New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 15, 1872.

A single Parisian publisher has brought out 200 varieties of almanacs for 1873.

A number of house roofs in Buffalo were recently broken in by the weight of snow.

Springfield, Massachusetts, has just been chosen as his thirty-ninth home by a restless Yankee.

The sewing machine fraternity of Waterbury, Connecticut, are to give a grand ball on New Year's evening.

The merchants of LaCrosse have agreed to take no goods down from the shelves unless a purchase follows.

The Pullman sleeping cars are now being provided with safes wherein travelers can deposit their valuables.

A young woman in San Francisco recently committed suicide because her sister rebuked her for drinking too much.

Early last evening Mr. William S. Pease, advance agent of the Barnum show, visited the editorial rooms of the REPUBLICAN.

The graduation exercises of the central boys' high school will take place at No. 39 Burgundy street, at eleven o'clock next Tuesday morning.

Additional returns of the late election, as reported by the board of returning officers, are published on the third page of this morning's REPUBLICAN.

Mr. R. D. Maclin, of No. 34 Carondelet street, advertises Pittsburg, anthracite and American cannel coal, which will be delivered at lowest market rates.

Dr. Frederick Welwitsch, a distinguished savant, lately died in England. He had devoted his life to the flora of Africa, and had a collection of over 40,000 specimens.

Sealed proposals will be received by Mr. John S. Walton, Administrator of Finance, for furnishing to the city license plates or numbers for vehicles during the year 1873.

A meddlesome man, who was watching his wife bake pies, stepped with his bare foot on a warm stove-lid, and then stepped up in the air a few paces, and has gone West.

On Monday, the twenty-third instant, Mr. James Robinson, the champion bareback rider of the world, will appear, with his mammoth circus company at the Academy of Music.

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

We have received the statement of the public debt of the United States on the first instant, together with a statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department, which have been canceled and destroyed.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 15° at St. Paul. The lowest point yesterday afternoon was 4° at Fort Benton. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 66° at Indianola. At Galveston it was 63°, and at New Orleans 59°.

The Canadian way of measuring a tree is said to be as certain as it is grotesque. You walk from the tree, lookin at it from time to time between your knees. When you are able to see the top in this way your distance from the root of the tree equals the height.

The New Orleans *Weekly* is a sixteen page paper, the illustrations in which are executed by Mr. True Williams. There is no reason why the Crescent City can not produce a respectable illustrated paper. The proprietors deserve success for their efforts, at any rate.

The Deutscher Manner Gesang Verein will give a ball and concert at Odd Fellows' Hall, next Saturday evening. The committee of arrangements are M. F. Sibilsky, F. Oberhauser, Theo. Lilienthal, William Todt and J. P. Hand. Complimentary tickets received.

We learn from the Mobile *Tribune* that the steamer Mist sunk in nine feet water at Earle's landing, some sixty-five miles above that city, while on her downward trip. She had on board 550 bales of cotton, which was insured in the various Mobile insurance offices, and a large lot of sundries.

For the performances this evening at the Academy of Music Maffit and Bartholomew will introduce their great specialty of "Smiths and Browns," in connection with their new and original pantomime of "Flick and Flock." To-morrow evening second edition of "Flick and Flock," with new scenes, tricks, music, etc.

The remains of the late E. H. Caldwell, of Mobile, the youngest son of the late James H. Caldwell, of this city, arrived here from the North a day or two since, and were yesterday afternoon taken to Mobile by railroad for interment there. The Masonic fraternity escorted the remains from their Grand Lodge Hall to the depot.

The development of the wonderful and apparently exhaustless mineral resources of Australia continues on a scale which promises speedily to revolutionize the entire commercial and business situation on the Pacific, and exercise an important influence on the future of China and Japan, as well as our own Pacific States and Territories.

