors make out returns of the ballots at the several precincts within their jurisdiction, one copy of which they forward to the Secretary of State, and the other file in the clerk's office of their district court, and the examination and promulgation of these returns is all that the Governor, the "honest and dignified Dunn," or the other members of the board had or could have to do in the election made especially the subject of this Times' complaint.

We do not doubt that frauds were committed by ex-Speaker Carter and other parish election officers in their own interest; that they "swore their souls in the Legislature" to their own corrupt acts, but the amendments to the law suggested by the Governor's message strike directly at this evil. First, the registrar must be a resident of the parish, not a peripatetic office-seeker. He, Carter, Lynch and others of the "Gem" Legislature; and, secondly, he is ineligible for any other office while holding this. However, if these modifications are insufficient to satisfy the Times, the remedy is with it and its friends. Let the coalition members, in preparing and passing laws on the subjects of elections and registrations, which will satisfy the people. The Times claims a different rule of authority for its guidance and support, it strikes down the constituted authorities of the State and leaves the people without a government. If we are to have the Paris commune in its worst features established in New Orleans, the suggestions which the Times is now throwing out may be counted on to bring about that result; but if we are to continue, as we have heretofore done, under a government of laws, the people will no more attend to the Times than they would sympathize with the madmen who raised the banner of disorder in the saloons

MURDER!

In addition to the other grave offenses chargeable to Carter and his abettors is now added that of murder—murder perpetrated and in its bloodiest form, without the least shadow of justification or exculpation for the perpetrators or their accessories. The excuse of the principal, seized with the still smoking pistol in his hand, that "I killed him, but did it in the discharge of my duty," is so weak, trifling and false as to aggravate rather than palliate the crime. The imprisoned emissaries of Carter are intelligent men—Customhouse officials, in fact—and must have known that their powers as sergeants-at-arms of the revolutionary Legislature, even had they emanated from a legal body, gave them no power over one whom that body had unseated and ejected. Nor: the whole object of the conspiracy, for such it plainly was, is apparent. Walter Weyland, as true a friend and generous a heart as ever lived, was high-tempered, impulsive and quick to resent insult. For this reason he was selected for sacrifice. When the members of the Ku-Klux organizations presented themselves at the Gem yesterday morning the Sergeant-at-Arms told them their services would not be required until evening. When evening came Weyland was attacked. It was hardly to be expected he would fall at the first fire, but that he would be burned and defend himself was to be anticipated. The police would participate, then the mob, and the riot and bloodshed which, for more than a week, Carter and his allies have tried every means in their power to invite would be fully inaugurated. That this was the deliberately concerted plot we have reasons for believing, which will be developed on the trial of the murderers; and it only failed through the too fatal aim of the assassin and the stern discipline of the police which protects even so bloody a criminal when once in their hands.

We charge upon Carter and the prisoners premeditated murder, and demand of the law officers that they be brought to trial at once. Our criminal tribunals have long been a scoff and a mockery; this outrage and shocking deed is a fit one with which to begin an era of reform. The people of New Orleans will sustain the authorities in all legal attempts to enforce the law. Let there be no hesitation or delay.

A FLIMSY DODGE.

"We do not come here, as Democrats or as Republicans, as representatives of the Carter faction or the Warmoth faction, but as the people of Louisiana, to protect their threatened liberties." Such was the demagogic dodge resorted to by the torch and blunderbuss orators at the Lafayette square meeting to induce the populace to break the peace and attack the constitutional government of Louisiana. But they ranted and shivered in vain. People came, listened, laughed and strode away at leisure, too old in experience to be taken in by any such chaff. They recognized the same old party tactics who for years, as voters, "have signed and moaned over the wrongs of the 'dear people,' and, as 'fins,' have done some of the tallest booting that ever caused taxpayers to pry in the corners of their pockets for stray currency."

We appeal to all unprejudiced minds to examine the thing for themselves, and see if it is not a fraud from beginning to end. Officers and orators alike are shrewd politicians, office holders or seekers, with a few honorable exceptions among the vice-presidents who were not present, and some others who are entirely unknown to fame, and whose names, it is suspected, were procured either from the ancient graveyards or the musty old records of the police courts. Take out some dozen men who (we repeat) were not at the meeting, and about the same number of successful politicians, and the three or four hundred names do not represent a hundred thousand dollars of the entire wealth of New Orleans. And as for the speakers, who, to hear them, one would think they had never in their lives taken part in politics, we can not do better in showing their "ways that are dark" than in giving a list of their names. Of the Bum Mill Legislature, there are Messrs. Monrore, Burch, Ellis, Lott, Thompson, Lynch, and Keams. Then follow J. C. Patton, John L. Lewis, Engle Waggaman, W. H. Cook, John McPhelin, E. H. McCabe, Anthony Sambola, and Walter Rogers, Democrats all, and Knights of the White Camellia, perhaps, without exception. Three persons we have found no one able to clearly classify. Messrs. Fournelle, Keatman and Walker, with a sprinkling of lobbyists, Customhouse employees, etc., such as Wilson, Tucker, Waterman, and Sandy Parker.

