New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

The empress of Austria spends annually 50,000 florins for her wardrobe.

Governor Pinchback has [illegible] his private secretary Mr. H. A. Corbin.

We have received *Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and National Bank Note List* of December 2.

Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, of the Homer *Iliad*, and State Senator for the Claiborne district, is in the city.

New York has cut down its gas bill over $200,000 this last year. The companies were swindling the city to that amount.

Mr. George Carter has resigned the editorship of *Appleton's Journal*. His successor is Mr. Bunce, formerly an associate.

An Indiana young lady died recently, but while they were preparing her body for the coffin revived long enough to tell them to crimp her hair.

Now the London *Times* is going to send out a Livingstone expedition. European journalism follows American. It can not lead it in enterprise.

Kentucky expects us to swallow a story of the discovery of a litter of live young pigs in the centre of a hollow tree with no sow, only a small bore in it.

The connecting link of railroad to unite the Illinois Central and Mississippi Central, from Cairo to Jackson, will be completed by the first of next June.

A Troy bulldog attacked a stuffed tiger in front of a hat store the other day, brought him down, and the clerks out of the store to see what was the matter.

One hundred barrels of oranges per week are shipped from the St. John's river, in Florida, but those who can afford to wait will not sell before January.

Mr. Mowbray Morris, who has been the manager of the London Times Company these many years, has resigned, and Mr. Pembroke Stephens reigns in his stead.

A young gentleman in Oberlin went to see his sweetheart the other night, and on his way home tried to catch one of those black and white kittens. A little grave in the garden contains his clothes.

Get your candies, fireworks and California wines from Miller & Diellman's, Nos. 50 and 52 Peters street, (formerly New Levee) corner of Natchez. Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of drayage.

The Washington *Chronicle*, in an editorial on Louisiana affairs, says: "The action of Judge Durell shows that he does not mean to permit any interference with his authority or trifling with his orders."

We had the pleasure of a call late last night from Colonel Jack Warner, the representative of the Houston *Union*. His stay in the city will necessarily be short, as business requires his return on Monday.

A Western paper has this delicate personal item: "Those who know nice old Mr. Wilson, of this place, personally, will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed."

Mr. Wilson will resign his seat in the United States Senate as soon as the result is officially declared by the House of Representatives, but will word it so that the resignation shall take effect on the third of March.

At a number of second-rate theatres and variety entertainments in New York, the Parisian plan of admitting free all ladies accompanied by gentlemen has been adopted, with a marked increase in the regular attendance.

The coal masters of South Wales, in conjunction with those of the Dean Forest, are about to establish an association for their protection against labor. It will be based on the principles of an insurance society, with a minimum capital of £200,000.

There are three gentlemen in Boston who have insurance policies on their lives of $100,000 and upward, as follows: John W. Draper, $250,000; E. A. Lombard, $100,000; J. M. Beebe, $100,000. Francis Alger has $85,000 on his life.

The editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Mr. Stone, is bringing Post-master General Creswell into court to test what right he has to demand full postage upon letters half prepaid at the starting point. Mr. Stone will push the cause to a legal conclusion.

The population of the globe is usually estimated at 1,000,000,000. A new and careful estimate, based on the very latest returns, has just been published at Gotha by two competent German statisticians, who calculate the present number of the earth's inhabitants at 1,337,000,000 of souls.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 18° at Davenport, Iowa. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 92° at Galveston and Indianola. It was 48° at Cairo; 46° at Memphis, Nashville and New Orleans; 47° at Omaha, and 51° at Shreveport.

The traveling agents of Northern and Eastern mercantile houses are about to favor "this people" with their opinion of the situation. The intelligence is to be crystalized in time to be made public at a meeting to be held for that purpose at the St. James Hotel this evening at eight o'clock.