Rev. Dr. L. C. Matlack, who for the past three years has been presiding elder of the New Orleans district, has been transferred and stationed at Elkton, Maryland. To-day is his last Sabbath in this city, as he leaves to-morrow evening for his new work. The Doctor preaches this morning at Ames Methodist Church. Mr. Hartzell, the pastor of Ames Church, will deliver the first of a series of sermons to young men. Subject of to-night's discourse, "The Will Power."

We have received an advance copy of the *New Orleans Weekly*, which is handsomely printed, and contains sketches and illustrations, among which is an accurate portrait of the late Dr. Warren Stone, from a photograph by Washburne. The new journal is conducted with fine ability, though there is room for improvement. Messrs. Carnes, Gomez & Valles are the proprietors, all of them, we believe, young in years and young in the profession of journalism. We wish them abundant success, for they deserve it.

OUR PLAN OF SALVATION.

Our political storm has now about spent its fury, and it remains for the business men of New Orleans to decide whether they will maintain the sullen, dogged attitude of inactivity which has been assumed ever since the inauguration of a Republican government in this State, or take hold in a spirit worthy of enterprising men and strive to build up the trade of this city and their own fortunes at the same time. It is quite manifest that the power of wealth and the patronage of private station have lost to a greater extent their influence over political affairs here. Whether for good or evil, the voters of the State have declined to heed the alluring promises of such business men as have assumed to direct them in their political duties. There have been strenuous attempts to divide and antagonize the two elements, to place a line of demarkation between the poor voter and the rich citizen. In all political movements the latter class alone has been consulted. Their names have been solicited to give respectability and finish to all proposed plans, while the men who were required to work for their daily bread, and could only vote, were not invited to participate in the councils, whether in the ward, the parish or the State committees. But the material and weighty matters of the campaign were left to chance. The poor people were expected to vote for the candidates which were nominated and indorsed by the so-called "old and respectable citizens," but they very naturally refused to do this, and gave their suffrages to men of their own choosing, who, in most instances, are men of their own class. Such was the case in 1868, 1870, and also in 1872. This practice prevailed last canvass in a more marked degree in the country than in the city.

After each election, however, it has been the custom for the defeated party to retire into itself and boast of a determination not to recognize or have anything to do with the radicals, scallawags and carpet-baggers, by which titles they designated the Republicans. They were negroes and the friends of negroes, with whom association, even in a business way, would be a species of moral pollution. As the REPUBLICAN has before warned them, the owner of a business stand would lease his property to a merchant, and, having nothing else to do, would lounge around and abuse the customers of his tenant if they happened to be negroes, or white Republicans, the friends of the negroes. This foolish conduct produced disastrous results, which naturally recoiled upon the offender, for the customers were driven away from the merchant, who in turn moved his stock away to a better market, and left the store vacant. Then the "property owner" grumbled at radical rule and high taxes, and joined the tax-resisters.

In many instances, the traders have been driven into the country, to keep a cross-roads store, and sent for his supplies to St. Louis or Cincinnati. There has been such a change wrought, by such practices, and the altered relations of labor and capital, that there is a constant drain of money from this State to the Northwest, for supplies, which ought to run in this direction, and would, if our merchants were as zealous in their business matters as they are bigoted in their politics.

Now, it is our earnest desire to see all this changed, so as to enhance the profits of business men, not by heavier charges, but by an expansion of business. Instead of inserting all their advertisements in two or three Democratic papers, who flatter them by pandering to their prejudices, and which are all confined to nearly the same narrow limits, they should address themselves to their customers through such mediums as are likely to reach all classes. They should act and talk as though there were no politics in business; that though they may not like the principles of a Republican, they have no objection to inviting business relations with him.

When a merchant restricts his customers to a particular class, he virtually decreases the population of the locality on which he depends for support to the exact number of the excluded class. Our merchants have been doing this sort of a half business for five or six years, and they have grown poor at it. The party they favored in the late election has been defeated, as it was in 1868 and 1870. Now, unless they bring a little wisdom, a little common sense, to their aid, they will follow the old precedent, and poke along in the same profitless way as before, grumbling and complaining at the same time of the darkness caused by their standing in their own light.

