New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley.

C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.

James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District.

J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghien Streets, Third District.

Crescent City News Depot, No. 258 Canal street, corner of Howard.

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY LOUIS STERN & BROS., at 10 o'clock, at No. 18 Chartres street, 300 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

BY O. VALETON, at 12 o'clock, on Franklin street, between Canal and Customhouse, lot of groceries, bar fixtures, dry goods, etc.—succession of John W. alias Henry Keese.

BY DANIEL CROWLEY, Constable First Justice Court, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, contents of Cane Juice Exchange coffeehouse, in Sugar Shed building, on the levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets—Jean Dubarry vs. M. Monaghan.

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, all the interest of Myra Clark Gaines against Thomas Robertson, Paul Bergnier, W. Dubon, J. J. Lemoine, Widow R. Masana, James L. Swan, P. Brunet, J. M. Brunet, John Shdell, William Cappell, J. M. de Lizardi and John Diamond—James Emott vs. Myra Clark Gaines. At five o'clock, at No. 74 St. Ann street, balance unsold of dry goods from No. 288 Old Levee street—Domingo Fatjo vs. H. Marx.

Local Intelligence.

PROTEST OF THE GRAND JURY.—The following statement of the foreman of the grand jury has been signed by Mr. Pratt at the request of the members, and its publication requested:

NEW ORLEANS, January 13, 1872.

To the Citizens of New Orleans:

The unexpected and extraordinary and, we believe, illegal action of the judge of the First District Court in dismissing our body for the reason that we had been selected in the interest of Governor Warmoth renders it necessary for us to repel this charge by denouncing it false in every particular, and we positively state that Sheriff Masicot, neither before nor after our situation, had any conversation with us in regard to our political standing, or anything in regard to any business likely to come before us.

GEORGE W. PRATT,
Foreman of Grand Jury.

LARCENIES.—Henry Williams, wishing to go to sea, stole nine tubs to sail in, a lot of axhelves for spars, and a number of buckets to bail out with. Recorder Houghton gave him a rudder to steer him down to the Criminal Court.

S. Jones, desiring to construct a railroad track to the Parish Prison, succeeded in stealing a lot of railroad iron from J. McLeay.

Henry Jackson is in the same train, and will probably get into the same box-car.

TWENTY FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.—Washington Steam Engine Company No. 20 will give its twenty-fourth annual ball on the tenth of February, in Masonic Hall. This company, of late put into poverty by the rascality of an unprincipled man, now deserves to sell all the tickets it offers for sale. It is hoped that this excellent, active body will not be forgotten by those who would ask its assistance in case of fire.

A man, who gave his name as George Ogden, was arrested at the corner of Canal and Front streets for picking Duncan Smith's pocket.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The following accused pleaded guilty:

Louis Prosper, alias John America, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon, on the thirty-first of December, on Louis Lafferanderie.

Charles Anderson, charged with carrying a concealed weapon—brass knuckles.

Charles D. Envins, alias James Foote, charged with stealing, on the ninth of January, clothing valued at $60 from Mr. G. Meyers.

They were remanded to await sentence.

P. A. Burland, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or five days Parish Prison.

Peter Joseph, indicted for assault and battery, gave $500 bonds for his appearance.

The argument in the case of John Dwyer, convicted of manslaughter, was continued until Saturday next.

In the case of William Watney, charged with the murder Grottfried Bass, the papers were referred to the Attorney General.

The following are the most important cases fixed for the present week:

Tuesday, January 16.—Josephine Ray et als., feloniously entering a house and larceny.

Wednesday, January 17.—Dr. V. J. Jourdan, embezzlement. Richard Joyce et als., burglary.

Thursday, January 18.—State vs. Francis A. Palmesane, manslaughter, shooting Yucatan Sam.

Tuesday next 200 jurors will be returnable, and the new grand jury selected.

THE SUN.—During the excitement on Canal street yesterday, we noticed several citizens with a bit of plain paper buttoned on their shirt fronts. By that token they were known as a part of the mob. More than one professed Democrat was papered.

AURORA CONCLAVE No. 14.—This flourishing body of S. W. M. installed its newly elected officers last evening, in the hall corner of Exchange alley and Customhouse street. The meeting was a pleasant one, and cast new light on the Auroras.

