

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

The Chicago Post published a leading editorial headed "More Foolishness."

John S. Clarke, the actor, lost \$1200 by the failure of Bowles Brothers.

An ounce of mother, says the Spanish proverb, is worth a pound of clergy.

Four out of every five papers characterized the message as "plain and business like."

One Indiana sheriff has had the painful duty of selling out six printing offices within a year past.

Commodore Aulick has recovered a valuable gold watch that was "buried" from him last summer.

Between the years 1840 and 1872, no fewer than 1800 public officials of France have become deranged.

Achille Paganini, son of the renowned violinist, is trying to get certain works of his father published in Italy.

Mr. J. D. Travis, of Delta, Wisconsin, had his rheumatism cured by lightning, but he doesn't recommend the remedy.

A polite invitation has been received to attend the exercises at the St. Ann School examination to-day at twelve o'clock.

Matilda Herron has settled her controversy relative to the Harry Byrne estate in California, on what basis is not stated.

It has come to be looked upon as a legal fact that any man who didn't divide his property to suit all his heirs was insane.

Mr. A. H. Stephens can walk only with the aid of crutches and a servant, and does not leave his house except on pleasant days.

A cynical bachelor, in speaking of ladies' ball dresses, says: They wear but little here below, but they wear that little long.

The people of Jasper county, Mississippi, voted against a railroad, lest the locomotive should scare the deer out of the country.

An invitation has been received to attend the exhibition at the Robertson Girls' School, this afternoon at half-past one o'clock.

A Kansas man, accused of killing a servant and beating his wife nearly to death, was recently fined \$5 and gently reprimanded.

Mr. Levi, agent of the Max Strakosch concert company, will go to Galveston to-day or to-morrow, and arrange for a series of concerts in that city.

Gilbert, the author of "Pygmalion and Galatea," is preparing for Christmas a continuation of "Sinbad, the Sailor," descriptive of a visit to England.

Wooster, Ohio, claims that oil, iron and salt have been discovered in that vicinity. A stock company has been formed, and there is great excitement.

Queen Victoria's horses are worth \$10,000; Kaiser William's \$13,000; the Austrian Emperor's nearly \$30,000; King Leopold's \$18,000; and the Sultan's \$100,000.

We had the pleasure of an introduction last evening to Mr. Strakosch, brother of Mr. Max Strakosch, who will look after the business of the Patti-Mario concerts here.

All unclaimed Chinese young ladies in Buddhist convents are to be married at public auction, by order of the government, the religious establishments in question having been suppressed.

The female convicts of the Maryland penitentiary are being taught to do plain sewing of all kinds done on sewing machines, in place of the old trade of box making. Sewing gives them a reader measure of support when once more left to depend upon themselves.

A Parisian landlady requested a Christmas party on the third floor to cease dancing, as a man below was dying. The guests acquiesced. Returning an hour later, "My dear children," she exclaimed, "you may begin again—he's dead."

There will be no more elegant vice-presidential receptions in Washington for some time to come. Colfax will not keep house this winter. Wilson is a very plain man and a very poor man, without wife or daughter to do the honors of a reception, and has always lived humbly.

We have received from Mr. F. Mansfield, observer of the signal station at New Orleans, the weekly weather chronicle, being a general summary for the week ending the seventh instant. It is dated at the war department, office of the chief signal officer, division of telegrams, and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture.

A gentleman recently arrived from Paris says that the notorious Josephine Mansfield appeared in that city some weeks ago. She had about \$7,000 in money. This she deposited in the banking house of Bowles Brothers. When the failure of that house was announced she wrung her hands in grief and declared that she was ruined. It is not probable that she will recover a cent of her money.

The names of twenty-five Senators were published in the proceedings of the City Hall conference, with the intention of creating the impression that all these gentlemen were present and in sympathy with the revolutionists. This is a shallow dodge. The assistant secretary handed the reporters the list as printed, but even they knew that it was not correct. Five or six Senators whose names appeared were not in attendance.