A few simple remedies will effect wonders. Let our merchants, bankers, insurance men, and everybody else except newspaper men and officials, eschew politics except at the polls or primary meetings and throw open their doors wide to the public and treat every man as a man should be treated who presents himself as a customer. Let each man suppose he counts one at the polls (if he votes) and no more, no matter how his name figures on the assessment roll. Let it be understood that an aristocrat on a ten thousand dollar basis is an essential failure, and to set up for being eminently respectable on less than half a million, with no other qualification, an egregrious blunder. That the majority will finally rule, as well in business as in politics, and it is the part of the wise man either to be on the dominant side, or to treat it with some degree of respect. For an opposite policy is to attempt to stem an irresistible current, which will eventually carry the struggler away. Let those who have been chosen to administer the political affairs of the State and city be left to discharge their duties, while the shoeman minds his shop, the carpenter drives his plane, the cobbler sticks to his last, and every man does his duty. By pursuing such a course for six months or a year, more thorough and lasting reforms can be effected than were even promised last summer by all the orators of all the parties; and they can not be brought about in any other way.

THE SITUATION.

The public excitement that has prevailed during the past three or four weeks had nearly died away yesterday, and people were generally settling down to their accustomed habits and occupations. The bankers and financiers have not yet cashed any of the warrants issued by the Isabelle Legislature at par, nor any other price; the committee of one hundred—or two, we forget which number was finally agreed upon—has not yet departed for Washington, nor even, so far as we can learn, raised the funds to pay the expenses. That "special train" is therefore yet waiting for them. This reminds us that we are as famous for raising committees who are expected to do some great things as we are at laying corner stones. Neither ever come to any degree of perfection. This committee of one hundred were yesterday discussing the questions involved in their organization—some were for two hundred, others for thirty-one, on the score of economy, while one member thought seven would be quite enough. The proposition that received the most favor at one time was to retain the services of that eminent citizen, J. Sella Martin, and send him on to Washington to represent "this people." The fate of this proposition is given by our reporter in another column.

This movement may be considered as ended. The gentlemen who own the respectable names that were paraded before the public yesterday in the city papers feel very little interest in the matter, but were actually forced to give at least silent acquiescence, under threats of a loss of business. They have carefully abstained, however, from putting their names to any subscription paper, and are likely to remain firm in their refusal to be led for any such wild goose mission.

Judge Hawkins, recently appointed to the Superior District Court, organized this tribunal and transacted some business, such as receiving a case or two from other courts, listening to some motions and rendering one judgment.

The threatened *emeute* with the State militia was averted by the prudence of the officers having the respective forces in charge, to the great gratification of every well disposed person in the city. The armory was peaceably surrendered to one of General Emory's officers, and finally placed under charge of the police.