A circular has been issued to the employes of the Louisville Short Line railroad, which, among other things, says: "No man has a right to hold a position which brings him in immediate contact with the public who does not know how to be civil and polite, or who is not disposed to make himself agreeable to those with whom he may be thrown into business relations."

A number of gentlemen who styled themselves "Northern citizens" met yesterday evening at the St. James Hotel and proceeded to protest and fall into the general fashion. A petition or memorial was read to the federal government at Washington, beseeching them to interfere, and objecting to the present Governor and government of Louisiana as inimical to the business prosperity of the country and against the rights of commerce. Saying which the Northern citizens adjourned until 7 P. M. to-day, when they will meet again.

THE SITUATION.

The excitement in this city begins to subside. Yesterday the body of politicians styling themselves a Legislature melted away into thin air. The pseudo members have returned, or are about to return, to their constituents, they taking leave of politics for a few weeks at least. Not long after the adjournment of the tabulated Isabelle Legislature, a speck of war broke out in the Carondelet street armory, Louisiana State militia, in consequence of the refusal of the officers to obey the State constituted authorities. The particulars of this little flurry will be found, as related by our reporter, in another column. The two judges whose courts have been abolished by law refuse, so far, to surrender with a good grace, but they yield to the necessities of the occasion and adjourn from day to day, without hearing causes. But the movements of these two judicial luminaries attract no special attention. The people have become weary of profitless excitement, and begin to long for a season of something like stability. So far as we know, there is nothing in the way of a quiet state of affairs except the mutinous aspect of the militia at the Carondelet street armory. At the time we write that had not arrived at a solution, but a majority of the people whom we met on the street were hopeful of a peaceable result. We are satisfied that none of the individual members of either side—neither the police nor the militia—were at all anxious for a conflict of arms, yet from all appearances every man bearing arms was ready to obey orders, whatever they might be.

The whole proceeds from a determination on the part of a few partisan leaders not to recognize the authority of Governor Pinchback, and the necessity for those who support the State government to uphold its authority. This is the simple issue which is to be resolved by an appeal to force, or a surrender of pretensions on one side or the other.

The meeting of citizens to appoint a committee of one hundred to go to Washington to interview the President looks to us rather mythical. The necessity for such a step is greatly doubted by those who are expected to lose their valuable time and defray their own expenses. As the understanding is that they shall all be men of the highest character, the candidates for office on the fusion ticket are all ruled out, and hence the interest in the movement of necessity subsides, for it is obviously a strain on good nature to put respectability to so much trouble, merely for the benefit of a set of office seekers whose own friends reject them for this mission on account of a lightness in weight of character. So that while the business men of the city would no doubt make some sacrifices to obtain a settled condition of society, they can not see that even a successful mission to Washington for the purpose of putting down Republicans and elevating Democrats, would be very likely to accomplish their desired end. Besides, the post and telegraph offer ample facilities for communication between New Orleans and Washington. Again, it is urged, is not Ogden already there, attacking what is thought to be the most vulnerable side of the government, the Supreme Court, and has he not already been as good as unhorsed in argument by Caleb Cushing and Senator Carpenter? Has not the Supreme Court as good as told Mr. Durant that no more argument against Mr. Ogden's application for a writ of prohibition was necessary, as there had been two arguments on that side already, against—well, the court did not say how many on the other. And as there was nothing more to say the case was taken under advisement.

These well known facts tended to check any insane desire to rush off to Washington on other people's business, and at the very last advices the one hundred men were not ready to depart. It is more than likely they never will go.

The appeal to the representatives of Northern mercantile houses brought out a few men to the meeting at the Cotton Exchange, but that cooled down under a proposition to assess each of them five dollars, to be paid before they left the room. This little circumstance shows how much interest they feel in the present desperate attempt to put the Democrats in office without regard to law or sense.

On the whole, we think we can assure the public that the flurry is about over. There may yet be unpleasant occurrences at the armory, but it is likely to be confined to that immediate locality, and to the two or three companies of militia who are abused by their superior officers.

