

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

The Southern Express has our thanks for latest New York papers.

A Pennsylvania lady froze her forehead, and became permanently insane therefrom.

Dr. O. Anouf, a physician of some eminence in this city, has had a stroke of paralysis, and is in a critical condition.

Forty-four thousand three hundred and ninety-nine years from now the sun will burn out, says the Monthly Scientist.

Josh Billings says: "I don't recollect now of ever hearing of two dogs fighting, unless there was a man or two around."

An imaginative Western editor informs his readers that "No feeling skeleton mocks him from the battlements of melancholy's lofty peak."

Divorcees can be obtained in Chicago—since the first—reduced rates: One for fifty dollars; or if you take three at one time, one hundred dollar.

The mail for Edgard postoffice, parish of St. John the Baptist, closes every day, Sunday excepted, at 7:30 A. M., via the Western division of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad.

A sect by the name of Soul Sleepers is said to be making progress in Southwestern Virginia. It teaches the annihilation of the wicked and the sleep of the righteous until the great judgment day.

The pen may be mightier than the sword, but the Danbury News thinks that it you take two swords and rivet them together near the centre, you will find that in many newspaper offices they are far mightier than the pen.

We have received an invitation to attend the literary services at Trinity High School, Pass Christian, on Wednesday evening, the twenty-first instant, at seven o'clock. This invitation comes from Professor E. Lee Blanton, principal.

The Pteague grows virtuously indignant over the new State House bill. The reason for it consists in the alleged fact that it is supported by the Governor as a "blind." Now, the exact meaning of a "blind" we don't know. It can't be that any Pteague editor ever played "poker!"

Sanford Easton, the gentleman appointed by the Postmaster General to perform the services of postmaster at Covington, Kentucky, during the illness of the President's father, Jesse K. Grant, writes to the Cincinnati Commercial that he will accept no salary from the office, as he already draws \$1900 as special agent of the treasury.

A lady recently married in New York wore a dress, from the master hand of Worth, of white velvet, trimmed with flounces of point lace, the front breadth being ornamented with small ostrich feathers and sprays of orange blossoms. The veil was of point lace, fastened with a bunch of white feathers and a diamond aigrette.

The New Hampshire election is held on the twelfth of March, and there is a quadrilateral of nominations to be stormed. Besides the regular tickets, the prohibitionists and labor reformers present candidates, and each party is directing its main energies to carry the Legislature, as it is generally agreed that the election will finally be decided in the Legislature.

At Mineral Point, Wisconsin, last week, a stranger called at the bank and requested to see a note held against him. Receiving the slip, he remarked that he could not read without his spectacles, and walked toward the door, when it was discovered that he was energetically chewing up the note. The fragments were forced from his mouth by a vigorous choking.

The Pteague reproduces from the Bee an article under the heading "Glorifying in His Own Shame," which, on the face of it, is the silliest production that a respectable journal could very well give currency to. No one but an idiot would make the remarks ascribed therein to the Governor. His enemies may dislike him exceedingly, but they have very little reason to consider him a fool.

Some aspiring Southerner, writing from Louisiana, sends a \$100 confederate note for the rebel of Chicago adherents, at the same time paying his most ardent respects to the O'Leary crew. He offers that mythical beast free transportation to Boston, and good keeping and provender forever thereafter, if she will promise to kick over a lamp which shall start a fire to consume the Hub.

We call the attention of the readers of the REPUBLICAN to the advertisement of Miramon, dealer in furniture of all kinds, at Nos. 99, 101 and 103 Chartres street, who has constantly on hand cottage bedsteads, walnut bureaus, walnut portable armchairs, Victoria bedroom sets in walnut, mahogany and imitation, rosewood at prices named, and parlor sets and looking-glasses at moderate prices.

The Lafayette Journal says that a disease known as diptheritic rheumatism has made its appearance there and in other places. It first shows itself in the form of a violent sore throat, not unlike diphtheria, and then assumes the rheumatic, settling in the neck, limbs, or other portion of the body. It is superinduced by a cold, and is not considered dangerous, although the pains are very severe, and annoying in the extreme.