ANOTHER.—Officer Byrnes, who was so brutally beaten Thursday night on Dryades street, while attempting to preserve the peace, can now see out of both eyes, and has so far recovered as to recognize and arrest another of his assailants, named Frank Lynch, a fellow who is an actor in one of the dens on Dryades street. The officer's face was like a jelly, and it is wonderful how a man could take all the punishment and live. He has not recovered his gold watch and chain.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO TAKE AN ARMORY.—About two o'clock last evening, as the mob was proceeding from Canal street toward General Emory's office, an organized effort was made to break into the armory of Davidson's court, Carondelet street, but the attempt was expected, and therefore frustrated. When the rabble appeared on the thoroughfare a gun was placed in the doorway, behind the iron gate, and a man with lighted fuse stood by, prepared to send the leaders to kingdom come. The mob was duly warned that unless they passed on death would be dealt out wholesale. The wretches scattered at a pace faster than double quick; and that was the crowd that asked General Emory for martial law.

One of the rabble produced a paper, offering it to a soldier, purporting to be an order for a brass piece. The soldier did not recognize the document, and would not accept it unless countersigned by his commanding officer. The rabble then demanded the gun, and displayed a riotous spirit. Captain Blanchard had only fifteen men on duty, but they all agreed to stand up to their rights, and defend their armory at all hazards. The mob, nearly three thousand strong, made a second attempt, but was quickly repulsed, for the fifteen showed a bold front, with fixed bayonets, prepared to do or die.

Great credit is due to Captain Blanchard and his men for their conduct. No estimate can be made of the wild havoc that that rabble would have committed had they succeeded in taking the armory and its contents.

"Colonel" Blanchard would sound well.

Laborers are hard at work digging for the foundation of the new Masonic Temple, Tivoli circle.

Dealers in Havana lottery tickets don't seem to have things all their own way. Almost every day some one is arrested for the offense. The nine who were arrested last week were to make some kind of defense in the First District Recorder's Court yesterday, but the subject was postponed indefinitely.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—One of the dodges that the Canal street mob intended to try yesterday was to turn in a false alarm of fire from the box in Wood's cotton press, hoping to thereby increase the crowd and create more excitement. The trick was not successfully carried out.

ESCAPED.—William Harris and John Snyder, condemned vagrants, made their escape from the third precinct last evening, and are now perhaps looking for employment.

Thomas Henderson, twenty-six years old, Englishman, fell dead from heart disease at the corner of Burgundy and Canal streets, at noon yesterday. The body was sent to No. 455 Tchoupitoulas street.

SKEDADDLERS.—The Fifth Regiment of militia, commanded by Major Braughn, has been during the late excitement on guard night and day, and this, too, in the midst of good report and bad report. In the rush made yesterday on the headquarters of General Emory, a number of stragglers from the mob halted in front of the armory gate, which, being closed, prevented ingress. Some one, apparently an officer, demanded possession of the gun which stood in the passageway, the muzzle conveniently pointing outward. He was answered that it would not be given up under any circumstances to such a throng as that.

The officer on the outside then gave in his card, and said to the officer in charge: "I am your superior, sir." At this the crowd before the closed gate, which had considerably increased, set up hootings and yellings, meaning mischief. Lighting a match, and holding it conveniently near the touch-hole, the officer within threatened to blow the crowd to powder if they did not leave. This ruse (for the gun was unloaded) had the desired effect, and a general "git" was the result. Then came the City Guards, and marching in column by company, swept the street, filed gracefully within the passage, changing their order of march, the iron gates swung to and this ended what might have developed into an assault upon the Armory. The regiment has acted so as to obey orders strictly, the discipline being perfect, and the conduct of each man such as becomes a soldier and a gentleman.

What has become of that ignoble Seventy-six? Even the Customhouse fraction did not rely on it yesterday, for the record of its palpable cowardice is now well known. When a policeman cried out to the crowd yesterday, "stand back!" one or two of the leading Seventy-six found good use for their legs. They surged away from the corner of Dryades and Canal streets with a facility worthy a double-barreled velocipede, while ladies and children looked at them, wondering what power accelerated their speed.

Everything to gain and nothing to lose—The Carter Fraction.

As an index that our citizens generally did not suppose that there was fight in the aggressors yesterday, we mention the fact that ladies and children promenaded the streets as freely as usual. The theaters were crowded by people who are not inclined to be abroad when the air is filled with trouble, hence, we infer, that most people thought there was little or no fight in the mob that ranged around the streets yesterday.