CANT.

We were prepared for the overslopping of the *Times* yesterday morning, and therefore were not in any respect disappointed when it came out with its columns full of complaints at the turn given to our political affairs by the publication of Attorney General Williams' dispatch to Governor Pinchback. The factious organ of the political rings fully answered our expectations. It boiled and bubbled, frothed and scolded, threatened and bullied all at once. It doubted the authenticity of the dispatch; it utterly refused to "credit the appaling and frightful announcement," yet showed in every line that it did believe the decision of the government had been made exactly as stated in the dispatch which it so testily refused to credit.

Now, we would like to know to whom and in whose behalf all this cant is addressed. If it is to the people of the North, we can assure it that they have such accurate channels of information for their Louisiana intelligence that it is more than likely that this too-willing witness will not be heard by many, nor believed by any. If to the federal government, the effort is vainer still, for the action has been taken upon a full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances of the case, and that its testimony is entirely inadmissible, besides being liable to be rebutted by unimpeachable witnesses. If to the people of Louisiana, the case is still worse, for the majority here are not only entirely satisfied with the result so fiercely denounced by the *Times*, but they have been long praying for and expecting protection from the supreme national authority against a rather formidable insurrection of their own servants. The people of Louisiana look upon the federal government as their best friend now, as they did during the war, and are rather in the habit of relying upon its strong protecting arm when they are threatened with domestic violence. The people to whom we refer, composed of the entire colored race, and probably at this time of at least half the white, are most profoundly thankful to the President for the blessed privilege of following their ordinary avocations in peace and safety without being stopped on the streets by a mob, or drafted by one process or another into the ranks of armed combatants. So far, then, as "this people" are concerned, they are perfectly satisfied that their lives and property shall be held in the care of lawful authority.

The other questions arising under our disturbed condition of affairs can, of course, be settled by the constituted authorities of the State. All that is required in the way of federal assistance is to maintain the public peace, which can not in any case work the injury of any honest man, either in his person or property. It is the people of Louisiana against whom the *Times* is waging an impotent war. Through that journal the authority of the State is defied and that of the United States sneered at and contemned. It represents the insurgents, and, like an insurgent, continually seeks to array one class of people against another. And in support of its impudent pretensions it pretends to speak in the name of the people, by whom it is utterly and scornfully repudiated. The people here understand all this hypocritical cant thoroughly, and know its authors too well to be deceived by it.

THE SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT.

Governor Pinchback has appointed Judge Jacob Hawkins, of the well-known law firm of Hawkins & Tharp, to preside over the new court created by the Legislature, and his appointment has been promptly confirmed by the Senate. The first session of the court will be opened this morning at eleven o'clock.

This court presents a new feature in our jurisprudence, no one tribunal of precisely similar jurisdiction having ever before been created here. As in the case of the old Eighth District Court, the Superior Court has exclusive jurisdiction in injunction, mandamus and quo warranto cases, and the issue of prerogative writs; also, all cases at law in which the State, the city of New Orleans, the Police Board or the Board of School Directors are parties, where the amount involved amounts to one hundred dollars or upward, and exclusive appellate jurisdiction from justices' courts in all such cases. This jurisdiction gives this court the trial of all cases against taxpayers, where the amount exceeds one hundred dollars.

It will be seen that the powers of the judge extend over a wide field of legal action, and require a man of more than ordinary ability to comprehend and administer. We are happy to say, from an intimate acquaintance with Judge Hawkins of several years' duration, that Governor Pinchback has made a most excellent selection for the position. He combines with a thorough knowledge of our civil law, derived from long and careful practice, a familiarity with the principles of common law, and, what to a lay mind will be deemed almost equally important, a large fund of common sense. His duties as reporter of the Supreme Court for the past six or seven years has brought him into practical and intimate acquaintance with all the decisions of the Supreme Court during that time. It has been his province to closely analyze and reduce to writing every important legal principle evolved, and to note and state every point decided. He will, therefore, bring to the discharge of his new duties a mind trained in the practice and interpretation of the law upon an almost infinite variety of subjects. We consider this parish fortunate in securing for this important position the services of this able jurist.