Messrs. Planchard & Kramer, attorneys for relator, have sent us their argument in the case of the succession of George Damm, of which Elizabeth Damm is administratrix. These gentlemen say, in a note, that if we will give publicity in the REPUBLICAN to their reasoning in the brief, it may lead to some one coming forward who knows where deceased left his will, or the money mentioned, and informing their orphan clients where the will and money are.

We are in receipt of the following communication from headquarters King of the Carnival, dated yesterday: "His Royal Highness compliments the editor of the REPUBLICAN, and begs he will notify the public to the following effect: All buildings along the route of march to be decorated. All organizations provided with music to instruct their band masters to play, while passing in review, the Royal anthem—'If ever I cease to love,'"

SOMEWHAT EXPLANATORY.

Carpet-baggers are catching thunder right and left, those that they have helped turning upon them with the same indecency that characterizes the abuse of those who do not know them. We doubt very much if the men who mouth this term hourly have any better idea of what it means than did Mr. Joubert, who testified before the investigating committee. He defined a carpet-bagger to be "a man who came here to make money dishonestly by holding office, and then to leave." He expected from this list all Northern men who were his friends, and such as were not desirous to hold office or to make money. Perhaps nine men out of ten will accept this definition, as the Times does, as a lucid and correct response to the inquiry as to what constitutes a carpet-bagger. And yet the basis of the answer is the pure selfishness, mixed, in the case of Joubert, with a streak of malice. Its essence consists in this: that whoever interferes with another man is a carpet-bagger, provided he is a stranger in the community. Clerks insist that they ought to have a preference of situations over carpet-bagging salesmen of better ability. Laborers fly into a passion if a carpet-bagging mechanic is preferred before themselves, and the lazier laborer, the louder his indignation. Mr. Joubert has been defeated by better men than he is, and takes refuge in the same epideictic anathema against his opponent.

When reconstruction was set afoot to be made successful in Louisiana there were two classes of men in the State, one of which was recognized as "the people," the other of which was spit upon as "the niggers." Both of these classes claimed to have equal rights in the community, but "the people" resented this pretension, and denied that "the niggers" were at all to be considered in the organization of society.

Here there arose a dispute, such organs of public sentiment as the Times denying that the colored people and their friends insisted upon. This difference originated various contumacious expressions, such as "nigger-lovers," "carpet-baggers" and "scallwags." These terms were used synonymously, all men being classified as belonging to all these classes if they avowed any respect or toleration for the new doctrine of political equality. In this dilemma the colored people supported their friends, and "the people," as represented by the Times, adhering to their exclusive and domineering advocates. All that is necessary, then, to constitute a political carpet-bagger, it will be seen, is that he shall be a Republican, and this is the literal and proper use of the epithet is applied to in politics at present. Such men as Joubert reduce the term a little by applying it to such white men as are honest and smarter than they are, for Joubert is an office-holder himself, and feels sore at the prospect of defeat which he may yet encounter from men that are more trusted by the Republican party.

The term, then, is a general one, and is quite as much used in private matters as it is in public life. It is applied to any stranger who advances himself over a resident barmale. Hundreds of Republicans in the State were born here, other hundreds are naturalized citizens, and some few are Northern men. The greatest animosity prevails against this latter class, and it is of them that we desire to say a good word. Mr. Scofield was justly indignant at Joubert's ingratitude and indecency against Northern men, for taken as a class they will compare favorably with any citizens in the State. It is true there are bad men here from the North, but the number is very limited, and it is being reduced to a still smaller list as the men prove themselves to be unworthy. The Northern carpet-bagger is generally a friend of the community in which he lives as a matter of interest, and they use all their great and acknowledged vitality to advance any and every locality in which they may cast their lots. They have helped Louisiana, and would have done so to a still greater extent than they have done if they had had better material to work with. As it is, the schools and railroads that are growing up all around us, choking down ignorance on the one hand, and opening up the rich lands of the State on the other, are monuments in their favor that neither the jaundice of the Times nor the malice of Joubert can pull down or hide away from sight.