A DOUBLE-ENDER.—Several days ago a painter engaged in touching up the walls of No. 14 Perdido, a liquidating saloon, fell under the poisonous influence of paint and whisky, and he went roaming around promiscuously, like the floating Legislature. His conduct was such as to attract the attention of a policeman, who took painter to the stationhouse. He was sent before Recorder Houghton and released, as his offense was not terrible. Painter went into the street, but his drink was still on him, and in less than half an hour another peeler took him in, even while the recorder was still on the bench. Painter was arraigned and asked what he had to say. He remarked that he had once been up on this same charge, and didn't like being a prisoner twice for the same offense; it was the same old drunk. A small fine was imposed, and off he went, sobered, ready to apply his brush. We saw him a few minutes afterward, working under direction of the new shades, defying all invitations to drink.

HABEAS CORPUS—*The Wheyland Homicide.*—Judge Abell was too sick to attend to heavy work yesterday, besides he has displayed his hand, therefore called Judge Cooley to the bench. Messrs. Henry C. Castellanos and Seymour R. Snear, of counsel for W. W. McCullough, Isidore McCormack and John G. H. McCormack, now held on the charge of murder, to-wit, having killed Walter R. Wheyland, on the evening of the ninth instant, yesterday morning filed the following petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Criminal Court:

First District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, ex rel. McCullough et als., praying for a writ of habeas corpus.—To the Hon. Edmund Abell, Judge of the First District Court for the Parish of Orleans. The petition of William W. McCullough, Isidore McCormack and John G. H. McCormack, citizens and residents of the city of New Orleans, respectfully represents that they are now detained and restrained of their liberty in the Parish Prison of this city, by virtue of a commitment issued by Hon. A. H. McArthur, Recorder of the Second District of the city of New Orleans, bearing date tenth of January, 1872.

They further represent that they are held upon an affidavit, made upon information received and upon evidence taken ex parte by one Patrick Creagh, coroner of this parish; that the evidence adduced against them is not clear, nor the presumption of guilt against them great, and they are informed and are advised that, under these circumstances, they are entitled to be enlarged on furnishing good and solvent security under the people's writ of habeas corpus.

Whereupon they respectfully pray that it may please your honor to issue a writ of habeas corpus, directing and commanding J. A. Masicot, Esq., Criminal Sheriff of this parish, to produce at such a time as you may determine, in open court, the bodies of your petitioners, together with the cause of their detention, and to make return of the same in due course of law; that the Attorney General be notified of these proceedings. And they further pray that, after due proceedings had, they may be enlarged on bond as prayed for.

Judge Abell issued the writ, returnable at 5 P. M.

The accused were released on $15,000 bonds each, the signers being M. O. Tracy, David Hughes, H. F. Sturcken, W. E. Murphy and G. M. Lally.

AND THEN THEY VANISHED.—After the Carter rabble swallowed a severe rebuke from General Emory, it vanished, the misguided individuals resolving into single persons, which means next to nothing. The leaders, finding their revolutionary efforts all in vain, sank into an oblivious condition—their normal state. It would be hard to-day to find an awkward squad of these Carterites in conclave, outside the Customhouse. They can't rally worth a dime, and can't bully fifteen militiamen from their position, although the militia didn't have a round of ammunition to shoot the communists when the latter undertook to raid the Carondelet street armory.

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	34	.....	Clear.
Baltimore	41	S. W.	Foggy.
Boston	37	W.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	36	W.	Light snow.
Cairo	38	N.	Fair.
Charleston	42	N. W.	Fair.
Chicago	31	N. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	40	W.	Smoky.
Davenport	33	N. W.	Cloudy.
Galveston	54	.....	Clear.
Indianapolis	33	N. W.	Cloudy.
Jacksonville, Fla	43	S. W.	Clear.
Key West	65	N.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30	N. W.	Fair.
Louisville	41	S. W.	Fair.
Memphis	43	N. W.	Fair.
Mobile	43	.....	Fair.
Nashville	37	S. E.	Fair.
New Orleans	48	.....	Cloudy.
New York	38	S. W.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	40	S.	Fair.
Omaha	22	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburg	41	S. W.	Cloudy.
Portland, Maine	32	S. W.	Cloudy.
Punta Rassa, Fla	62	N. E.	Clear.
Savannah	38	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport, La	40	.....	Fair.
St. Louis	34	W.	Fair.
St. Paul	10	N. W.	Clear.
Wilmington, N. C	39	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg	45	.....	Fair.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 50°; at 2 P. M., 62°; at 6 P. M., 58°. Lowest point during the night of January 12, 43°.