A COMMERCIAL SAFETY VALVE.

The Western States, delivered over to the tender charities of the Eastern railroads, have at last returned, like repentant prodigals, to the protective bosom of the Mississippi. They find on the noble river which first gave populations to the West a power to bear their commerce to and from the sea without the disgraceful tribute which corporations would exact from them. The St. Louis *Globe* is one of the first to acknowledge this natural allegiance. It reproves the West for having ever thought to abandon their natural highway, and says "united action of the Western people a few years ago would have given us to-day free outlet at the Balize for the largest vessels, and have saved millions of dollars to the country, which, instead, has gone into the pockets of railway managers and thieving rings."

We would here correct the idea of a contemporary that government dredges can give as great depth on the bar as may be needed for the commerce of the West. It has been often explained that this bar is a perpetual formation, and that any suspension of the dredge will be followed by a renewal of the obstruction. This is the reason why the West should demand of the government the construction of a canal opening the river to vessels of the largest burden. Such a canal (if practicable) can never be taken away, and will give water for any enlargement of vessels required to conduct the commerce of the West.

We write this to remind the editor that New Orleans insists on the canal at Fort St. Philip as indispensable to conduct the bulk grain and other trade of the West, and that we will be contented with no such temporary and insufficient device as a dredge boat or a fleet of dredge boats. Remember, then, that the Mississippi river is a safety valve for Western commerce. It will protect it against the high pressure of railroad exactions. Do not forget that this relief can alone be relied on if the outlet is deep, free and adequate to the heaviest commerce that the most enthusiastic advocate of the future great city can conceive—were it our friend Reavis himself, gone crazy on Western commerce.

A BROAD HINT TO THE ONE HUNDRED.

There does not seem to be an active demand for New Orleans men in Washington at this juncture. Probably Mr. Ogden has glutted that market. Only a few days ago we were authorized to state that Colonel Field would not be needed there at present, which we were glad to know, as his services are required at home, and his health is too feeble to endure the hardship of a journey to Washington in the winter.

And now we are informed by Attorney General Williams, that it will avail nothing for himself and his one hundred old and respectable citizens to go to the expense and risk of a journey to the national capital. That the President has already sufficient information upon all points, that he has made up his mind, and will not be likely to change it in consequence of the persuasive efforts of any number of delegates. And so passes away the last hope of the "elements opposed to republicanism in Louisiana."

AN IMPORTED MAXIM.

The Puritans of Connecticut have long been credited with the following:

1. *Resolved*, That the earth belongs to the saints.
2. *Resolved*, That we are the saints.

The *Times* entertains for itself and its little set similar sentiments, modified slightly to suit this section, as thus:

1. *Resolved*, That Louisiana belongs to the children of the soil.
2. *Resolved*, That we are the children of the soil.

The only mystery to us is this: How did a noble, generous, chivalric Southerner, "son of the soil," become imbued with this selfish Yankee notion? Has any one connected with the *Times* ever roamed through the famous little "blue law" State?

It is not true that the so-called Senate at Lyceum Hall had a quorum at its session yesterday, and the publication of the names of "twenty Senators and a quorum" by the *Times* and *Picayune* is a cheat upon their readers.

Only by systematic misprepresentation were these journals able to impose upon the public belief that this "Legislature" was worthy any consideration at all; and yesterday every one concerned recognized the fact that the fraud had turned to a farce which could no longer be concealed. Two of the Senators named in the printed list, Messrs. Hunsaker and Todd, we know were not present at yesterday's session, and thus left without a quorum, there was no alternative but to adjourn. The revolutionists would have continued their session had it been possible for them to have done so.