A "VEXED QUESTION."

The Times is an apt illustration of the well known adage, "None are so blind as those who will not see." It now pretends to be groping about in the dark to find out the cause of Walter Whyeland's death. And it goes about the work so nervously and timidly that one is painfully convinced that the inquirer is fearful that the discovery, when made, will not fit the purpose of the inquiry. It is evident that the verdict of the coroner's jury does not accord with the political bias of the Times, or it would be unhesitatingly adopted. The grand jury merely hinted at the rumors that were prevalent that the deed was perpetrated by a policeman, but as that superstitious auxiliary of the Criminal Court examined no witnesses in the case, no positive expression of opinion was made. It is clear that none of the modes of killing that would command the approval of "our neighbor" have been satisfactorily proved, and he is determined not to accept any other.

But it strikes us that the Times, which claims to be one of the principal newspapers in the city, if not the best and most to be depended upon, is somewhat at fault itself. The killing was done in a public street, while it was yet light, and in the presence of many hundred witnesses. The scene was one of such peculiar interest as to justify any first-class newspaper in sending two or three reporters to the spot to look out for just such occurrences as took place. Had our contemporary taken this ordinary precaution, it would not be compelled a month after to ask who killed Walter Whyeland. Again, it had a reporter at the coroner's investi-

gation, who had every opportunity to find out the full details of the homicide. But whatever his report may have been, it was never published, and now our neighbor and all its readers are in a condition of profound ignorance of an event witnessed by hundreds of people, and since made the subject of official investigation. It is very plain that such testimony as has been offered does not suit the peculiar views of the Times. It has been rejected, therefore, and the cry is raised for more.

The assertion of the Times that a high State official testified that he had drawn a check for \$1000 to defray the expenses of the funeral, and that the check was dated before Whyeland's death, is not sustained by the testimony as published in any of the papers—not even the Times. One of the witnesses did state that part of the proceeds of a check for \$1000, drawn by him, had been so used, but that is a very different affair. The money was drawn for an entirely different purpose; but the payee had not spent it all, and afterward generously donated a part for the purpose stated.

But as the Times never published any report of the coroner's investigation; as its reporters could not furnish a suitable statement of the case, and as it is ashamed to adopt the conclusions of the other papers, it now endeavors to compensate for its want of enterprise by inductions from collateral evidence, which only show its ignorance and weakness. Probably the Times and the grand jury are the only people in New Orleans who regard this as a vexed question.

THE LOBBY AND ITS OBSTACLE.

Testimony accumulates in every direction that the lobby, which was and is organized in the interest of the Democracy, is responsible for the special legislation which the people are complaining about. Just as the Governor remarked to the delegation that waited upon him last year, men that are considered respectable before the lobbies of the Legislature, and when they can not impose upon members with their plausible suggestions, they offer them money for their votes. On one occasion this vice was carried to such an extent that the lobby declared itself powerful enough to impeach the Governor if he resisted its favorite measure. The investigating committee will bear this fact in mind, and it will couple it with the constant assaults the Governor which are now being made by the very parties who pretend to be in favor of every reform that can be mentioned. The inference is plain. Governor Warmoth stands in the way of the lobby, and his overthrow is the main and principal object to be accomplished. His votes overwhelm speculations that might be turned to account, and the only way to get rid of the votes is to get rid of their author. This is the work that the lobby has on hand now, and the loud-voiced reformers are the very men who are using virtuous pretenses to accomplish speculative objects with.

MAKING UP THE VERDICT.

The people of the North have read from time to time, with close attention and great interest, the reports of the matters elicited by the investigating committee in New York and New Orleans. We see by our exchanges that they are beginning to make up their verdict. Enough is already known to stamp the two cases as the great political scandals of the time, and to forever condemn all who are to blame, not only for the origin of the faults committed, but for attempting, after the facts are made public, to screen the guilty perpetrators.