Thus the surface irritation which has unsettled business, provoked anxieties and raised some fears has nearly all disappeared, and the city presents its ordinary appearance.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The committee of one hundred did not, as they might have done, explain the injury which our annual revolutions have done to the business interests of the city. The revolutions are to determine who shall have the offices, salaries and contracts of State and city governments. It is certainly eminently proper that political leaders should be provided with the means of living and acquiring property. But is there no other class concerned? Factors of produce, merchants by wholesale and retail, hotel keepers and other places of entertainment are alike interested in the resort of people to the city. Mechanics, clerks and laborers, who must pay their rents and feed their families, all these are dependent upon the regular progress of business and the prosperous affairs of employers and landlords. In the midst of this fertile land, at the mouth of this bounteous river, we have the saddest sight to a good citizen—the respectable poor—people who are willing to work, and yet whom no man will hire; people whose well-worn garments tell of better times, and who endure all the pangs of dependence rather than commit an act unworthy of their character. When the drinking house and the caucus are filled with men indignant at the crime of excluding *them* from office, does no one think of the poor, white and black, and of their old people and children, guiltless of all conspiracy against the rights of any one. We may be pointed to the well known public and private charities of our noble city, but we find those charities limited by a depreciated credit and by stagnant industry. While the government of the United States has avowed its determination to execute the law of Congress according to its own construction of that law. When the best advisers of any business interests have counseled the people to do no act which will bring the State in armed collision with the federal government there is a duty which both parties, and all parties, should perform. It is to spread abroad evidence that strangers may visit our city without personal danger; that capitalists may invest their money without apprehension of loss; that shippers may consign to our factors without risk of fire or failure. These are all interests in which all are concerned without respect to opinion. Depreciation of property value effects every man who has a house. Discount of public warrants falls as well upon the poor school mistress as upon the highest salaried officer. It may be retorted upon us that this has all been done by the introduction of federal troops. Setting apart the fact that the decline of our business has been for some years gradual, the withdrawal and withholding of capital not a thing of to-day, grant that the cause assigned was the true one—let all lend their assistance in removing the evil and adjourn the question of primary responsibility to another occasion. Two men may denounce each other as the cause of a conflagration had they not better unite just to extinguish it.

We are citizens, property holders, taxpayers, giving our capital and labor in part for compensation assigned us by the government. We do not ask any trace of the political conflict; we have no concessions of opinion to make or to exact, we propose to dedicate our influence to the restoration of home and distant confidence. It is to be done by demanding that those much promised limitations upon executive power and legislative abuses shall be enacted and enforced. With the termination of the immediate conflict, and the subsidence of the passions it has naturally engendered, we shall devote much of our columns to the business interests of the city. Especially will we urge upon the Republican Congress and executive the duty of awarding to Louisiana those measures for the defense and development of the planting and commercial interests which may have been held in abeyance during the chronic conflicts of the past six years.

It is in this common interest that a thorough reform of our legislation is required, and a higher standard of public economy and integrity necessary. The extravagant appropriations for legislative sessions, the immense cost to the State of the late campaign election, should all be reviewed, and in future reduced. We shall address ourselves in good faith to insist on these reforms, and we give our own interest as a guarantee to those that ask one.

It will be useless to attribute this overture and avowal of purpose to any wish to conciliate, or any apprehension of public responsibility. Our position is better assured than it may have been heretofore, when violence, in place of order, was recommended. We avow these sentimets because we can fearlessly utter them—indifferent to, as we are above, all ultraism and fear of consequences. It is done because the restoration of Louisiana has been postponed to the distribution of offices; because the whole weight of these conflicts has fallen upon the commercial, the shipping and the planting interests, and because, for present or future, for woe or welfare, the interests of the REPUBLICAN, and of its proprietors, are bound up with that of Louisiana. Without immigration and capital Louisiana must languish in her present lethargy. To secure these we must have peace and protection to property from ruinous exactions of taxation, and from irresponsible exercise of political power. Let us have peace, and prosperity will follow. What say the people?

INTERESTING TO SUGAR PLANTERS.

It will be remembered that certain of our sugar planters who are of opinion that the sugar cane of Louisiana has deteriorated, appointed Mr. Lapice their agent to visit foreign countries, examine their productions, and send home such varieties of cane as might in his opinion be advantageously introduced. Mr. Lapice properly sought the aid of the federal government in this enterprise, and the Bureau of Agriculture, which has done so much to distribute throughout the Union all plants and seeds of probable advantage to the farmer, at once extended the aid of an introduction and commendation to our consuls abroad, and placed at the disposal of Mr. Lapice such facilities as were properly within its control. Mr. Lapice now writes a friend in this city that he has performed a part of the mission entrusted to him by visiting Java, from which country he has brought to Marseilles a large quantity of sugar cane cuttings, which will be sent around to Havre and to Southampton, to be thence shipped to New Orleans. As this letter is written from Paris the sixteenth of November, and announces that he had left these cuttings at Marseilles, we may anticipate that they will be received here about the end of the present month. Such is the expectation of Mr. Lapice.