The pretext that they will reassemble in January next is the thinnest of weak devices, and deceives no one. Left without a quorum now, they would find none so stupid as to continue the comedy then. Their downfall is a thing accomplished, and the prime movers in the plot know it full well, and this pretext of a meeting next month is only intended to soften the sting which their pride has sustained. If they can possibly derive any comfort from it, we don't begrudge it to them at all; but duty compels us to prevent such a deception being passed off upon readers of the REPUBLICAN.

And now Congress comes in for its turn of the sycophantic soft-soaping of the *Times*, which really is harder to bear than its abuse and revilings. First the colored people were patted on the back and promised complete recognition of their rights; but refusing to desert the Republican party, columns of filthy epithets were heaped upon them. Then Judge Durell was beslobbered with its praise of his high character, eminent attainments and inflexible love of justice and law; but not deciding the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth as its interests required, the *Times* exhausted ingenuity in arraying vile charges and degrading insinuations in its columns, endeavoring not only to defame his official but personal character. Next came General Grant's turn for a similar course of treatment, and when Congress refuses to abet its pet scheme to run the Louisiana State government in the interest of a ring of conspirators, the members of that august body will be denounced in its choice and peculiar style.

Really the public begin to look with suspicion upon any body or individual for whom the *Times* has praise. Such indorsement certainly places the recipient in a very suspicious light.

The St. Louis *Republican* turns its jaundiced eyes southward and scans the horizon from Alabama to Arkansas. It foresees the inevitable triumph of the Republican party in all the States where it has had the boldness to stand firm against its enemies, and pretends to discover "danger to the South" in the following results, which it admits to be inevitable:

The Customhouse party will triumph in New Orleans, the United States Courthouse Legislature will triumph at Montgomery, and Senator Clayton's candidate, Baxter, will be installed at Little Rock. This much we know, without a particle of regard to the merits of either case.

Now, it will puzzle a logical mind to conceive by what process of reasoning the *Republican* arrives at the conclusion that the South is endangered by the decision by proper authorities of a dispute between contestants for office. Perhaps it holds to the doctrine of the New Orleans *Times* that every pie in which it can not have a finger is bound to be spoiled. If the "South" had been endangered by Republican doctrines twelve or fifteen years ago, it would perhaps have been more prosperous and happy to-day than it is. Better late than never.

The adjournment of the Legislature lately in extra session at the City Hall is not to its prejudice as the lawful General Assembly. Its right to convene in regular session on the first Monday in January is unimpaired by this action.—*Picayune.*

In all of which we concur. A body of men which has no "right to convene" is in no danger of having such right impaired by adjournment or otherwise.

THE ANNOYANCES OF AUTHORSHIP.

Mr. Counselor Phillips, "late of Alabama," but now of Washington City, has written a book, and Caleb Cushing has read it. So far the author has reason to be satisfied. It would be flattering to the vanity of almost any rural author to be read by so great a scholar as Caleb Cushing is, and nearly perfect happiness to be quoted by him in a great argument before the United States Supreme Court. Yet such has been Mr. Phillips' good fortune. There is, however, an unpleasant feature connected with this. Mr. Cushing quoted Commentator Phillips to refute the position of Counselor Phillips. The learned gentleman, "late from Alabama," was associated with a gentleman not so learned, perhaps, but certainly later from Louisiana, in trying to convince the Supreme Court that it had authority to do whatever Mr. Ogden asked of them, when the "late Minister to China" upset his logic in this wise:

Mr. Phillips himself, in his book on the practice of this court, has correctly stated the law as it is—that this court has no such general supervisory jurisdiction as belongs to the Court of King's Bench, and, indeed, none whatever, except what it has received from express acts of Congress.

Thus the author was flattered but the counselor was floored.