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 that 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.

DR. J. R. WALKER.—Persons requiring the services of a skillful and scientific dentist would do well to call upon Dr. J. R. Walker, whose office is at the corner of Napoleon avenue and Coliseum street. The doctor is one of those enlightened professional men who never lose an opportunity of acquiring the latest discoveries in his particular branch of science. During the last summer he visited all the great cities of the North and East and conferred with the leading men of his profession, and now we will venture to say that there is not one discovery which late research has made that is unknown to him. In charge of Dr. Walker's laboratory is Dr. Henry Steinmetz, who is so well known and highly esteemed as a chemist and metalurgist all over the Union. An elegant and accomplished gentleman, as well as a master in his profession, Dr. Walker could not possibly have a better associate.

Free Speech.

The *Louisiana State Register* says:

Of one thing we are certain, that during Governor Warmoth's administration of affairs in Louisiana the public press, or rather the right of free speech, has been freer than it ever was before; and this is our idea of what good government means in one respect, at least. We have seen the Governor abused without measure, and we have seen his enemies abused, and yet never an attempt has been made to suppress this by either party, because both were free to do what either did. If the Governor had been the despot that he was represented to be, and had had at his control the thugs who were said to be his to do his bidding, this thing might not have been as clear as it has been; and though we do not approve of slanderous abuse, still we prefer to see it tolerated for those who do like it rather than that the freedom of speech should be suppressed when the truth is necessary to be told. As has been said, error is never dangerous so long as virtue is left free to combat it; and the speech that is wicked can do but little hurt while the voice of honesty is allowed to meet and destroy it. Is it not better to have free speech, then, under Warmoth, than to be muzzled under another man whose popularity might be the result of a suppression of the truth?

At one of the theatres in San Francisco, the other evening, any one within half a dozen seats might have heard the following: "Yes, she calls herself a lady because she has got in with the M—s; but, laws, she used to live in a little one-story house, and was borrowing my flat-irons every week of her life; now, bless you, she don't know me." "There's plenty of them kind here to-night," said the companion. "You bet there is—and curious; why, she was that inquisitive that I had to paper up my kitchen windows, and then she'd get on a table to look over the paper; and as for the knot holes in the fence, I was obligated to nail oilcloth over them to keep her from prying."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A man has been arrested in Utica for believing himself to be God. An editor, doubtless. Their weakness runs that way.

Montreal distributes $6000 annually at Christmas among the poor.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The late troubles have affected the borrowing of money upon State securities on all sides, and though loans may be easily negotiated on a collateral of United States bonds, it can not be said that transactions are equally easy with the obligations of the State. The obligations may have fallen but slightly; for instance, may be worth sixty, seventy or eighty cents, yet in no case can they be pledged for half of these figures, with the single exception of State warrants, which remain without much alteration. Railroad bonds can not be negotiated under the present circumstances, holders keeping them in the bank box. The shadow of repudiation already lurks about the corners where fire-plug politicians entertain their motley throng, and this is taken into consideration with other views whenever State bonds are mentioned for the sake of investment. True, repudiation is believed in by no one so long as the State government holds a secure seat. There are to the plan several kinds; first, to wipe out every kind of State debt; second, to secure a particular debt and repudiate others. But all such schemes, even as a last resort, are not found to be entertained by any man of sense, or wealth, or position, or brains. Occasionally one hears a statement such as this: "It is better if the city or State had no credit at all, for then it would be impossible to get into debt." But it is believed hard to find any men who possess any kind of influence to suggest repudiation. What need be said, then, of the character of those who have lately indulged in violent harangues and announce such to be their plan. It is demagoguery. All men of this class fall into the same line for the purpose of gaining popularity with the mob, who will toss their hats for a man to-day and stampede him to death to-morrow. The general opinion among leading men of business is that law and order will ultimately prevail, and that out of chaos will come the supremacy of a strong administration. Nevertheless the shadow of repudiation has had the effect, with other causes, to tie up State bonds and withhold State obligations, inasmuch as the reigning confusion brings about too many doubts for safety. The actual effect is that no bonds are offered, that lately no warrants have been put on the street, though a general impression prevails that the evils which menace the State government are but temporary, and the cloud a passing one. But in the prevalence of the troubles operations are suspended, and only grim necessity authorizes a transaction.