A St. Louis newspaper reporter, Thomas Stewart, lately employed on the Democrat as short-hand and court reporter, fell from a third-story window of a house to the backyard last Sunday morning, and the result was a broken neck and skull. He was about thirty-five years of age, and educated in the public schools of New York city. For the past twelve years he has been a short-hand reporter, practicing Pittman's system with considerable success and reputation. Most of his practice was in law reporting in Toronto, Canada, and Chicago, and while in these cities he was connected with the Toronto Globe and Chicago Times. He had been in St. Louis about two months. Intoxication was the cause of his death.

FORGING THE ISSUE.

The issue is now squarely drawn. The people of Louisiana are blessed with a government in session at their State House, organized in conformity, not only with the State laws, but with those great and beneficent guarantees of the people's liberties, the fifteenth amendment and enforcement acts, to sustain which the honor of the nation is pledged.

On the other hand, they are cursed with a revolutionary cabal, which, while a profane breeder of discord, is stopped by the chicanery and fraud that brought it into life from the possibility of doing good.

The former has already entered upon those practical works of reform legislation which a long suffering and oppressed people have demanded as the primary guarantee of good faith in their chosen servants. The other has contented itself with an attempted raid upon the public treasury.

Every act has been used to inflame public sentiment against the legal government, the chief organ of the conspirators exhibiting remarkable ingenuity in playing upon the single accusation at their command, to-wit: that the State government is composed in large part of negroes. But its efforts have availed naught, and finally the issue is distinctly made.

Both the legal and pretended Legislatures have authorized the Governors whom they respectively adhere to, to appeal to the President for recognition and support.

This has been done, and the national government has determined that acting Governor P. B. S. Pinchback and the Legislature in session at the State House constitute the legal, regular and legitimate government of Louisiana, and as such is and shall be acknowledged and sustained!

As in the case of the Dorr rebellion, this executive decision, sustained by Congress as it unquestionably will be, ends the struggle for supremacy—the struggle of law, popular rights and civil liberty, against fraud, outrage and tyrannical usurpation.

Proclamations of pretended authorities, or other demonstrations against the State government, which stir up domestic violence or threaten to produce such calamitous results, will provoke the strong arm of federal power for their repression. It is now the sworn duty of the President to render such aid.

Those who have received their credentials from the returning board, especially such as have taken part in the proceedings of the regular Legislature, will henceforward be entitled to no consideration from the legitimate State officials if they continue to countenance any revolutionary or mock government. Nor will they receive any.

THE HAMMER AND THE NAIL.

Hon. Mr. Hahn has just pointed his first nail to be driven into the coffin of corruption. It is a bill punishing with an infamous penalty him who offers, as well as him who is offered any corrupt consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official or representative act. Originating, perhaps, in the example of Tweed and Connelly—possibly perpetuated by Oakes Ames and other ringleaders who infest the parlors of federal legislation, this epidemic has spread over most of the Southern States. It has spared no party, it has not respected nativity, but men of all parties and localities have suffered from its symptoms. No sooner is a Legislature chosen than the lists are checked by the lobbyists and the prices marked according to the estimated value of the merchandise.

The men selected for this despicable service are generally such as claim acquaintance with members elect, and especially such as profess extraordinary facilities of social access, on the basis of their political and other services. The beads of the legislative herd are first struck down by some extraordinary inducement. This need not be money. It may be official promotion. But with the aid of a few prominent men thus secured, the smaller fry are easily gobbled. The result is, that for a very few hundred dollars in money, with liberal subsidies, contingent upon the passage of the appropriation thus plotted for, a man jorily is secured for his passage. Who can compute the public debt and private misery caused by such schemes? The needy legislator receives a few hundred dollars for a vote which taxes his constituents for millions. His bribe is soon gone, their burden rests upon them and upon posterity.