While John McEnery is appealing to the President to be permitted to usurp an office to which the people refused to elect him, the *Times*, his organ, helps him along by the following inconsistent ravings:

Men of Louisiana, do not falter. Rally around your government—the government of the people, as dictated by their verdict at the polls. Count General Grant's personal recognition no more than the idle wind which passeth by, and leaves no trace.

With such backing, will not Col. McEnery be apt to get all the aid and comfort he desires? Or will he not implore the gods to save him from such friends as the *Times*?

James B. Eustis, Esq., is said to have yesterday declared that had the Lyceum Hall Legislature been able to secure a quorum they would have impeached Governor Warmoth, and that this would certainly have been done had there been another session. The difficulty seems to have grown out of one of the messages Governor Warmoth transmitted to Tom Isabelle's assembly, something in which was considered insulting to their dignity. Alas! alas!

It is reported, and appearances sustain the report, that Thomas A. Adams, Esq., has so far been unable to find one hundred old and respectable citizens who are willing to go to Washington on such a stupid errand as that laid out by Colonel Frank Zacharie's resolutions at the indignation meeting some days ago. This community is getting highly sensitive.

William E. Chandler, Esq., secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee, has telegraphed Senator Kellogg that he must neither waver nor give way; that the Louisiana Republicans have the fullest sympathy of the Republicans of the North in the noble struggle being made for their rights and liberties.

The selection of Mr. John Burke for the clerkship of the new Superior Court is an excellent one indeed, and we congratulate both the Governor and the recipient upon this happy action. Captain Burke is a careful, intelligent and faithful officer, and in his new sphere will add to the host of friends he can already claim.

The *Times* still cruelly withholds the list of those liberal-minded banker and capitalists who wanted to buy up seventy-five thousand dollars worth of the scrip of the bogus (and now defunct) Legislature which has been sitting at Lyceum Hall. Do let us have the names!

Judge E. North Cullom and several others of the supposed elected parish officers, have applied to Acting Governor Pinchback for their commissions. He declines to issue them before the official returns are promulgated.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja20

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 120 Common street,

Divide their profits in cash with parties insuring with them, or allow them the regular rebate 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. oc27 3m 2p

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 of Insurance on all approved plans as low as any other company. All policies are non-forfeitable. Losses adjusted and settled with promptness and liberality.

JAMES H. LOW,

no28 3m 2p President.

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES

WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED,

H. SPILLMAN,

93.....Baronne Street.....93

Manufacturer and Applier.

The best trusses and braces, abdominal and uterine supporters (for the falling of the womb) in America or Europe, can be had, and be applied by the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, whose motto is "honest dealing will last longest." The highest honors awarded at the St. Louis, Missouri, Jackson, Mississippi, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans State Fairs. My instruments are recommended by all leading surgeons and physicians. Twenty-six different patterns of trusses on hand. Send with stamp, for circular. no26 6m 12p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Founded by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small pox and contagious complaints.

18 ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.

Private or paying cases are received for Wards, $2 per day; private rooms $7.

Apply at the hospital. no22 1y

A MEETING OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The commercial travelers of the North, East and West, are most earnestly requested to meet at the St. James Hotel, SATURDAY EVENING, December 14, 1872, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of expressing our opinion of the depressed state of business in the city of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, occasioned by the strife of the contending political parties.

COMMITTEE:

J. G. Case, Boston, Ed. Maitland, New York,
J. D. Y. Arrowsmith, New York, A. Rutzer, New York, Albert Imgard, New York,
George Lipsher, Boston, Chas. A. Griffith, New York.