The cotton market shows no signs of relaxation, factors having advanced their prices a quarter of a cent more, calculating that the rush is heavy enough to stand it, and the demand sufficient to authorize it. The traffic yesterday was strong under New York advices, which are encouraging again. The sales made are only restricted by rules that render buyers unwilling to settle.

Political Sentiment in Tangipahoa.

AMITE CITY, LOUISIANA, January 12, 1872, 5 P. M.

To His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth, Governor:

DEAR SIR—With regret we find an under current in this parish of Tangipahoa, working against you individually, as well as against us, the people, and we further hereby pledge ourselves as your champions, and fully indorse you and your principles, and hereby pledge ourselves your supporters.

Benjamin Butman, D. M. Butman, Louis Coquillon, Jr., John Kattmann, G. W. Wheat, Ed. X. Reese, Otto Pannensihmid, M. Gugenheim, W. G. Frierson, Joseph Koppan, Solomon Kilian, Peter Breaper, Edward Jager, B. M. Moore, John M. Moore, P. Torhay, John Weigel Alex. Anderson, William H. Nilder, T. D. Jones, Jesse Van Arneten, Joshua Smith, Paul Arden.

Union Club, Tangipahoa—Levi Brown, Alex Vincent, Ed Reese, Green Vansant, Louis Clark, George Topps, Jack Baddeese, Jim Robinson, Ark Butler, Ben Kay, Jo McKay, Lawrence Battise, Sam Gordon, Isam Bosby, Jim Barrister, George Andrews, Sam Spear, Peter Knighten, Ben Knighten, Charley Williams, Sam Tate, Henry Bale, Kip April, Adam Butler, Adam Robins, Dan McAdams, Louis Gibson, Harry Ross, Jules Ross, Isaac Vanzandt, Peter Vanzandt, Saul Huff, Charles McKay, Charley B. Dykes, Charles Chalmers, Orton Lee, Charles Chalmers, Jr., M. W. Folkes, M. D., David Isaiah, George Gibson.

The opposition Carterite faction sprung, as they thought, a bully oil mine on us, by keeping their petition a secret among themselves, and by further telegraphing via the Pacific line from here to Amite, Louisiana, that they had held a public meeting at 2 P. M., and the result was as per their petition, all of which was bogus. We, the undersigned got hold of the above in time, and if necessary, and we can have a little time, we can furnish a petition from this part of the country with at least 500 to 600 more good names for the within purposes, as per the heading of this petition.

Respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN BUTMAN,
Dr. JOHN KATHMAN,
and others.

The Marksville (Avoyelles parish) *Register* says:

We feel that we should be somewhat remiss in our duties as journalists in allowing to pass unnoticed the part borne by our worthy Senator, Hon. A. B. Harris, and our Representative, Hon. L. J. Souer, in the recent issues which have been a source of so much agitation to our party in this State.

At the first demonstration of hostility toward the executive on the part of Casey, Carter & Co., Messrs. Harris and Souer ranged in line with the true Republicans, and never for a moment have they faltered in their duty or betrayed any of the trusts confided to their keeping.

It is doubtless gratifying to these gentlemen to be cognizant of the fact that their efforts in securing the defeat of the "rule or ruin" party have not been in vain; and while we congratulate them upon the triumphant success of the cause for which they have thus striven, we tender them the thanks of the majority of their constituents for the consistent conduct displayed by them.

Peace Preserved.

Says the *Louisiana State Register:*

Governor Warmoth, whatever may be said of him in other matters, has done what was never done in New Orleans before. He kept the peace at the late election. For once the people went peaceably and voted; no rows, no fights, no insults. This is one thing the Democrats and the Gem Legislature have forgotten to charge him with. How can the Democracy succeed in measures of reform, if we are to have peaceable elections such as the last one? These "obnoxious laws," giving Warmoth the power to keep the peace on election days, together with the school bill, must be repealed or we must have martial law declared at once.

A priest's corpse has just been discovered on the roof of Notre Dame, Paris. It was astraddle an archivault, and its head, crushed almost flat, was still glued by blood to the stones. The corpse still had on a priest's cassock, except where the rooks and crows had torn it. It was the body of a man about fifty years old. A silver ring was found on its left little finger, and in its pockets a small boxwood paper-cutter, and a Russian-leather purse containing 23f 75c, and a business letter. It is as yet impossible to explain the presence of the corpse on the archivault, for no accessible portion of the cathedral is perpendicularly above any archivault. None of the guides remember having shown a clergyman over the towers.