Taken all in all, this was a most amusing farce, but one which may not be without instruction for the people.

COMMUNISM AT LAST.

The Times says that "Governor Warmoth, being but one man, should have the power of but one man—no more, no less—and every other man should be his peer." In his individual capacity this is a proper republican rule, to which we fully subscribe, not only as regards Governor Warmoth, but as regards every other man, in his official capacity, the chief executive officer of the State represents the power of all the people, and he is sworn to use that power under the laws and constitution, not only for the protection of the rights of all other men, but for the preservation of his own legal authority. He is clothed with the power of all for the benefit of all, and which the Times proclaims a different rule of authority for its guidance and support, it strikes down the constituted authorities of the State and leaves the people without a government. If we are to have the Paris commune in its worst features established in New Orleans, the suggestions which the Times is now throwing out may be counted on to bring about that result; but if we are to continue, as we have heretofore done, under a government of laws, the people will no more attend to the Times than they would sympathize with the madmen who raised the banner of disorder in the saloons

of the can-can in Paris. The people of New Orleans can not be misled by these wicked suggestions into the subversion of all constituted authority, for they have already paid very dearly for being similarly misled heretofore.

PLEDGING IRISHMEN.

John McPhelin, Esq., a rising young lawyer, is reported by the Times to have spoken as follows at the Lafayette square meeting of communists Monday evening:

I am not accustomed to take part in public discussions, but I would be false to myself were I not to raise my humble voice in favor of reform. I am not a faction man or a rebel, but I have come to assist you in freeing the people from the tyrannical rule which now oppresses the community. We must have relief at the hands of our representatives; but we know that Warmoth has deceived us, and therefore we best energies to forward this great movement. Do not let the present feeling die out, but when you go home do so with the intention of hereafter placing your shoulder to the wheel, and lend Warmoth and his crew from their present positions.

Mr. McPhelin was in haste in pledging the support of all the Irishmen of this city to the Carter party and the "hurling" movement. Yesterday many Irishmen, who are Democrats, requested us to give an emphatic contradiction to Mr. McPhelin's declaration. They assert that they have no sympathy with the Gem saloon revolutionists, and so sympathize with the Lafayette square meeting. They declare themselves in favor of peace and order and the support of a government of laws.

THE LATE WALTER WHEYLAND.

This gifted young man, who fell last night by the hand of an assassin, was a native of South Boston, and came to this city in 1852 as a private soldier in the Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He was soon after coming here promoted sergeant, and was further recognized by General Butler, who entrusted him with responsible duties. About eight years ago he married a Miss Chisholm, a very excellent young lady of this city, by whom he had three children, two boys and a girl, who are thus left orphans at a tender age. Zaunigins McKay, Esq., district attorney of Jefferson parish, was the major of young Weyland's regiment. The major was present at the meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives last night, and paid a fitting tribute to the memory of his fallen comrade. Young Weyland was conspicuous for his personal bravery and fidelity to his friends. His word was considered perfectly good, and his promises were always implicitly relied on. As Judge Shoemaker, who was also well acquainted with him, remarked at the meeting last night, he was a veritable rough diamond whose brilliancy became apparent by close contact. His death brings a cloud of sorrow upon a large circle of acquaintances.

MEXICAN FASHION.

In Mexico, whenever a defeated faction can find nothing worse to do, it runs off to the nearest neighboring town, and sets up a revolution against the government in the name of "Liberty and Reform." In Louisiana, this plan has been improved upon, for here the defeated factionists only retire to the nearest popular whisky shop, where they set their little revolution in progress, labeled "Liberty and Reform."

Since we made much fun of the Mexicans for the manner in which they conducted their affairs, we submit that it is now in order to apologise to them for our former conclusion, as we have not only adopted their plan, but improved upon it, by lessening the labor and expense. Hereafter, whenever the Legislature disagrees, the president which the Rev. Mr. Carter has introduced into Louisiana will afford a means of relief to the defeated end of the concern. Perhaps the gentlemen at the Gem had better import General Cortina from the Rio Grande to do their outside work, as he knows all about these revolutionary methods of subverting State authority.

NOW FOR A FORCED LOAN.