J. G. CASE, President,
A. RUTZNER, Treasurer,
JOHN D. DARGON, Secretary.

de14 1t2p*

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 othe 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 consolidate the primary returns and proclaim officially the same, did not only according to the forms of law, but under the guardianship and authority of the highest judicial tribunal having jurisdiction, proceed to canvass the ballots cast, and under oath duly promulgated and made record of the same; and

Whereas, The members of the Senate and House of Representatives thus returned, convoked by the Governor, did in General Assembly convene, December 9, in the State House in the city of New Orleans, and having organized according to law, did proceed, as provided in the constitution and statutes of the State, to prefer articles of impeachment against H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State, charging him with grave crimes and misdemeanors in office; and

Whereas, Said articles of impeachment, prepared by the House, were, through a duly appointed board of managers, presented to the Senate, and said Senate took order therein 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 recognition 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 required 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 the great jeopardy of the public good, to subvert the constituted authorities and obstruct the execution of the laws;

Now, therefore, I, P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor, and acting Governor of Louisiana, the premises considered, do issue this my proclamation, declaring my purpose in the interest of the whole people to uphold the constituted authorities of the State, and to enforce the laws of the same; in the meanwhile enjoining all State officers to take note thereof and govern themselves accordingly, and warning and commanding H. C. Warmoth and his abettors to abstain from all further obstruction and infractions of laws, and to disband and discontinue their illegal and riotous assemblies; and I appeal to all good citizens, without respect to party affiliations, to discountenance all efforts to produce discontent and disquiet in the community, and to aid me by their countenance and co-operation in the enforcement of the laws.

Given under my hand and seal of the State this eleventh day of December, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

Lieutenant Governor Acting Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
de12 Secretary of State.

ST. MICHAEL'S FAIR.

This Fair, which will be held in the schoolhouse adjoining the Church, opposite the Annunciation square, will open THURSDAY, December 12, at 7 P. M. During the Fair a contest for a fine Horse and Buggy will take place at the Hibernian Table, among the following gentlemen:

Major W. H. Manning, George Smith, Esq.,
John McPhelin, Esq., George W. Byrne, Esq.,
B. Galvin, Esq., Thomas O'Keefe, Jr.

HIBERNIAN TABLE.

By Mrs. J. Grant.

ST. MICHAEL'S TABLE.

By Mrs. J. Lincoln, Mrs. J. Healy and Mrs. Bonnett. Assistants, Misses Kent, Galvin, Creagh and Scanlan.

STAR TABLE.

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

ROBERT E. LEE TABLE.

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

SHAMROCK TABLE.

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

THE SCHOOL TABLE.

By Miss J. Warner, assisted by Misses A. G. Ennis and M. Ennis, Mrs. Mulvey, and Misses M. Spence, R. Maefee and Sabina Clark.

ERIN GO BRAGH TABLE.

By Miss M. Haggerty and Miss E. Murphy. Assistants: Misses Tobin, Kelly, Rogers and Colgan.*

de8 1o 19 2p

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 30, 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.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President.
JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Pierre Maspero, John T. Hardie,
John D. Cobb, Ernest Miltenberger
Adolph Meyer, Albert Baldwin,
Paul Fourchy, Charles Lafitte,
se29 3m 2p P. Pouraine.

GROCERIES.

FLOUR.....FLOUR.....FLOUR.

HOWARD & PRESTON,

Nos. 111 and 113 Poydras Street.

Agents for the celebrated brand of "Belle of Lebanon" Kentucky FLOUR, And Kentucky Diamond FLOUR. Have also on hand many other brands of FLOUR for sale. oc23 We&Su 2m

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP,

(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

17.....Commercial Place.....17

NEW ORLEANS.

Prompt attention given to all business in State and United States Courts.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. ap10 1y eod

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

104.....Canal Street.....104

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks	$718,393 57	
On marine risks	109,515 17	
On river risks	169,212 46	
Total premiums	$991,159 74	
Less unearned premiums	201,800 00	
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$789,359 74
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$206,078 41	
On marine risks	99,699 22	
On river risks	125,965 63	
	$430,724 36	
Taxes	21,537 43	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 86	
Total	$508,678 65	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,656 53	490,922 12
Profits		$298,436 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 11
City bonds	239,650 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 83
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	42,611 20
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 95
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,993 56
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,900 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	3,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	361,658 82
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,467,341 95

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans,
City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1872.