The people are given to understand that the revenue service, in two of the chief cities, has been prostituted into political rackets for the benefit of factions, and that, in order to raise money to buy adherents of the officials, extortions have been practiced upon the mercantile community. This is not the object for which the service was created, and the people grow restive under the abuse.

THE "ALACRITY" WITNESSES.

Every witness who has testified before the investigating committee against Governor Warmoth has either admitted voluntarily, or been convicted by other testimony, of being interested in some legislative scheme which the Governor defeated. This shakes the force of their testimony at once, for the presumptions are always against a witness who confesses to an interest in a controversy; and the same presumptions are always in favor of the officer who does his duty in the face of temptation or danger. Another presumption relieves a defendant who resists a wrong of any complicity with the authors of the wrong on the ground that if he was not innocent he would not dare to oppose those who knew of his weakness.

The REPUBLICAN holds that a fraudulent and unconstitutional certificate of indebtedness in the hands of third parties carries with it a sacred obligation against the State. Of course forged notes or checks in the hands of third parties must equally be honored.—Times.

Of course the REPUBLICAN does not hold to any such doctrine. But we suggested that it was doubtful whether an evidence of debt duly issued by a State officer, at a time when he was authorized to issue it, could be stricken with nullity by the subsequent enactment of a general law forbidding the payment of a certain class of debts. Our position is that the fourth amendment, which prohibits the payment of public debts contracted to aid the rebellion, and the one hundred and twenty-seventh article of our constitution, which nullifies contracts based upon confederate notes and bonds as a consideration, are not applicable for a claim which did not originate in either of the objectionable modes. So that whether these constitutional provisions are designed to be retroactive or not, they do not apply in the case discussed by us. As the certificates were neither fraudulent nor unconstitutional at the time they were issued by Auditor Perata, we doubt whether they ever became so. That is all.

Captain John C. Simont, whom the Times introduces to the public as "our worthy neighbor," "our jolly fat friend," "our blunt and jovial neighbor," and various other synonyms intended to be of an endearing character, but which Captain Simont would doubtless be glad not to have seen, proved to be a material witness for the prosecution in the case of the People vs. the Customhouse officials. He let a very large cut out of the Customhouse deal—no less than a fifty thousand dollar corruption fund, which was carefully locked up in the government safe to await events. But the event for which the money was to be used did not arrive. The General Assembly passed the warehouse bill according to the first part of the understanding, but the Governor, in the most arbitrary manner, interposed his veto, and Senator Herwig, special deputy collector and custodian of the corruption fund, regretfully returned it to the subscribers. Soon after this example of Governor Warmoth's refusing to let anybody make money, the five Customhouse Senators became famous reformers, and chartered a government vessel to call the attention of all the world to the fact.

Greely, relied, to a large extent, upon his judgment. The duty of the customhouse officer should be to collect the revenues, and it should be no part of his duty to run the political machine. This is very plain, and it requires no legislation or Treasury regulation to fix it. We have seen that the scandals which have brought disgrace upon the administration have resulted from the appointment of partisans, whose places depended or were supposed to depend upon their zeal in political wire pulling in the interest of one or the other faction. Under this requirement no honorable man could hold the office of Collector at New York. He is required to appoint subordinates, not with reference to their qualifications to discharge the duties of the office, but with reference to their political influence, and their ability to run ward meetings and pack conventions. This is demoralizing, and no service can be efficiently performed that is subject to its influence.

Next comes the New Orleans scandal. This has a most offensive odor. No use in offering excuses for it. There are none. Mr. Casey undertook to rule the politics of Louisiana. He adopted most unscrupulous means, and at last employed a United States revenue vessel to carry leading members of the Legislature out of reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms. For all this he has been called to account; but nothing short of removal will satisfy the public. The fact that he is a relative of the President makes it all the more necessary that he should be turned out of an office that he has disgraced.