As the pretended government below Royal street will soon want friends to defray its expenses, perhaps the people of the Third District had better prepare to pay a "contribution," as that is the general resort for revolutionary upstarts. The Rev. Mr. Carter knows how this thing is done from his frontier experience on the Rio Grande. Let him issue a proclamation calling for a "loan" from the people, stick it upon a red flag, send it around with a drummer boy to be read upon the corners, and then send his sergeant-at-arms to collect the various amounts. As he has adopted the Mexican system of setting up governments, let him at once proceed to inaugurate all the details of the plan. By the way, one way to help his movement would be to seize the Customhouse and sequester the moneys of that institution. The more we think of this the better we become satisfied that he needs Cortina to help him in his present attempt to introduce Mexican ideas of government into Louisiana.

DEATH OF GENERAL HALLECK.

The telegraph brings us the intelligence of the death of Henry W. Halleck, the senior Major General in the United States army, at Louisville, yesterday. General Halleck was a graduate of West Point, and entered the service as second lieutenant of engineers, July 1, 1829; he was commissioned Major General August 10, 1861, by President Lincoln, and here a very conspicuous part in the late war. His history cannot be summed up in a hasty paragraph. He was born in New York, but appointed Major General from California.

CALLING NAMES.

Speaking of the firemen, the militia and the federal soldiers who have at different times during the last week signified their disposition to preserve the peace of the community, the organ of the Rev. Mr. Carter calls them a "blatant" force, and denies their power to uphold the laws in the face of the wrath of the mob that rallies about the Gem saloon, whenever that mob shall determine to whether they do, as it did the guns of the armory on Peters street. And yet nobody seems to be so afraid, if we except the mob itself.

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS.

At the Great Ohio State Fair. THE NEW UNDERPUNK WILSON SHUTTLESEWING MACHINE. Entitled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and REMEY. Reason 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 Southern Southern Agency, No. 109 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED. del 8a Su & Tu by Agents. NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK, No. 187 Canal street. (Incorporated March 15, 1853.) OFFICERS: L. L. GESPRES, President. THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President. THOMAS ALLEN CLARK, Second Vice President. CHARLES J. LEBLANC, Third Vice President. SAM JONES, Jr., Treasurer. DIRECTORS: L. J. GENESEE, Dr. Wm. Norton Motter, David Fogarty, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, John G. Barnes, Charles J. Leblanc, Carl Kahn, H. H. Trice & Co., Samuel Jamison. SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 10-11-72

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street.

THE CUSTOMHOUSE-DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE.

Why is this thus? Why do the Customhouse officers who favor the re-election of General Grant to the Presidency, enter into a coalition with the Democrats of Louisiana? Why? Why are such men as Anthony Sambola, Judge Cotton, Mr. Jewell, and others of their stripe, in league with General Grant's brother-in-law? Why are Republican Senators and Representatives, such as Burch, Antoine, Goidis, Ingraham, Ray, Sypher, O'Hara, Smith and others united with Democrats like Blackman, Futch, Thompson, and others of their stripe? What does it all mean? Where does the money come from? Who pays the bills incurred by this combination? Why is it that General Grant's brother-in-law gives a United States revenue cutter to help this combination in its project? Why is it that the Postmaster and all his clerks go for this sort of thing? Why is it that only a minority of the Representatives of both Houses of the General Assembly go for this arrangement? Why is it that the Customhouse-Carter House of Representatives a majority are Democrats? Why is it that the State Democratic Committee are in full sympathy with Colonel Carter and his followers? Why is it that fifty-five Republican members of the House and five Democrats uphold General Warmoth, while a minority of the members are against him?

Why is it that reform is delayed? Why do the Customhouse Republicans and Democrats who profess to favor reform go to their places in the Capitol and assist the Governor and his friends in immediate measures looking to that end? Can we have improvement in legislation while Customhouse men and Democrats keep away from their seats? Can the work of reform go on while professed reformers hide on board of revenue cutters or run off to adjoining States? Will it help the good work now needed on the part of legislators to keep the State in turmoil; to indulge in arrests, in violence and murder? We ask these questions in the hope that our friends may be able to answer them to their own satisfaction.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM CADDO.

Mr. Monrore, of Caddo parish, makes the never very reliable Times take back its assertion that he declared himself "the leader of the anti-Warmoth party." Mr. Monrore, though a Democrat, is a gentleman, and possesses talent of an ordinary caliber. Now that Governor Warmoth is squarely committed to reform, and the Republicans of the Senate and House are on the record beside him, Mr. Monrore's *casus belli* is taken away, and we hope and expect to see him return to his duties in the House. We shall be disappointed if he longer opposes the true interests of the people of Louisiana by sustaining a revolutionary proceeding which is hourly working great and varied pecuniary losses to the State. His political future requires that he should take a decided position in important issues, but will not permit that he should be capiously firm in that position at the risk of sacrificing the results aimed at.