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved to pay A CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also, to pay on demand ten per cent interest to the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors:

P. MASPERO, DAVID McCOARD,
S. Z. RELF, L. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG, F. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ, J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX, J. M. ALLEN,
je11 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received		$187,125 73
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$84,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc	49,353 65	134,001 34
		$53,124 39
Total amount of assets		$796,919 18

DECLARED:

Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent.
Dividend on capital paid in, eight per cent.
Dividend on premiums paid, sixteen per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Abraham, S. Kate,
Louis Schneider, A. Eimer Bader,
Joseph Keller, W. B. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgarden, Theodore Lilienthal,
R. Sieg, R. P. Del Bondio,
C. H. Miller, Isaac Scheick,
H. Eicke, S. L. Naalts,
J. N. Schwartz, Charles Engstfeld,
H. Pohlman, Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank, F. Richert,
N. Weisenbach, H. R. Gagreve,
F. Roder, J. R. Wildermann
oe23 1lm

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE estate of the late Robert Geddes are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them to HENRY RENSHAW,
de11 10t Testamentary Executor.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE

Will save its cost in fuel in one year.

It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time.

It will broil as well as a range.

And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY,

Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,

nb9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.

de16 1y M. S. HEDRICK, No. 103 Canal street.

NOTICE.....NOTICE

The death of our Mr. P. W. SEYMOUR will make no change in the firm. The business will be conducted the same as heretofore.

BOSTICK & SEYMOUR,
Nos. 45 and 47 Front street,
Nos. 46 and 48 Fulton street.
de6 1m

LADIES' HAIR STORE—

GEORGE T. SHILLING,

No. 331 Dryades street, opposite Jefferson School near Dryades Market.

Ladies wishing to purchase anything in the HAIR LINE, I offer my large stock of Chatelaine Plaits, Switches, Puffs, Frisettes, Curls of all styles, etc., all of my own manufacture, from the lightest to the darkest shades. I don't say that I sell cheaper than anybody else, but my prices will suit everybody. Ladies, I would solicit your early call; examine my large stock before making arrangements elsewhere.

All kinds of HAIR WORK made to order, at reasonable prices.

All country orders promptly attended to.

I have also a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Jet Ornaments; Fancy and Jet Sets; Jet, Horn and Shell Bands; Bracelets of all descriptions, and other articles too numerous to mention, at prices to suit the times. de1 1m

LATE FRENCH IMPORTATIONS

OF THE

Most Fashionable Styles of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHIRTS, ETC.

A. BECHET,

51.....Old Levee street.....51

Respectfully informs the public that he is selling AT RETAIL his most beautiful stock of directly imported goods, selected by himself in person at the great manufacturing centres of Europe, and which, for elegance of style and splendor of quality, has never been excelled in this country.

It consists in part of Elbeuf and Sedan Cloths; French and English Cassimeres for pantaloons, the very latest patterns; Knitted Jackets for gentlemen and ladies, the most beautiful qualities ever imported in this market; French and English Hose and Half Hose; magnificent services of Damask Table Linen; French Flannels which never shrink; real French Jewelry, plated and pure silver; Shell Jewelry, inlaid and gold mounted; Charvet's Shirts, all linen; Linen Bosoms and fancy colored ladies' and gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, every quality.

Merchant tailors and city retail dealers are particularly invited to call and examine this stock.

no8 SuWe&Se 1m

AT RETAIL.....AT RETAIL.

Sugar-cured Hams at 10 cents; best at 12½ cents.
10,000 pounds best Sugar-cured Hams at 12½ cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green hams at 8 cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green and Smoked Shoulders at 6 cents.
Also, 500 McClellan Saddles at $4 50 each.
For sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S
No. 40 Magazine street
Between Natchez and Gravier streets;
ap10 1y Under St. James Hotel.