Dribery is far from being confined to the Legislature, it may be employed to secure the act, or forbearance to act, of executive, even of judicial officers. It may run through all official business, until a free American will have to grease the palm of his own appointed agents, as if it were a Spanish officer or an English lackey. It is time this vicious practice was reformed altogether, and we shall be rejoiced to know that a Republican Legislature, a Republican legislator, has been the first to realize the vapid promises with which the public car has been for many months past tickled. This is the gist of the matter, and we will now see who will stand resolutely up to it. The public credit and the public character of Louisiana must be placed on a pedestal so lofty that the world may behold and admire it. Imputations have been cast upon the integrity of the Republican party by venal men, who, in conjunction with Democratic partisans, may have flooded the public ledger with their own quarters. This has been done in Washington and elsewhere. Such miscreants have no right to expect a great and honorable party will be placed on the defensive to cover their base gains, either in natural or local considerations. They must take the consequences, as they monopolize the gains of a dishonest operation. We have not seen the bill of Hon. M. Hahn, but we can easily write what it should contain. Indeed, the House will have performed its duties imperfectly unless the bill shall present such provisions as the following: It should, first, define bribery or the attempt at bribery in its most minute sense; second, it should punish equally him who offers and him who accepts or who shall receive a proposition of bribery without instantly filing information thereof with the Attorney General, or the prosecuting officer of some adequate jurisdiction; third, the penalty imposed upon conviction for the statutory offense should be such as would impair the social position of the offender. Republican as we are, it is not clear to our mind that such offenders against the majesty of popular virtue—criminals guilty of an attempt to seduce from their known duty the officers entrusted with the seal of public credit and the sceptre of public law—should not be punished as in some of those stern old communities where the penalty is so marked on the person as to be indelible. Some tattoo on the cheek of a public briber, which would let all men note and be aware that the highest crime against free government had been attempted. This infamous practice of buying votes to tax the toiling thousands of Louisiana has been often prefaced with sumptuous entertainments, not uncommonly with orgies where iniquities were only tolerable when concealed in elaborate and extravagant entertainment. If the hosts of these gorging entertainments were like Tweed in the imminent apprehension of the stripes and bars of a convicted felon, men having regard for public estimation would hesitate to partake of their feasts or to share in their disgrace. Such cappers and pimps of legislation could no more obtain access to respectability than can their unfortunate brethren who have to sent from the corner of St. Charles street at the approach of a policeman. Mr. Hahn has struck the right blow in the right place, and we hope that to a Republican Legislature will be due the glory of having redeemed Louisiana from one chief cause of her decline and financial embarrassments.

THE WORK OF DEMAGOGUES.

The teachings of corrupt and incendiary partisans begin to have their intended effect. The tabulated and so-called members of the General Assembly having read in the Times and other deceiving papers that the orders of the United States Circuit Court can be disobeyed with impunity, ay, even with credit; to the transgressors, have set up a pretended Legislature, in defiance of the authority of Judge Durell, and assumed to speak, enact laws, contract debts, etc. in the name of the State of Louisiana. Every man who assumes to be a member of the Legislature by virtue of any other authority than that of the returning board is not only an intruder and an offender under the laws of this State, but is guilty of flagrant contempt of the Circuit Court. With those desperate and lawless schemes for place and power, the mandates of a United States judge are no more regarded than would be the admonitions of an old woman. By small beginnings they have at length arrived at a condition of affrontery and hardihood that nothing short of the strong hand can restrain or check them. So long as their spite was shown merely in indecent assaults upon the judge, and the counsel opposed to them, they attracted no notice, but now that they have deliberately done those things which were specially commanded not to do—have put into action the incendiary teachings of a corrupt journal, and, as it were, dared the court to do its worst, it becomes high time to let them feel the weight of authority. It is a theory of our government that no man is above the law, but that all, high and low, good and bad, must bow to its mandates. When arraigned before the bar to answer for contempt, it will not be sufficient to say that they were advised to their evil courses by others. The counselor, the newspaper, the stump speaker, or any one else who advises people to disregard an order of court, is himself party to the guilty acts, and is liable to punishment as necessary along with the principal.