He has procured about eleven thousand cuttings of a variety of ribbon cane, of a violet color. It has made the fortune of sugar planters in Java, who have for it abandoned the common ribbon cane. It has all the qualities required by the soil and climate of Louisiana, a firm rind, well developed eyes, abundant leaves to protect it. It has strong roots. There are faint and minute stripes separating the eyes, and others across the stalk near the joints. It *will yield six hogsheads an acre*, resisting as well the most obstinate drought and the most abundant rains. It yields from eight to ten feet fit for the mill, is about two inches in diameter; at eight months after being planted it is fit for the mill, and the juice stands at a consistency of from 8° to 11° Beaume. This cane originated in Cheribon and Batavia, and has been introduced by Messrs. Gonsalves and Vander Brotie, by birth Hollanders, and among the richest inhabitants of Java. The latter gentleman has made twenty thousand hogsheads of sugar this year.

At Bentenzong, the Governor's residence, Mr. Lapice has obtained the genuine ribbon cane—such, we presume, as we have here—in all its perfection. He has also obtained specimens of other varieties.

He acknowledges the hospitalities extended to his mission, and though having encountered much fatigue, we are gratified to learn his health and energy is unimpaired. This intelligence, considering the advanced age of Mr. Lapice, will gratify those who look with much anxiety to the result of his mission.

It is, however, to be inferred from this letter that he has not attained the complete objects of the expedition. He expected to leave Paris about the first to the fifth instant for New York, whence he proposes to visit Washington to ask of Congress an appropriation, which will enable him to return, not again to Java—but to certain islands near Madagascar, where he expects to find an abundance of ribbon cane of the most valuable varieties. Not being experts in the culture of sugar, it can not here be said that the cane of Louisiana has deteriorated. Not being an indigenous plant, it may well be that in process of time cane becomes acclimated, and may take on, under a climate milder than its own, some attributes ascribable to the most complete acclimatization. The value of the crop to the American people is so great as to justify accurate experimental and scientific inquiry. Louisiana, at one time produced nearly half a million hogsheads, which has declined to one-fourth or one-fifth that quantity. Our imports from Cuba alone must have exceeded last year $50,000,000, payable principally in specie. If, therefore, the acclimatizing of the government to a mission sent by Louisiana to foreign countries can aid in the improved production of this natural staple, it is to be hoped that the application of Mr. Lapice will receive a favorable consideration at the hands of Congress. This application, though in its present aspect one of the smallest which is to be addressed to Congress on behalf of Louisiana, will serve to show how completely the interests of a part are bound in the combined authority of the whole. The mission of a few planters, whether of corn, cotton, or sugar, for recognition and aid in foreign countries, would have little influence, when, however, accredited and indorsed by a powerful and world-renowned nation—as the British traders in Abyssinia, the Scotch explorer in Nygami, or the agent of the sugar planters of Louisiana—the rights of individuals are respected even by the most distant barbarians.

MR. BOARMAN'S POINT.

Mr. Alexander Boarman, who has been flattered by the "tabulators" with the idea that he is a member of Congress, has just made a brilliant point against the administration, establishing, in his opinion, the rather damaging fact that the administration has been guilty of inconsistency in its Louisiana policy. We will give Mr. Boarman's case as it comes to us from Washington:

Mr. Boarman said to Attorney General Williams that the policy and friendship of the administration seem to change with the seasons. Last winter, when the bona fide citizens of Louisiana wanted to push Warmoth from power in the State, the federal government was swift in furnishing him (Warmoth) with Gatling guns and bayonets, and this winter, when the same people are trying to keep Kellogg and the United States marshal from running rough shod over them, the administration is equally as eager to assist Kellogg and his party with the army of the United States.