Grant is strong with the people, but not so strong that he can afford to carry the Customhouse scandals or bear up under the onslaught of those who profess to speak for him in the Senate.

IS HE A CITIZEN?

Mr. Joubert, who feels such a dignified distaste for carpet-baggers, ought to have been questioned as to what his designs were when he went to Paris. The law that governs this case is nice about a certain point concerning naturalization. If Mr. Joubert was not a citizen of Louisiana before the war, and left the State for a purpose of becoming a citizen of France, and perfected his design by any act looking to that eventuality while in Paris, then, in *jure consuetudinis*, he then and there became a French subject, and no longer entitled to be considered as having any claim to be rated as an American. His testimony certainly tends to the belief that he had abandoned the State; for his mind was reconciled to the loss of his property; and, though he qualifies this by the assertion that he "fought for the Union," still he does not assure us that he ever intended to resume his residence in Louisiana. Having abandoned the United States, which he admits, if this abandonment was accompanied by any act looking to naturalization in France, it is evident that he is a carpet-bagger himself, and one, too, of that very description of carpet-baggers which he condemns, for he has done nothing but hold office since he returned to take advantage of the victory which the braver carpet-baggers had won in behalf of humanity and republican government. Did Mr. Joubert come to Louisiana to remain, or did he merely return to try his hand at securing an office from the American government that would enable him to live in France? Perhaps his application for the consulate at Bordeaux may have a bearing on this question.

The gray mare is not the better horse this time, at least. The Pteague has discovered from the Times that the money to pay for Walter Whyeland's funeral was checked for before he was shot. As the Times was wrong, the Pteague is wrong also. This comes of sending a boy to mill. The people should see to it that their self-appointed organ procures its own information hereafter, and procures a reliable article.

Abasing the Executive.

Some journals have a chronic proclivity for abuse. It is not unfrequently used as a substitute for argument, and does away with the necessity of being logical and intelligent. The public very soon, however, estimate these papers at their true worth, and look upon them as the harmless medium through which billingsgate and vituperation vent. It is a well understood fact that character can not be destroyed by obloquy, neither can it be enhanced by praise. In this light the Governor and his friends view the persistent attacks of the Pteague. No measure of legislation that has had its origin in his suggestions seems to please it. The reform that it cried for so lustily, when held out to it by the Governor, was to its distorted vision a "blind" and a deception. It made no difference that the bills incorporated the provisions that were most eagerly sought for—reform was no reform if the Governor had a hand in it.

Two members of the Legislature introduced new printing bills. One is highly objectionable; the other meets with universal favor. The latter meets with the Governor's approval. But of a sudden another Senator reports a bill as a substitute for the other two, when, with wonderful presence, the Pteague alleges that the last is the Governor's choice—that it has been done through his contrivance. How does the Pteague know this? Has any public intimation been given to that effect? The time was, and very recently, too, when the Pteague would not make a statement unless assured of its correctness. It is a matter of regret that it has departed from this wise custom.

How is it publicly known on the heels of the reported substitute that Senator Campbell has offered it on the suggestion of the executive. Yet there is no qualification in the Pteague's statement. It announces it as a fact. It says:

The fact is, that the gubernatorial and senatorial partners in the existing monopoly are not willing to reduce their dividends by legislation merely to gratify public clamor. Legislative fellows must "spare that tree." The golden fruit thereof and the timber thereof belong to "the party," to-wit: about half to his excellency and the other half to a few of his favorite friends.

Now, the fact is, that there is not one word of truth in the foregoing statement. The Governor knew nothing about General Campbell's substitute, and there has been no reason furnished in his acts or recommendations to justify the conclusion that he will favor any measure that has not fully met the requirements of his annual message. From this determination he can not be turned by praise, much less by obloquy. This stalling by hop-hazard on conclusions may be very gratifying to those who write, but will not enhance the reputation of the paper for correct intelligence.

As an Indianapolis undertaker was taking the measure of a deceased lady, he was interrupted by emphatically adverse criticism from the corpse.