There are notorious advisers who have openly contemned the authority of the federal judiciary. Invocations to "freemen, with souls in them" have been made "not to stand it," and we see the result in the revolutionary and scandalous assemblage at the City Hall. It is high time such proceedings, such open defiance of lawful authority were stopped. Words are idle. Action is now in order, and we very much mistake the temper of those charged with the duty of administering the laws in this circuit if that action is not sudden and effectual.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES--THEIR VALUE.

Our city has always made a great mistake in "the haste to be rich." The British idea that the East Indies was a place in which to amass a fortune rapidly, to be spent in embellishing life somewhere else, was long the business theory of New Orleans. The completeness of other cities has now so reduced the rate of business profits here that one must dedicate a lifetime to the acquisition of a competence for himself and those who are dependent on him. In this point of view our interests are like those of other cities. We need workingmen. That class of merchants, mechanics and laborers who accumulate into wealth the economies of toil and in relieving and raising themselves, enrich and enlarge the community to which they belong. A widowed washerwoman may rear and teach a son, who, passing through the subordinate employments of commerce, may become an eminent and honored merchant. The system of administration which encourages labor and thrift, by low rents and taxes, cheap food, fuel and abundant water, attracts thousands whose aggregate power gives name and rank to the cities they build. The system of administration which grants contracts and monopolies, in any of the elements of subsistence, discourages and drives away these industrial interests, and the community suffers accordingly.

What sends from Europe to America 300,000 people annually? The pressure of a system so adjusted as that the industrial classes exchange their daily labor for their daily bread. So adjusted that for the hours of sickness or the decline of life, there is nothing left to the laborer except endurance. It is this desperation; it is the hope of an acre he can call his own--of the elevation of his children, where industry may command a compe-

teny that sends these thousands; and of what value are they? They open farms, build roads, raise flocks and herds, create manufactures. It is to these industrial interests are due the military and political power of Indiana, and Ohio and Illinois. The colonial land grants were made to noblemen and corporations. To these were given provinces. Settlement and progress was slow. The latter policy has been to give to individuals, the land each can cultivate. The result has been a rich and populous empire. The wealth of the West is as much the growth of industrial industry as the ant hill and its galleries are the work of the feeble insects that toil on its construction.

We wish to apply these observations. The individual classes of New Orleans need reasonable rents. Their taxation on real estate should be reduced and capitalists encouraged to erect more buildings. This people need cheap food and fuel, then no combination to raise the price of meats, vegetables or fruit should be tolerated by the rich and intelligent classes. The people should be relieved against a corner in any necessary of life, just as the banks of Chicago and New York have dislocated the plans of the gold and corn corners. The people of New Orleans need cheap and abundant water. To the poor of New Orleans water may be considered among the luxuries. The city purchased the waterworks. It is then in the power of the city to supply and save from fire the people and property of the suburbs. It may be said it would not pay. Neither does sending the postal service into the sage plains of Dakota pay, but to fail to do so would pay much worse. The water supply which will tend to spread the city and enhance its taxable values, will pay like the homestead or the postal system, or the frontier defense which makes every Indian killed cost \$100,000. Protect a people; care for them; favor their honest efforts to acquire a competency, and they repay you a thousand fold. Oppress, grind and neglect them—base all the profits of wealth upon exaction upon industry, and the industrial classes pass into the lizzard and brigand of other lands. Without urging it on grounds of Christian duty or philanthropic impulse, it is plain that there is no better investment for a man of business or a property holder than to protect and encourage the industrial classes. Their labor builds cities—their emigration depopulates and destroys cities. Like many other blessings we can only estimate the value of the industrial classes by its loss.

THE TIMES AND JUDGE DURELL.