Foxes are very plenty in the eastern counties of Pennsylvania.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Twelfth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, Saturday, January 13, 1872.

The Senate met at 12 M., pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and Messrs. Anderson, Barber, Butler, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, Noland, Ragan, Swords, Twitchell—14.

The President announced that there was no quorum present.

The President announced that he had received the following telegram:

FARMERVILLE, La., January 12, 1872.

To the President of the Senate:

Am prostrated with disease. Will start as soon as able. R. W. FUTCH.

Mr. Lynch moved that the Senate adjourn until Monday at 12 M.

Adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Monday, the fifteenth instant, at 12 M.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

This evening Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau will appear as *Margery* in the "Rough Diamond," and as *Christie Johnstone* in the play of that name; to-morrow evening as *Aurora Floyd*, in the new drama of "In the Toils." Mardi-Gras night, February 13, grand fancy dress and masquerade ball. The house was full at the matinee yesterday.

St. Charles Theatre.

The matinee yesterday was attended by a fair audience, though the house was not quite full. This evening, benefit of Alex Fitzgerald, and last night of Miss Lucille Western, when she will appear as *Nancy Sykes*. The drama of "Murder at the Roadside Inn" will conclude the performances. To-morrow evening, first appearance of Lotta in "The Little Detective."

Varieties Theatre.

Notwithstanding the violence threatened by those chronic agitators, Carter, Jewell, Zacharie and Wingfield, the ladies and children of the city were not alarmed, and just as many as could get in were packed away at the Varieties matinee, "Rip Van Winkle," yesterday. Mr. Jefferson as *Rip Van Winkle* to-morrow evening.

The Opera House.

This evening Thomas' opera, in two acts, "Le Caid," together with the opera of "Le Maitre de Chapelle."

Odd Fellows' Hall.

To-morrow evening De Castro, the great illusionist, opens at Odd Fellows' Hall. The St. Louis *Dispatch* says of him: "The great magician commenced his series of wonderful entertainments at Mercantile Library Hall on Monday night. The attendance was immense, and notwithstanding the hall holds nearly 2000 people, many hundreds had to go away unable to see the great wonders presented. The entertainment is certainly one of the most startling, novel and attractive ever presented to the St. Louis public. The feats performed by Professor DeCastro show that as a magician and ventriloquist he has no equal."

The State Register on the Situation.

We extract the following from the Carrollton *State Register*, whose editor is noted for correct judgment and a rather pointed style of expression:

JUDGE ABELL AND THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Abell took a hand in the defilement of public affairs on Thursday, and managed to deface the enemies of his office with more dirt. Because the grand jury acted in the case of Wheyland, where a murder had been committed, and which it was warranted in investigating by virtue of the coroner's inquest, and did not act in the case of Chester, which was a mere scrimmage between a body of excited partisans, he charged it with dishonesty, and then dismissed it. The members of the grand jury, sixteen in number, are impeached by a judge upon a simple allegation of a partisan newspaper, as the sole excuse which Judge Abell made for his rash and prejudiced action was the article which he read from the *National Republican* accusing the grand jury of acting in the Wheyland case and of neglecting to act in the Chester case. As Wheyland is dead and Chester is running around loose stirring up trouble, the two cases are very different, and the grand jury was the best judge of what its duties were in the matter. This whole matter sifts itself down to a simple question whether Judge Abell, who is but one man, and a partisan at that, is to form the opinions of the grand jury, or whether the citizens, who constitute the body, are to do their own thinking.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD SENSE.

It is just as well to keep a clear account as we go along, and in doing so we find that President Grant has to be credited with a great deal of prudence in connection with our rather tumultuous condition during the last two weeks. He has kept his hands off with a patriotism singularly at variance with the report that he always lends a fist in favor of his own partisans. The rowdies and the lobby who thought to make Grant useful in the way of letting them kick up a shindy and plunder folks have been disappointed. He has respected the sovereign right of the State to make a Judy of herself with a fairness that nothing could exceed.

AN ALIEN CARPET-BAGGER.