THE SPECULATION STILL IN ARMS.

The lobby still maintains its ground against the constituted authorities of the State, for on the success of the revolutionary effort which is now seeking to overthrow the government of Louisiana all its hopes of plunder are now dependent. Governor Warmoth stands as the single barrier between the men who have not only squandered the money of the people in the shape of contingent expenses, but who are now pushing their endeavors to seize upon the remaining revenues and franchises of the community. If New Orleans knows her interest, and as we believe she does, her people will see to it that peace is maintained, and that the Waterworks jobbers of the Gem saloon are prevented from obtaining a victory that will enable them to enforce the spurious legislation which lost Mr. Bovee his situation.

A SORE OWFUL ADMISSON.

That was an inconsistent, and, we might add, an unhappy admission which the organ of the Rev. Mr. Carter made yesterday when it stated that the United States troops were drawn up about the Mechanics' Institute to protect the Legislature of the State. It was inconsistent because the "organ" has constantly asserted that the federal troops would give no protection to the Legislature; and it must have been unhappy because it declared a truth most unpleasant to its friends. As to the insinuation that the federal troops were a "blatant force," we leave that to General Emory to decide about.

OUR PRESENT STORES ARE FOR RENT.

WALLACE & CO. del 1m east

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL BELLEFAY Printing Company, New Orleans, December 26, 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. 12 Gravier street.

EMANUEL BLESSEY, J. B. KESTIS, WALTER H. ROGERS. 10-12-72

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS.

At the Great Ohio State Fair. THE NEW UNDERPUNK WILSON SHUTTLESEWING MACHINE. Entitled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and REMEY. Reason 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 Southern Southern Agency, No. 109 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED. del 8a Su & Tu by Agents. NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK, No. 187 Canal street. (Incorporated March 15, 1853.) OFFICERS: L. L. GESPRES, President. THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President. THOMAS ALLEN CLARK, Second Vice President. CHARLES J. LEBLANC, Third Vice President. SAM JONES, Jr., Treasurer. DIRECTORS: L. J. GENESEE, Dr. Wm. Norton Motter, David Fogarty, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, John G. Barnes, Charles J. Leblanc, Carl Kahn, H. H. Trice & Co., Samuel Jamison. SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 10-11-72

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street.

The Times can not believe in the "sincerity and determination" of the Governor "to co-operate in the reform measures," notwithstanding the solemn pledges of the notwithstanding the solemn pledges of the notwithstanding. If Governor Warmoth would supplement his reform promises with one to support the proprietor of the Times for Governor in 1872, that paper would turn its eye to a different key. But the revolutionists have got him for his future figure-head, and with him the hearty approbation of every Republican in their choice.

The light and airy jest which distinguished Democratic orator, E. Howard McCabe, made of the slaughter of Union soldiers in the battles of the Wilderness must have convulsed with laughter the Republicans with him on the Lafayette square platform. Referring to the absurdly mutilated Senators, he said: "There is a majority in the Wilderness, but they will come out, as Lee did, with flying colors." [Laughter.]

Carter did not address the indigent citizens at the Lafayette square meeting, nor did he respond when the Customhouse land serenaded the Citizens' Guard, a newspaper, we would inform the public, published in his interests. His organ says this failure was because of fatigue from unremitting labors. We have never heard it called that before—but it is quite neat.

Since the era of reform set in with the Louisville Courier-Journal, the greatest vengeance which it seeks to take upon the Bourbons is to make them drink bechu instead of copper-distilled corn juice. This experiment is worth watching. Perhaps a gross of bechu would work well to set the jewels at the Gem in a better condition to do business.

"Who are they?" was the astonished inquiry of even the bulls and bears of Carondelet street (who are supposed to know everybody), as they looked amazed at the long list of names printed as vice presidents of the Lafayette square meeting.

It is reported that the runaway Senators have kept a complete log of their trips on the revenue cutter and to Bay St. Louis, and will charge the State to the full extent for extra mileage. Let us have reform!

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 DRESSED OUR LARGE STOCK TO

PRICES EVEN LESS THAN USUAL.

AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK WILL WELL REPLY ANY MERCHANT

ORDERS FROM OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY Particularly Solicited at this Time.

OUR PRESENT STORES ARE FOR RENT.

WALLACE & CO. del 1m east

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL BELLEFAY Printing Company, New Orleans, December 26, 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. 12 Gravier street.