The scandalous attacks of the Times upon Judge Durell receive the earnest condemnation of all decent men in this city. Its insinuations and malicious aspersions against the person of the eminent jurist are as unfounded in fact as are its partisan statements. Judge Durell needs no apology in a city where he is so well and favorably known as New Orleans. He is universally admitted to be one of the soundest jurists in the State, with the hands to interpret the laws as they are handed to him by the law-making power. He is so far above the envenomed malice of the Times that its shafts can not reach him. A censor must be weak indeed when it is necessary to uphold it by wantonly assailing the ministers of law and justice.

RECALCITRANT MEMBERS.

To sustain its own dignity and self-respect, it behooves the General Assembly to declare vacant the seats of those members in either house who have so far forgotten their duty and official oaths as to participate in a revolutionary movement against the State government. In these days of excitement, when men's judgment is liable to become unbiassed, it may be the part of wise forbearance to give notice to the recalcitrant of an intent to take such action; but the notice should be very brief indeed.

FIVE DAYS NOTICE IS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY TO THE ORDERING OF ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES THUS CREATED.

THE GOVERNMENT DISPATCH TO GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

A dispatch was yesterday addressed to Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, signed by Attorney General Williams (who, of course, represents the President), informing him that the requisition of the Legislature, as transmitted by him, had been received, and that whenever it becomes necessary, in the judgment of the President, the State will be protected from domestic violence.

THIS DISPATCH SETTLES THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION BY THE PRESIDENT AS BETWEEN THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND THE CITY HALL USURPERS, WERE THERE NO OTHER EVIDENCE ON THE SAME POINT AND TO THE SAME EFFECT.

Yesterday, to the surprise and disgust of many of their friends and supporters, Messrs. Voorhies and Booth, from this city, made their appearance in the bogus Senate on Dryades street, and were sworn in by the President. These gentlemen were elected on what was called the Reform Democratic fusion ticket. They were regarded of the class of Simon Pures, who scorned to associate with aught that was infamous or doubtful in dignity and patriotism, and who could not combine or compromise with anything below unadmitted pure Democracy.—Times, eleventh instant.

The above sort of bullying seems to have had the intended effect, Messrs. Booth and Voorhies not appearing yesterday in their seats, but their names appearing in the list of those gentlemen who assume themselves by playing Senate in the City Hall. In this action, Messrs. Booth and Voorhies prove themselves not the patriotic reformers the people supposed them when balloting in their favor; but weak and wavering politicians capable of being influenced by the merest apparent being in the political tide. We regret to lose our good opinion of these gentlemen—and we entertained a high one—but are enabled by the knowledge that they alone lose by such a weak and pettish policy.

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by the State of Louisiana, OFFICE, Corner of Carondelet and Gravier Streets.

Parties desiring Life Insurance are informed that this company issues policies in accordance with approved plans as low as any other company. All business done is strictly regulated and settled with promptness and liberality.

JAMES H. LOW, President.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 120 Common street, Divides their profits in cash with parties insuring with them, or allows them the regular rate of premium, at their option.

INSURE FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS, And pay their marine losses either in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured. 627 3m 2p

THE LUZERNER HOSPITAL.

Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small-pox and contagious complaints IS ON THE POSTCHARNAIN RAILROAD.

Fifth square outside Claiborne street. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary board. Private or paying cases are received for the wards, \$2 per day, private rooms, \$5. Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840. JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Corner of Perdido and Rampart Streets.

Has on hand one of the most complete and best selected stocks of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room furniture offered in this city. Also, all descriptions of low price Furniture for plantation and family use. All goods packed with care and delivered free of charge. my21 4m

NOTICE.