An Englishman named J. Chester Morris, lately arrived in New Orleans, is nursing a small sore which he was paid off with last week for engaging in a free fight among the sovereign Americans of the State of Louisiana. J. Chester Morris hopes to make some money, or other good thing, out of his hurt, but he will probably miss his object, since the free fight business is an institution wherein each one has to pay his own expenses in this country. These John Bulls always have to undergo the process of a licking in the United States, whether they invade us in the shape of armies, or in single file. Each blarsted Britisher thinks he can come to America and rectify the fight that Cornwallis lost, and this gets his head into chancery. J. Chester Morris is the latest example, but somehow he seems to have something mean in his disposition, for he refuses to acknowledge the corn, as his predecessors have done, but insists on hiding himself as a martyr to something else besides English pluck and obstinacy. He must be a fraud.

THE REFORM MEASURES RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY-ONE.

The Committee of Fifty-one have made three recommendations, and only three, after a session of three weeks, and we must say that the country cannot be saved by either one of these suggestions. The reinstatement of Speaker Carter cannot be made by Governor Warmoth, since that is the right of the House of Representatives; the purchase of a tract of land for an insane asylum can be deferred with perfect safety until the city can pay her legitimate expenses, and the proclamation of martial law is wholly unnecessary, since order has been maintained, and peace now smiles upon us with mild-eyed beneficence from every quarter. The self-constituted Aeropagus had better disband, as it is getting its hands tarred with sticks that good sense has cast aside.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH PRESERVES THE PEACE.

Governor Warmoth, whatever may be said of him in other matters, has done what was never done in New Orleans before. He kept the peace at the late election. For once the people went peaceably and voted; no rows, no fights, no insults. This is one thing the Democrats and the Gem Legislature have forgotten to charge him with. How can the Democracy succeed in measures of reform if we are to have peaceable elections, such as the last one? These "obnoxious laws" giving Warmoth the power to keep the peace on election days, together with the school bill, must be repealed or we must have martial law at once.

Miss Nellie Wharton, according to a New York *Herald* correspondent, "has a face whose *spirituelle* beauty might haunt the memory forever," which is altogether an impossibility, you know; and the truth is that she is exceedingly plain in looks and language, and does not hesitate to pronounce the *Herald* writer an infernal fool. There is no nonsense about her; and thus perishes another romance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Annual Election.—Firemen's Charitable Association of Algiers, Fifth District, January 11, 1872.

President—THOMAS H. JONES,* of Pelican No. 1.
Vice President—M. VINETTE, of Brooklyn No. 2.
Secretary—L. PETERSON,* of Brooklyn No. 2.
Treasurer—J. H. MILLER,* of Brooklyn No. 2.

*Re-elected. ja14

Annual Election.—Pelican Steam Engine Company No. 1, of Algiers, January 4, 1872.

President—W. HENRY MARTIN.*
Vice President—WILLIAM MEEHAN.*
Secretary—ROBERT TURNER.
Treasurer—THOMAS H. JONES.*
Foreman—JOHN HYER.*
First Assistant—JOHN LARRIEN.*
Second Assistant—ANDREW BROWN.*
Steward—A. ROD.
Engineer—J. N. GLIDEWDE.

*Re-elected. ja14

At the annual election of Directors of the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, held on the ninth instant, the following were duly elected to serve the current year: J. N. Lea, W. A. Johnson, Julius Vairin, J. M. Witherspoon, T. L. Airey, J. F. D. Lanier, J. H. Oglesby.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the thirteenth instant, J. H. Oglesby, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

ja14 15t H. LURIA, Cashier.

Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company. New Orleans, January 14, 1872.—At an election for Directors of this company, held on the ninth instant, the following stockholders were elected:

C. ROSELIUS, M. MUSSON,
S. H. KENNEDY, PAUL FOURCHY,
A. C. HUTCHINSON, AM. FORTIER,
E. GUNECHAU, F. H. HUNT,
HENRY PEYCHAUD, W. S. KOUNTZ,
J. B. LEVEQUE, ALEX. BONNEVAL.

And at a meeting of the Board held on January 12, 1872, Mr. W. S. Kountz was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Alex. Bonneval Secretary and Treasurer. ALEX. BONNEVAL,
ja14 6t Secretary.

Hibernia Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of Louisiana.—Hall of the Board of Delegates, New Orleans, January 3, 1872.—At the annual meeting of this Association, held this date, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—FRANK McGLOIN.
Vice President—D. A. MULLANE.
Secretary—JOHN C. MURRAY.
Treasurer—EUGENE SULLIVAN.

ja14 1t JOHN C. MURRAY, Secretary.