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SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

An inflammatory reformer of a new sort

has broken loose on Carondelet street who proposes to supplement the Canal street *pronunciados* with an excitement of his own getting up. He is a Pole, and his wrath is invested in a threatened insult which he proposes to bestow on the Grand Duke Alexis, who is expected in this city very shortly. This man forgets his duty, if he ever knew it, and degrades the hospitality that our laws have conferred upon him, in common with thousands of other discontented and fugitive strangers. He is here merely as a member of the American family, and not as a Pole. When he took the oath of allegiance, if he ever took it, he foreswore all foreign allegiance, and took upon himself the obligations of an American. By this solemn act he pledged himself to be the friend of our friends and the enemy of our enemies. This being the case, and the Grand Duke being here as our respected guest and accepted friend, instead of feeling any sentiment of hostility, he should partake of the national regard toward the distinguished representative of our Russian ally. If he is not a citizen, then he avows good manners by offering to insult a stranger in a home where he is himself a stranger.

Mr. Joubert prevailed on his respected father to emancipate his slaves, but forgot to commit the same generous act in favor of his own. A very valuable negro, who deserved his freedom because of his attainments, was held by Mr. Joubert until the carpet-baggers "forced the shackles from his limbs," to use a spread-eagle remark that is common with such humanitarians as counsel others to do that which they refrain from doing themselves. This conduct on the part of Mr. Joubert is a kind of benevolence that partakes largely of the quality of the fighting he ventured in favor of the Union. Clatham street knows all about this second-hand goods.

Albert Pike, the distinguished agitator of Memphis, will have to stir about, or an invention that he claims to have patented will be plundered from him by the New Orleans Times. He has said a dozen times that the term carpet-bagger was coined out of his fruitful and poetical brain, and now the Times pretends to be the originator of the doubtful epithet. Memphis and New Orleans, together with the great Masonic fraternity, will be bottle holders while the settlement of this dispute is being urged to a woeful conclusion.

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SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

EDICT NO. 11.

BY H. R. H.

THE KING OF THE CARNIVAL.

To all whom it may concern—Greeting: The thirtieth day of February, 1872, having set apart as one dedicated to His Majesty's glory, for the better guidance of his loyal subjects, it is hereby ordained and decreed that all persons or parties owing allegiance to his dynasty will join in accordance to the following rules and regulations:

A GRAND STATE PAGEANT.

His Royal Highness the KING OF THE CARNIVAL will command in person, assisted by the GRAND MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE and the LORDS OF THE HORSE, CARROLLS, VANS, YEOMANRY and the UNATTACHED—all of whom, with their Aids, will appear at the City Square at 2 P. M.

How It Will Form.

The pageant will be divided into five Grand Divisions, which form as follows: THE FIRST DIVISION will comprise all foot marchers (in ranks of four), and will form on the south side of Canal street, their right resting on St. Charles street, extending toward the swamp.

THE SECOND DIVISION, comprising all maskers in open or private carriages, will form on St. Charles street, the right resting on Canal street.

THE THIRD DIVISION, comprising all maskers in vans, boats, milk-carts and other public vehicles, will form on Camp street, the right resting on Canal street.

THE FOURTH DIVISION, comprising all masked horsemen (in sections of four), will form on the south side of Canal street, their right resting upon Camp street and near extending toward the river.

THE FIFTH DIVISION, comprising all stragglers, late comers and subjects not elsewhere provided for, will form on the north side of Canal street, their right resting upon Chartres street and near extending toward the river.

How It Will Move.

At precisely three o'clock P. M., a Royal Salute of THIRTEEN GUNS will be fired from the foot of Canal street, by Colonel C. W. Squires, Commandant-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces, when the King and Court will immediately move from the City Square, taking up the line of march, followed by the First Division, down the north side of Canal street to the intersection of Camp and Chartres streets, up the south side of Canal street to Royal and down Royal street.

When the left of the First Division passes St. Charles street, the Second Division will move into line, when its rear passes Camp street, the Third Division will move into line, the Fourth Division joining next in order, and the Fifth Division last. Each Division will be provided with a band of Music, and its Lord Marshal attended by a Standard Bearer.

Order of Procession.

Squadron of Mounted Police, Chief Marshal of the Empire, H. R. H. THE KING OF THE CARNIVAL, With Attendants, Music, Lord of the Yeomanry, First Division, Music, Lord of the Carriages, Second Division, Music, Lord of the Vans, Third Division, Music, Lord of the Horse, Fourth Division, Music, Lord of the Unattached, Fifth Division, Platoon of Police.

The Route of March.

Down Royal street to Esplanade street, down Esplanade street to Rampart street, up Rampart street, north side, to Canal street, up Canal street, south side, to St. Charles street, up St. Charles street to St. Joseph street, to Camp street, down Camp street to Canal, to the City Square, where His Royal Highness will graciously review his subjects, and dismiss the pageant to their own employments—a band of music placed in each square between Rampart and Camp, to better secure this end.

General Orders.

- 1. All organizations and subjects intending to participate must report to the Lords Marshal of Division at two o'clock P. M.
2. All places of business, public and private, are hereby ordered to be closed at twelve o'clock P. M.
3. Owners and drivers of public and private vehicles are required to keep out of the highways in which the Evolutions of the Royal pageant will form and through which they will pass.
4. Owners and masters of vessels and steamboats in port, the proprietors of public buildings, the Consuls of all foreign nations at peace with His Majesty, are directed to display their colors during the entire day.
5. The City Authorities are hereby ordered, under penalty of Royal displeasure, to remove all obstructions from the highways on which the pageant is to form and pass.
6. All nuisances which upon the part of his Majesty's subjects, such as throwing dirt, or interfering with the Evolutions of the Royal pageant, are detected and forbidden under the severest penalty.
7. THE LORDS MARSHAL will be distinguished as follows: Grand Marshal of the Empire, purple and gold roussete and baton; Division Lords Marshal red and gold roussete and baton; Aids to correspond.

At Sunset.

When Royal Salute will be fired by the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces, when all his subjects will immediately disperse, in order to give place and do appropriate honor to our Cousin COMUS, who visits His Majesty after that time. And now, enjoying strict obedience upon the part of his beloved subjects, His Royal Highness dismisses his loyal and gay to their lawful homes. Given under our hand and seal at the Grand Palace, this, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1872, febr 10 1872. REX.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., SINGER SEWING MACHINES, Have removed to No. 89 Canal Street, Second door from the corner of Chartres street, New Orleans, January 1, 1872, febr 10 1872.

REDDOND B. MANNION,

29 Carondelet street, NEW ORLEANS, ISSUES TRAVELERS' CHECKS OF CREDIT Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild, Vienna; Messrs. M. Rotschild & Sons, Frankfurt, and all their correspondents. febr 10 1872.

DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Bethesda Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Liver and Bilious Affections, Gravel, Urinary Diseases. Sold at wholesale and retail, 20, 22 Magazine street, New Orleans. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent. febr 10 1872.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

Dooley's Yeast Powder is put up in cans of quarter, half, one and five pounds, actual weight, requiring the smallest quantity possible for use. For sale at wholesale, SMITH & ZEIGLER, 509 N. PULCHER STREET, NEW ORLEANS. G. M. BAYLY & FORD, DENEGRE, PAYNE & CO., E. M. LEWIS & CO., P. RICKERT & CO. febr 10 1872.

NOTICE.

Books Special Committee on Registry or Granting Unpaid Warrants and Vouchers. A meeting of the Legislature of 1871, No. 20 Canal street, New Orleans, January 20, 1872. Notice is hereby given to persons holding warrants and vouchers of the last session of the Legislature to present the same to the chairman of the committee immediately for signature, as a bill for the redemption of the genuine warrants and vouchers will be introduced into the House on or prior to the fifteenth day of February, 1872. Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. DE WITT C. BROWN, Chairman. febr 1