MIRAMON. Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture, 308, 309, 101 and 103 CHARLES STREET, New Orleans, La.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra made, with, or without Mattress), \$12. Solid Walnut Bedsteads, \$20. Solid Walnut Bedsteads, \$20. Solid Walnut Bedsteads, \$20. Victoria Bedstead Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Iron Bedsteads, in pieces, \$100. Spring Mattresses made to order, \$25 and \$50. Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Iron. Bedsteads, in Walnut, very moderate prices. Also, an assortment of looking-glasses at moderate prices. my17

WE RECEIVED YESTERDAY A COPY OF WHAT PURPORTED TO BE THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR WARMOTH TO HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS ASSEMBLED AS A LEGISLATURE AT LYCEUM HALL.

We decline giving it a place in the REPUBLICAN, because we can scarcely believe it is a genuine document, and because if it should prove to be, we have too high a respect for his intellect to send such an undignified effusion to the world over his name. It is not possible that Governor Warmoth wrote such a lot of bosh; hardly that he can have read it. We sincerely sympathize with him that his preoccupation should have brought such a calamity upon him.

Where now are the indignant bankers and capitalists who did not close up when so pitiously appealed to by the Times? If any there were, now is the hour and the occasion for a display of patriotic sympathy for the defeated Fusion plotters. A male-believe Legislature has ordered its warrants for seventy-five thousand dollars to be issued; they have the privilege of cashing these at par. The great privilege will be left exclusively for their enjoyment.

It is currently reported that the new city government has been requested to loan seventy-five thousand dollars to Isabelle's Lyceum Hall gathering, taking in exchange what purports to be legislative warrants, and that they are considering the matter. This additional and most flagrant outrage and robbery of the people would be in keeping with all the previous steps of the plot to seize and usurp the State and city governments.

The Governor has signed a bill creating a Superior Court for the parish of Orleans, abolishing the Seventh and Eighth District Courts, and other purposes.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, December 11, 1872.

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the laws of Louisiana, and such national legislation as the protection of the sanctities of citizenship demanded the good people of the State, did proceed on the fourth of November to cast their votes for President, Vice-President and Congressmen, and also for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other State officers, and for members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State; and Whereas, The Board of Returning Officers created by the statute to accommodate the primary returns, upon petition officially made, did not comply according to the forms of law, but under the guardianship and authority of the highest judicial tribunal having jurisdiction, proceeded to canvass the ballots cast, and on each day promulgated and made record of the same; and Whereas, The members of the Senate and House of Representatives thus returned, evoked by the Governor, did in General Assembly convene, December 5, in the State House in the city of New Orleans, and having organized according to law, did proceed, as provided in the constitution and laws of the State, to the election of a President against H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State, charging him with grave crimes and misdemeanors in said act; and Whereas, Said officers of impeachment, prepared by the House, were, through a deputy appointed by the Senate, presented to the Senate, and said Senate took order thereon and proceeded to organize a high court of impeachment for the trial of said Warmoth, with the Chief Justice of the State presiding, thus determining by the highest judicial tribunal the legal status of the General Assembly; and Whereas, Said impeachment under the constitution operated a suspension in the instance of said Warmoth from the executive office, and devolved upon me executive duties and powers, which I formally assumed, as provided by the constitution, and duly by proclamation made known to the citizens of Louisiana; and Whereas, Notwithstanding the foregoing, certain evil-minded persons pretending to act as members of the General Assembly have conspired with said impeached and suspended H. C. Warmoth to organize a pretended General Assembly, and by proclamation, resolutions, threats and other unlawful and violent means, attempted, in violation of the peace and dignity of the State, to declare, by their own vote, the nullity and disannulment of the constitution, and to subvert the constituted authorities and obstruct the execution of the laws; and Now, therefore, I, P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor of Louisiana, the premises considered, and seeing, and commanding H. C. Warmoth and his abettors to abstain from all further obstruction and infractions of law, and to disband and discontinue their illegal and riotous assemblies, and I appeal to all good citizens, without respect to party affiliations, to disannulment all efforts to divide, dissent and disrupt in the community, and to aid me by their countenance and co-operation in the enforcement of the laws.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

(Established January 2, 1872.) No. 106 Canal street.

THE ONLY BANK ALLOWING ALL ITS DEPOSITORS A SHARE IN THE PROFITS.

Capital Stock Paid in \$500,000 Average Deposits, over \$1,000,000 FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DECLARED JUNE 20, 1872.

Six and a half per cent to stockholders. One and a half per cent to depositors. Bank open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

ALBERT FOURCHY, President. ALBERT FOURCHY, Vice-President. JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: John T. Hardie, Ernest Miltnerberger, Adolph Meyer, Albert Baldwin, Paul Fourchy, Charles Laftie, my23 3m 2p P. Pourcin.

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED.

H. SPILLMAN, 93 Baronne Street, my23 3m 2p

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 120 Common street, Divides their profits in cash with parties insuring with them, or allows them the regular rate of premium, at their option.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Office Building, Room No. 20, City Hall, New Orleans, December 9, 1872.

The public examination exercises of the public schools will take place as follows:

Thursday, December 12. Bienville, boys and girls, Bienville and Robertson streets. Robertson, girls, corner Bienville and Robertson streets. Derbigny, boys and girls, Derbigny, between Claiborne and Bienville streets.

Rampart, girls, Rampart, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. Claiborne, boys, corner Claiborne and St. Peter streets. St. Ann, girls, St. Ann, between Marais and Villere streets.

Oreana, boys and girls, Oreana, between Johnson and Philip streets. St. Philip, boys, St. Philip, between Royal and Bourbon streets. Barracks, girls, Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Urbain, girls, Urbain, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Bayou Road, girls, Bayou road, between Derbigny and Roman streets. Chartres, boys and girls, corner Chartres and Esplanade streets.

Beauregard, girls, Beauregard, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Filmore, boys, Bagatelle, between St. Claude and Marais streets. Villere, boys and girls, Villere, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle streets.

Friday, December 13. Le Breton, boys and girls, corner Toussaint and Orange streets. Laharpe, boys and girls, between Roman and Prieur streets. Bayou Bridge, boys and girls, Florida street, near the Fair Grounds.

Gentilly, boys and girls, Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields street. Pontchartrain, boys and girls, Columbia street, Milneburg. Marigny, boys and girls, corner Marigny and Tremblay streets.

De Rote, girls, Mandeville, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Chalmette, boys, Nos. 61 and 63 Marigny street. Washington, girls, corner Chartres and Picty streets.

St. Mary, boys, Pauline, between Chartres and Royal streets. Hancock, boys and girls, Peters, between Monroe and Hancock streets. Dauphine, boys and girls, corner Dauphine and Hancock streets.

Blanca, boys and girls, Blanca, between Royal and Dauphine streets. The graduation exercises of the High Schools, of which further notice will be given hereafter, will take place on the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth instants.

J. B. CARTER, Superintendent.

ST. MICHAEL'S FAIR.

This Fair, which will be held in the school-house adjoining the Church, opposite the Annunciation convent, will open THURSDAY, December 12, at 7 P. M. During the Fair a contest for the Horse and Dog will take place at the Liberman Hall, among the following gentlemen: Major W. H. Manning, George Smith, Esq., John McPhelin, Esq., George W. Byrne, Esq., B. Galvin, Esq., Thomas O'Keefe, Esq.

By Mrs. J. J. Lincoln, Mrs. J. Healy and Mrs. McDonnet. Assistants, Misses Kent, Galvin, Crough and Scanlan.

By Mrs. Donegan, assisted by Miss Burns and Mrs. McGinn.

By Mrs. Thompson, assisted by Mrs. Quirk and other ladies.

By Mrs. Carruller, assisted by Miss Broderick and other young ladies.

By Miss J. Warner, assisted by Misses A. G. Innis and M. Harris, Mrs. Thibodeau, and Misses M. Spence, B. Marce and Salina Clark.

By Miss M. Haggerty and Miss K. Murphy. Assistants, Misses Tobin, Kelly, Rogers and Coleman. my23 3m 2p

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