Assessment Notice.—New Orleans, January 14, 1872.—Office Economy Mutual Aid Association, No. 43 Carondelet street, up stairs. The members of "Class 3" of this association are hereby notified that assessment No. 5, caused by the death of John C. Stegner, on the fourth day of January, is now due and payable at this office within thirty days from this date, and unless so paid their policies will be canceled according to the terms thereof. Notice removal to No. 43 Carondelet street. JAMES B. GUTHRIE,
ja13 5t Secretary.

Spiritualism.—Rev. J. M. PEEBLES lectures SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, in Minerva Hall, Clio street, between Prytania and St. Charles.

Subject, Sunday morning:
TRUE POWER AND TRUE REFORM.
Subject, Sunday evening:
WHAT I SAW AMONG THE TURKS—THE MAHOMMEDAN RELIGION.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. ja14

Hall Fourth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club, New Orleans, January 13, 1872.—There will be a regular meeting of this club on MONDAY, January 15, 1872, on Treme, between Conti and St. Louis streets, at 7 P. M. sharp. Punctual attendance is requested of all members.

By order the President. A. PLUCHE,
ja14 1t Secretary.

New Orleans National Banking Association—New Orleans, January 11, 1872.—At the election held at the above institution on Tuesday, January 9, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:

CHARLES CAVAROC, F. F. MIOTON,
J. ALDIGE, E. K. CONVERSE,
S. CAMBON, P. S. WILTZ,
C. DERUYTER, A. THIBAUT,
LEON HAAS, JR., A. TERTROU,
F. B. FLEITAS, WILLIAM VON PHUL.

And at the regular meeting of the Board, held this day, Charles Cavaroc, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

ja12 8t

Notice.—New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, New Orleans, January 7, 1872.—At an election held on the twenty-sixth of December, 1871, at the office of this Insurance Association, No. 10 Exchange Alley, the following Directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Charles Cavaroc, Charles De Ruyter, A. Reichard, Leon Haas, Jr., E. F. Moton, W. Agar, S. Cambon, A. Poincy, J. Egli, P. S. Wiltz, Leon Queyrouze, A. Thibaut. And at a meeting of the Board, held on the fourth instant, Mr. C. Cavaroc was unanimously re-elected President.

ja9 1m G. LANAUX, Secretary.

Office Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, No. 120 Carondelet street, New Orleans, January 6, 1872.—Members of this association are hereby notified of the death of Theodule Liveaudais, David Rosenberg, F. K. Bernard and Charles Kerr, and are called upon to come forward without further notice, and pay, at the office of the association, No. 120 Carondelet street, $1 25 on each, on or before 4 P. M., February 13, 1872.

ja7 8t R. W. YOUNG, Secretary.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 3, 1872.—The annual election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, February 5, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. L. DELERY,
ja4 Th Sa Tu f f e5 Cashier.

Merchants' Bank—New Orleans, January 3, 1872.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the negotiations authorized by the stockholders of this bank, to consolidate its affairs with those of the State National Bank of New Orleans, having been consummated, notice is hereby given that the assets have been transferred to said bank, and the business of the Merchants' Bank ceases from this day, the said State National Bank assuming liabilities.

Holders of the shares of the capital stock of this bank, upon surrender of their certificates to the State National Bank, will receive certificates for new shares of the capital stock of said bank, issued in conformity to the terms and conditions of the transfer.

All balances to the credit of depositors will be paid on presentation at the counter of the State National Bank, No. 33 Camp street, and all notes falling due at this bank will, also, be payable at the State National Bank.

Persons having bank notes and other valuables on deposit with this bank are requested to withdraw them immediately.

The election for directors, advertised to be held on the ninth instant, is postponed indefinitely.

ja4 39t S. H. BOYD, President.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, New Orleans, January 2, 1872.—At an election by the stockholders of this institution, on the eleventh ultimo, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to wit:

GEORGE JONAS, GEORGE R. PRESTON,
J. H. STAUFFER, J. M. ALLEN,
J. C. MORRIS, D. McCOARD,
E. J. HART.

And at a meeting of the board, held this day, GEORGE JONAS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

ja4 15t

The "Terrebonne Patriot," Published at Houma, Louisiana, is one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Louisiana. de13 1y

Office New Orleans City Railroad Company, New Orleans, January 10, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the twenty-fifth instant.

ja11 10t WILLIAM P. SINNOTT, Secretary.

**Metropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank