

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 11, 1872.

Only seventeen days remain of the present session of the General Assembly, and there is a vast amount of work to do.

"Blue Beard" to-night and "Kenilworth" to-morrow night, at the Academy of Music. Wednesday evening, "Lurline" and "Sir-lud."

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-morrow, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Messrs. Small & Co., coffee brokers, send us their weekly coffee statement, from which we learn that there is no stock in their hands.

If you want to know all about "Mardi Gras," go to any book store, and inquire for Tim Linkinwater's little but interesting volume of that title.

Mr. Chamberlin, of the Chicago Tribune, left the city yesterday for his adopted home, Chicago. His native home is among the Green mountains.

That sprightly young journalist, Mr. Linden E. Bentley, of the Donaldsonville Chief, came down last evening, and will go to Thibodaux this morning.

"The Burying of Chicago, a Poem," was received yesterday by mail. It is written by Mr. Thomas Clarke, author of a lot of other good things. It is readable.

We acknowledge the receipt of tickets to the private party given by the Riverside Dancing Club, at Bernard's Hall, corner of Ninth and Tchoupitoulas streets, last evening.

Captain William Vigers, the ever attentive and thoughtful Chief Clerk of the House, has furnished us with a package of valuable legislative reports, for which he has our thanks.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to the Continental ball, for the benefit of the Lee monument fund, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday evening, twenty-second instant.

A Natchez dispatch was received yesterday from Captain B. R. Pegrum, of the James Howard, stating that this steamer will arrive here Monday morning with the Grand Duke. The telegram was sent to Mr. L. J. Johnson.

Senator Ruby, of the Texas State Senate, is in the city, and will remain here a few days longer. Mr. Ruby is regarded as one of the most influential and faithful Republicans of our sister State, and we wish him success, personally and politically.

If the passage of Senator Sumner's new civil rights bill is to result in the "killing of more niggers," as the *Planters' Banner* predicted before the measure became a law, then we may look out for another season of bloodshed now, for the bill was passed yesterday.

An eighth assessment of five dollars on all ordinary stock of the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company, and a like installment of five dollars per share on all the preferred stock of the company, has been called and will be payable on the fifteenth instant, at the office of the company.

The sixth Grand State fair of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana will commence on Wednesday, April 24, and continue seven days. Over twenty thousand dollars in premiums are offered. There is reason to believe that this will be one of the most satisfactory fairs ever held in Louisiana.

The best testimony the *Planters' Banner* can bring against Governor Warmoth is Wickliffe's statements, made at the time he was on trial, and before he fled from the State in disgrace. It is a lie in courts that prosecutors who support their cases with such witnesses are to be considered as no better than their employees.

R. H. Benners & Co. have become successors to L. R. Simmons & Co., stationers, printers and blank book manufacturers, at No. 50 Camp street. Neatness, dispatch and reasonable charges guaranteed in the execution of all orders. The new firm is composed of R. H. Benners, late with Stetson & Armstrong, and Mr. Joseph Murphy, a member of the old firm of L. R. Simmons & Co.

We had the pleasure of a call last evening from Mr. Otto Hilpert, agent and correspondent of the *Westliche Post*, the excellent journal under the editorial control of Senator Carl Schurz. Mr. Hilpert will remain in the city several days, and will transact business in reference to the *Post*. Afterwards, Mr. Hilpert will visit Galveston and other portions of Texas.

We have been shown a very handsome map of the city of Shreveport, prepared by O. L. Van Creelen, civil engineer and architect. Mr. Van Creelen is considered one of the first draftsmen in the country, and certainly the specimen we have seen of his work is good evidence that his reputation is not undeserved. The map in question is dedicated to Governor H. C. Warmoth.

For the Grand Duke Alexis had our citizens are making the most extensive preparations, and merchants are exhibiting their best goods to invite purchases from those who intend to participate in the festivities of that gay occasion. Up town ladies will attend that ball, and they have generally concluded to go to the dry goods establishment of Messrs. Braselton & Adams, Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine street, corner of St. Andrew, to select their dress goods, lace goods, ribbons, gloves, fans, handkerchiefs, shawls, sacques and opera hoods. In this determination they are wise.

"What is fame?" is a question that has been often asked. The answer has been discovered by that estimable and amiable gentleman, Captain Gus Richards, at the establishment, the Orleans House, at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets. He has made him famous wherever the New Orleans papers are read. The Grand Duke has heard of Captain Gus, and it is fair to presume that we are telling no State secret in asserting that he has made arrangements to visit that famous house and there enjoy such nice refreshments as are only compounded by the polite and capable assistants in the Orleans House. Everybody else visits there and they become famous, and of course the Grand Duke will be there.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—A RESUME.

The congressional committee completed their labors on Friday afternoon, after an eleven days' session, during which time enough testimony was taken to make a voluminous report.

Now that their work is done, it may not be amiss to see what has been developed during this investigation—what has been proven and what has not been proven. In order to get a clear view of the results, we must keep in remembrance the condition of things which led to this investigation. When it was found that no quorum of the Senate could be had in consequence of sixteen members having taken refuge on the revenue cutter, and that a coalition had been formed by the federal officeholders with the Democrats, and that State legislation was thereby brought to a stand-still, which coalition of federal officers and Democrats worked with all their might to create a riot, to the imminent danger of the lives and property of the citizens, Governor Warmoth appealed to the President, representing his officials here were using their official positions for the purpose of overturning the State government. The desperate condition of things which grew out of the conduct of the federal officeholders led to the appointment of the congressional committee which has been sitting here for the last ten days. We propose to show what has been proved by the testimony.

1. It is clearly and indisputably proven, out of the very mouths of Collector Casey, Deputy Collector Herwig and Marshal Packard, that the revenue cutter was taken possession of and used for six days for the avowed and express purpose of preventing a quorum of the Senate.

2. It is clearly proven that five Senators, all in the employ of Casey, the collector of the port, two of whom are deputy collectors, were away from their duties for six days, secreted on board the revenue cutter Wilderness, and all this with the full knowledge of Mr. Casey, for he himself testified that he furnished the champagne, etc., to the "distinguished visitors" on board.

3. It is also proven that United States Marshal Packard was actively engaged with Casey, and that he aided him in the execution of the conspiracy which had been entered into to overthrow the State government and to place it in the hands of the Democracy. Marshal Packard hired a steam-tug to run to and from the revenue cutter, for the purpose of keeping the hiding conspirators informed how their scheme was progressing. He sent them, at his own cost, whisky and eatables, and even visited them on board the cutter "for the purpose of encouraging and sustaining them in the great sacrifices they were making."

4. It is proven that when these absentees, federal office-holders, Senators and their Democratic co-conspirators, were driven from their hiding place on the revenue cutter by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, that they fled into the State of Mississippi, and there remained for about ten days. Casey knew that his deputies, Herwig, Coupland and Sypher, Ingraham and O'Hara, fell in his employ, were there, and he approved of their conduct in being absent from their duties—he knew full well the object sought to be accomplished, and lent himself and contributed his money in making the conspiracy a success.

5. It is further proven that the offices of Collector Casey and Marshal Packard were used as a trying ground by these conspirators and their Democratic allies; that Marshal Packard and his deputies were active and energetic in using the powers of his office, as marshal, in serving writs and causing to be arrested the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, and enough members of the House of Representatives to break down the Republican majority, for the purpose of revolutionizing the House, when the absent Senators were to return and consummate the revolution for which they had made such "great sacrifices."

6. Going back to the convention of August last, it is clearly proven that Marshal Packard telegraphed to General Reynolds for troops to protect public property, which he intended the General to believe was in danger, because a convention was to be held in this city. All the witnesses who were asked, admitted that if no convention had been held in the Customhouse, there was not the slightest danger to any public property, and consequently there was not the slightest necessity for the presence of United States troops.

Marshal Packard has an extraordinary facility of acting in a double capacity, so that what he can do as chairman of the State Central Committee he does as United States marshal. As secretary of the State Central Committee, he calls the convention in the Customhouse; as marshal and custodian of the courtroom, he gives the use of the room to Secretary Packard. As secretary of the State committee, he does that which he says has placed the public property in danger; as United States marshal, he calls upon the army to protect the property he says is in danger from his own acts, and would not have been but for him.

Now, what is the defense of Casey, Packard, Herwig & Co. for their extraordinary conduct? What did they set up? They say Governor Warmoth is corrupt; that he favored and countenanced monopolies; that the State debt was largely increased for the benefit of monopolists, with his help, and that they wanted reform; and so sincere were they that they made the great sacrifices that they did. On the other hand, all the charges that the enemies of Governor Warmoth have ever brought against him were by him fully and satisfactorily explained—not a question, however personal and remote from the real inquiry, that was not answered in a manner so free and frank, and, in most cases, with documentary evidence, that even the Governor's enemies were compelled to admit that, so far as he was concerned, it was a complete vindication. Amid the thousand and one rumors of the Governor having been bribed—after these false and malicious rumors had been printed in the Democratic papers, and

also in the paper of which Casey & Co. are stockholders and directors—not one man came forward to say that he had ever given Governor Warmoth anything of any kind whatsoever to do an official act. All the vile charges so often made against him had, in fact, no foundation but in the corrupt and malignant hearts of those who made them.

Finally, among other things established by this investigation is this, that both Deputy Collector Herwig and Collector Casey were proven to have been the ready instruments in this matter. It was shown by undoubted testimony that they were both parties to the attempt to corrupt the Legislature. The testimony of Captain John C. Sinoott, an avowed and well known Democrat, can not be disputed. Casey and Herwig held the money. It was in the safe of which Casey held the key. Could any proof be more conclusive?

THAT EXPLODED SLANDER.

The *Pioneyre*, with the pertinacity of the man who swore that the horse was seven feet high, having once made a false statement in relation to Governor Warmoth, sticks to it in spite of the proofs published in its own columns. It asserted that Governor Warmoth "admits with the same composure his accumulation of power and wealth, that he does a conviction for embezzlement or a trial by court-martial."

Now the *Pioneyre*, with all of its 230 proprietors and editors, knew very well that Governor Warmoth had never been convicted of embezzlement, and that he had never made any such admission.

The new *Pioneyre* presumptuously styles itself the "People's Paper." How can it expect the people, whom it professes to instruct, to have any faith or confidence in a paper which deliberately publishes a falsehood, and states and reiterates it time and again, after it had been compelled to lay before the eyes of its readers the complete refutation of the vile slander?

It has been fortunate for Governor Warmoth that he has had an opportunity at least to ventilate this whole matter before the congressional committee. The facts, as well known and of record, in regard to the charge of embezzlement, were proved under oath before the committee. H. C. Warmoth left New Orleans after the war to act as United States cotton agent in Texas, under an appointment from Benj. F. Flanders. After he had closed up his accounts and returned to New Orleans he was indicted in the Texas United States District Court for embezzlement of public funds. He did not skulk like a guilty person, but, without waiting for any summons or arrest, at once returned to Texas and demanded a trial. Colonel G. W. Carter acted as his attorney, and testified before the congressional committee that "the proofs were entirely insufficient, and he was acquitted." The jury did not leave the box.

These are the facts of the case, and upon these, and in the face of the record of the Texas United States court, the sworn testimony of Colonel Carter, the unimpeachable testimony of Governor Warmoth, and the documentary evidence offered before the committee, the *Pioneyre* declares to its readers that Governor Warmoth was convicted of embezzlement, and that he admits it. This persistence in adhering to a statement long after cumulative proofs have shown that it was false, was an unfortunate idiosyncrasy which sorely afflicted the late editor of the *Planters' Banner*, and destroyed much of his usefulness. We fear now that he is transferred to the *Pioneyre*; that this old disease still sticks to him.

If the *Pioneyre* can, after the facts already given, assert that Governor Warmoth was convicted of embezzlement, we may, with equal fairness and truth, assert that Daniel Demmett was convicted of the assassination of Judge Chase and Sheriff Pope, in the parish of St. Mary. Those who ask equity should do equity, is a just legal maxim.

We are glad that Governor Warmoth has had opportunity to vindicate himself publicly in this embezzlement matter, though, to those who wish to inquire into the matter, the proofs of the Governor's innocence were always easily attainable. Colonel Carter has done more than anyone else to give gravity to the slander since his spat with the Governor. Having acted as the Governor's attorney in Texas, he has, since his variance with his client, industriously, with wink, nod, innuendo and insinuation, in his private conversations and speeches, and in his cards, given the public to understand that he knew a great deal more about that embezzlement case than he would like to tell. In his card in response to the Governor's Turner Hall speech, he says, with artful and pregnant meaning: "Nor have I ever been indicted for stealing cotton since the war." And again, in the most insidious manner: "I was called on to act as his attorney in a case of embezzlement." Under the circumstances I have never felt disposed or at liberty, when discussing his excellency on the stump or in the press, to use the information thus obtained. And when on oath, he is compelled to state that "the proofs were insufficient, and he had no difficulty in obtaining acquittal." So vanish all his insinuations, and the slander is dead.

"COALITION."

It gives us great pleasure to perceive that the clouds which of late have obscured the political vision of the *Pioneyre* are gradually clearing away. It no longer staggers hopelessly in the dark, bumping its head against first one post and then another, pitching into all sorts of mud holes, and floundering helplessly in a perfect slough of despond. It is getting sane again, and, in yesterday's evening issue, treats us to a very sensible article on political coalitions. The Republican has all along held the same doctrine, but in our contemporary's benighted state it would not heed us. But its conversion at last reminds us of the fact that seed planted in good soil will finally bring forth an abundant harvest. It inspires us to persevere in our benevolent

efforts to regenerate our contemporary. We have Bible assurance that in time the worst of sinners may become good and wise; and who knows but the *Pioneyre* may eventually put aside all of its evil ways, and become a shining light for the dissemination of Republican doctrine.

It announces a strong political truth in saying that the people are opposed to coalitions. The mere fact of uniting discordant elements in a single point of opposition shows a lack of principle. By this we do not mean honesty of purpose, but that they are destitute of broad political doctrine, such as claim the fealty of parties, and control or shape the legislation of the country.

It is impossible to conceive anything more radically antagonistic than the Republican and Democratic parties. A coalition, therefore, between such discordant elements would at first blush appear impossible. It would be so indeed. The bolting wing, or Customhouse faction, of the Republican party were not in love with the principles of the Democracy when they united with them to crush out those who had put their aside as unreliable and unworthy. They wanted to be restored to office and power. These in their possession, what guarantee had the Democrats that they would keep their faith to them? Certainly their promise was not sufficient. They had broken faith in separating from their friends. Why would they be more steadfast to their new associates? But the coalition itself was founded in bad faith to the people. What right could the Customhouse party have to give, or the Democrats accept, offices to which they were not elected by the people? No well informed person will contend that the places of the late Senators Pierre and Fish should be awarded to their defeated Democratic opponents. They could not represent the people of their districts, because the popular voice had declared against them. To have occupied their seats would have been a usurpation less excusable than the defection of the Republicans who abandoned their constituents, for the reason that they had declared against them.

But the mere idea of this coalition presupposes a radical defect somewhere. The party which discloses an ability to coalesce and render homogenous the popular elements of society must have a great principle to sustain it. The Republican party has done this, despite the fragment which a thirst for office and vicious principles have thrown into the lap of the Democracy. Nor can this coalition of the bad elements of political society be disguised under the name of reformers. The antagonism springs up on the threshold of the coalition. These same disorganizing Republicans were the authors and contrivers of the very laws which have incited the bitter opposition of the Democrats. The leaders who have carried their betrayed followers into the enemy's camp are the men who framed, advocated and passed the registration and election laws. To unite now in reforming the abuses these laws created involves an acknowledgment that they were wrong then, or are insecure now.

But are the Democrats sincere? They cried loudly for the repeal of these measures before the Legislature met, and during the insurrection they studiously stared up and kept alive the agitation. But when the General Assembly did reject them, instead of rejoicing in the act, as a great step toward reform, they have as persistently sought to throw doubt upon the legality of the act, and are now striving, might and main, to prove it unconstitutional.

In the face of these facts, is it singular that the impression is left that the coalition owed its chief incentive to the cohesive power of plunder, and that a reform of abuses had little to do with it?

THE POOR DEMOCRACY.

Under the influences of well directed anathemas, and smarting under the stings of the party lash, as soundly administered in the leading Democratic journals at the North, it is highly amusing to watch the manner in which the leading lights of the Louisiana Democracy are trying to squirm and wriggle out of the responsibility of their false position in the recent defeated coalition. Each man points to his neighbor with a view of shifting his individual responsibility—public opinion at the North, most justly assuming their recent fiasco to be the death knell of the Louisiana Democracy, and none caring to accept the burden of a future re-organization. The New York *World* denounces them for their selfishness. While deploring their action as lessening the effect of national party unity, it nevertheless rejoices at the defeat of a measure instituted for the aggrandizement of sectional purposes. It further upbraids them for forming coalitions in a wrong direction, even if such coalitions were necessary as a party measure, which the *World* contends was far from the case.

The Boston *Post*, perhaps the most reliable Democratic journal in the Union, also joins in the castigation, and has no pity for them in their distress. Altogether, the so-called Young Reform Democracy of Louisiana, who have assumed control of their party interests, stand to-day in an unenviable light. Beaten at all strategic points, unhappy and divided among themselves, shirking the responsibility of defeat and distracted as to the future, as assailed at all points by their friends at the North, whose support to them should have been everything, it may well be said they are in a most pitiable plight, out of which no available resource is open.

SLANG LEXICOGRAPHY.

A distinguished lexicographer has sweated out and had published in the *Times* the following definition, which for its wit we submit to the readers of the *Republican*: Carpet-bagger—A penniless adventurer from the loyal States, where he was hardly tolerated by reason of his worthlessness or evil ways, who roamed about the country seeking what he could steal or otherwise appropriate to his own use, usually through some official position, or any way rather than by honest industry, having at his first appearance little other baggage than a half empty carpet bag; hence the name—sometimes improperly applied to all new comers, but more by force

of habit than from intention, a great many of the new comers being of this description. The blank in the first line of the above definition is just such a precise and instructive elucidation as distinguished lexicographers use on all occasions, as will be seen by reference to the lexicons made by Webster or Walker. It is left there for the purpose of allowing the student to supply any vulgarism that may suit his intellect.

The carpet-bagger must be penniless and must come from a loyal State. He can come from anywhere else and escape the application, but if he is an American he will certainly fall under the ban. Perhaps the definition might be improved if it prescribed that the adventurer must not speak the American language correctly. Then he must have been kicked out for worthlessness at home, and he must be a thief in his new domicile. The man who won a right to enter the South by virtue of his services in the American army, then, is not a carpet-bagger, for he was not kicked out of his native State; but unfortunately, perhaps, for the lexicographer of the *Times*, he volunteered to come South without any hope of an office other than that honorable station which a loyal soldier always aspires to fill. With these additions and alterations, the above contribution to lexicography will just do to be inserted in the new and exclusive dictionary which the Bourbons of Kentucky are preparing for the public schools of that State. It is submitted both in its crude and amended condition to the *Louisville Ledger* for propagation among its readers.

Just as we said, The St. Louis *Times*, which is the Democratic organ that refuses to accept the possum policy, says that "the agitator Carter, who was paid by Grant to break up the State government in Louisiana, has stopped his noise, and now merely draws his pay." Down here there was nothing spoken of but reform by the Democrats; but we detected and published the truth, that they were merely using a few disaffected politicians to distract the Republican party, in order to win a victory for themselves in Louisiana, and to furnish ammunition for their friends elsewhere. All the approbrium that the investigating committee has fixed upon the Customhouse faction, and through it upon General Grant, was foreseen by the Republican, and the use that it would be put to by the Democrats was foretold by us long ago. Mr. Casey has meddled, where he had no business, and his own humiliation and that of his patron is the consequence. This comes of a weak ambition.

We have the assertion of the *Times* that ninety-eight out of every hundred of Walter Whyeland's opposition constituents swear that they voted against him, and on the other hand, we have the statement of his opponent, a Democrat, that Whyeland was fairly elected. As the opposition constituents have never been sworn at all, because oppositionists men are clearly incapable of swearing under our laws; and as the parish ought to have elected a Republican, being composed of a large majority of colored people, and as the official returns show that this was the result, it is plain that the *Times* is as indifferent to the truth in its strictures upon Whyeland's election as it was about the money that was paid for his funeral. This sort of preparation may be profitable financially, but it ought to be a source of annoyance on Sunday, at least.

General J. J. Reynolds, recently in command of the military district of Louisiana and Texas, is in the city, en route to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, where he has been assigned as post commander. General Reynolds has been a staunch and steadfast friend to the Republicans of the two States embraced in his recent command, and those of Texas tried to recognize his services by electing him to the United States Senate. But owing to a serious blunder committed by themselves the year before, their design was defeated, and Morgan Hamilton became his own successor.

General Reynolds will carry with him to his new Western home the grateful remembrance of hundreds of thousands of the loyal people of the South.

The REPUBLICAN is not so anxious about the death and burial of Walter Whyeland, as the *Times* insists, that it will descend to the point of falsifying the facts and perverting the statements made by witnesses. We have no objects to accomplish in the matter that the truth will not serve.

A San Francisco journal says: "The Japanese ladies, having investigated the female attendants at the Grand Hotel, and compared them, in their working clothes, with the ladies whom they see upon the streets, have concluded that the richer and poorer classes of American women are divided by physical development, and that the wealthy classes are distinguished from their less fortunate sisters by a hump upon the back, something after the fashion of the dromedary. Their superstitions lead them to believe that magic arts are used to produce the growth of this deformity upon the person of those whose wealth is acquired in their later years."

Private theatricals have reached a pitch of excellence in New York never known before says the *Mail*. An amateur play means something different from what it did ten years ago. There are ladies and gentlemen who devote themselves to nothing else, who act to perfection, and who are every bit as much before the public as if their profession was the stage. Thespis is the new society goddess.

Babies in arms should not be taken to concerts and other places of amusement. They don't care a cent for such things, anyway.

Duluth, in its two years of existence, has managed to incur debts amounting to \$100,000. DIED: MARR—February 6, 1872, at twenty-five minutes to 2 P. M., MARGIE CATHERINE SHEA MARR, aged twenty-four years and nine months, a native of Albany, New York, daughter of the late John Shea and wife of George W. MARR, of this city, having at his first appearance little other baggage than a half empty carpet bag; hence the name—sometimes improperly applied to all new comers, but more by force

SENATE VOUCHERS. Persons holding Senate Vouchers will present them to the Senate Judiciary Committee for approval on or before February 20, 1872. OSCAR F. HUNSAKER, Chairman Senate Judiciary Committee.

\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS. SIXTH GRAND STATE FAIR OF THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA. WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, 1872. April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in Mechanics' Institute. Stockholders are requested to call at the office and receive their tickets for 1872, and information relating to their duties at the coming Fair. Only fifty new stockholders can be added to the Association with the balance of stock on hand. Those desiring to become stockholders will make their applications at once. For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge. LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer. New Orleans, February 10, 1872. Feb 10 61 2p

VIVE LE MARDI GRAS! Gentlemen attending the Mistic Krewes of Comus Festival, Y. M. E. Association Ball, St. Charles Theatre Ball, Academy of Music Ball, Grand Mask Ball, Opera House, Louisiana Fire Company No. 10's Ball, Volunteer Fire Company No. 1's Ball, United Brethren Association Ball, Masonic Hall Ball, Or any of the festivities of Mardi Gras evening, should remember that the LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, (White, Lavender, Party and Light Colors), Full Dress CHAMPION SHIRTS, Fashionable Styles of SHIRT COLLARS, Party and Fancy NECK DRESSINGS, PERUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES, THEATRICAL HOSIERY, all kinds, IS AT S. N. MOODY'S CHAMPION SHIRT EMPORIUM, Corner Canal and Royal Streets. Feb 2p 1t

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK, No. 157 Canal street. (Incorporated March 15, 1855.) OFFICERS: L. L. GENESEE, President. THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President. THOMAS ALLER CLARK, Second Vice President. CHARLES J. LEES, Third Vice President. SAM JONES, JR., Treasurer. DIRECTORS: Dr. Wm. Norton Mercer, David Erubart, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, John G. Gaines, Thomas Allen Clark, Carl Kohn, Charles J. Leese, Christian Schneider, Emanuel Johnson.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. REMOVAL. ARE NOW LOCATED AT THEIR NEW STORES, Northwest Corner Magazine and Common Streets. EVER DISPLAYED IN THIS CITY. THE BEST STOCK. DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS. WE WILL COMPETE WITH ANY MARKET IN THIS COUNTRY. WALLACE & CO.

REMOVAL NOTICE. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., DEALERS SINGER SEWING MACHINES, Have removed to No. 89 Canal Street, Second door from the corner of Chartres street. New Orleans, January 1, 1872. Feb 1m eod 2p

REMOND-B. MANNION, 29 Carondelet street. Issues Travelers' Checks on our own COMUS, who visits His Majesty after that time. And now, enjoying strict obedience upon the part of his beloved subjects, His Royal Highness trusts his honor and glory to their loyal hands. Given under our hand and seal, at Carnival Palace, this, the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1872. Feb 10 13 2p

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BY H. R. H. THE KING OF THE CARNIVAL. To all whom it may concern—Greeting: The thirteenth day of February, 1872, having been 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 owning allegiance to his dynasty will join in according 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 UNATTACHED—all of whom, with their Aids, will appear at the City Statue at 2 P. M.

Upon arrival, the Lords herein named will immediately take position at the points assigned for the rights of their respective Divisions, in the manner laid down in this our Royal mandate, taking care to place and hold in line their several bodies, subject to the orders of the Chief Marshal of the Empire. 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 marchers in open or private carriages, will form on St. Charles street, the right resting on Canal street. THE THIRD DIVISION, comprising all marchers in vans, coaches, milk-wagons, 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 rest upon the south side of Canal street, their right resting upon Camp street and 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 rear extending toward the river.

All the above are required to be in line by 2 P. M. 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 Grand Marshal will immediately move from the City Statue, 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. Lord of the Telemarty. First Division. Lord of the Carriage. Second Division. Lord of the Van. Third Division. Lord of the Horse. Fourth Division. Lord of the Unattached. Fifth Division. Postilion of Palace. 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 and Canal, to the City Statue, where His Royal Highness will graciously review his subjects, and dismiss the pageant to their own enjoyment—a band of music being 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 M. 3. Owners and drivers of public and private vehicles are required to keep out of the highways in which the Divisions 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 malicious mischief upon the part of his loyal subjects, such as throwing flour, is interdicted and forbidden under the severest penalty. 7. THE LORDS MARSHAL will be distinguished as follows: Grand Marshal of the Empire, purple and gold robe and baton; Lords Marshal red and gold robe and baton; Aids to correspond.

At Sunset. Another 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 space to the parade of the GRAND COMUS, who visits His Majesty after that time. And now, enjoying strict obedience upon the part of his beloved subjects, His Royal Highness trusts his honor and glory to their loyal hands. Given under our hand and seal, at Carnival Palace, this, the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1872. Feb 10 13 2p

REMOVAL NOTICE. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., DEALERS SINGER SEWING MACHINES, Have removed to No. 89 Canal Street, Second door from the corner of Chartres street. New Orleans, January 1, 1872. Feb 1m eod 2p

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