Now, as it appears that the Democracy of Louisiana has attempted to create a disturbance on two different occasions, in both of which they were quietly but firmly opposed by the government, it stands in the light of being inconsistent. Last year they wished to drive Governor Warmoth from the executive chair, but President Grant said no. This year they attempted to prevent the installation of Governor Kellogg, who was elected by the same votes and in the same interests that heretofore sustained Governor Warmoth when he was wrestling with the disorderly Democracy. To this modest proposition the President, as before, returns a decided negative, and Mr. Boarman thinks he has changed with the seasons. He has ordered his officers to keep the peace on two different occasions, on each of which he had the misfortune to oppose the Democracy, and Mr. Boarman discovers palpable inconsistency! That it happened to be the fortune to oppose Governor Warmoth in one case and enlist him as an ally in another may possibly be sufficient to the mind of a Boarman to sustain his point, but that will hardly be accepted in diplomatic circles.

A NEW LICENSE BILL.

We observe in yesterday's proceedings of the House that Hon. J. S. Mathews, of Tensas, has introduced a bill to provide a revenue, to grant and collect licenses, etc. The bill contemplates the reduction of rates of all licenses; and is, in fact, a purely reform measure, one earnestly desired by a large class of citizens. Its main provisions, so far as a hasty examination enables us to judge of it, are, in our judgment, wise and proper, especially the part which reduces the compensation to tax collectors for collecting the licenses.

The bill has passed a second reading and has been ordered to be printed.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

ST. MICHAEL'S FAIR.

This Fair, which will be held in the school-house 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 McThelin, Esq., George W. Byrne, Esq., R. Galvin, Esq., Thomas O'Reely, 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. Ponegan, 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. Spencer, R. Macfee and Sabina Clark.

ERIN GO BRAGH TABLE.

By Miss M. Haggerty and Miss K. Murphy. Assistants: Misses Tobin, Kelly, Rogers and Colgan. de8 to 19 2p

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 at the lowest rates compatible with safety to the company. All policies are non-forfeitable. Losses adjusted and settled with promptness and liberality.

JAMES H. LOW,

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 stamps for circular. no20 6m 112p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Erected by the late legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small pox and contagious complaints,

IS 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, $12 per day; private rooms $[illegible].

Apply at the hospital. ap21 1y

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,

Secretary of State.

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, P. Fourchy.

se29 3m 2p

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,

13.....Commercial Place.....13

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. ap19 1y eod

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. M'KENDRICK,

House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.,

No. 464 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.

Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas Fixtures etc. fe27 1y

RICHARD BRODERICK,

CISTERN MAKER,

132.....Julia street.....132

(Between Camp and Magazine.)

Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 20 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe25 1y

MILLER & DIELMANN,

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED,

Steam Candy Manufacturers,

Wholesale Confectioners,

Agents for Fire Works and California Wines and Brandies,

Nos. 50 and 52 New Levee street,

de6 1m New Orleans, Louisiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by

JOHN S. CARTER,

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de30 1y

PATENTS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,

Solicited by

JENKINS & OLMSTEAD,

Architects and Engineers,

No. 27 Commercial place, New Orleans, Louisiana

mh19 1y

NEW ORLEANS STENCIL WORKS

AND MAGIC BATTERY MANUFACTORY.

Sole Agency for the Golden Wonder.

GEORGE E. TEETZEL & CO.,

No. 145 Gravier street,

Manufacturers of Cotton Brands, Stencil Plates, Official Seals, Ribbon Stamps, Burning Brands, Door Plates, etc. au2 5m

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets.

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. ja13 1y

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	$718,223 57
On marine risks	162,612 17
On river risks	109,212 00
Total premiums	$990,150 74
Less unearned premiums	201,900 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$789,250 74
Losses paid—	
On fire risks $266,078 41	
On marine risks 98,680 32	
On river risks 125,965 63	
$490,724 36	
Taxes 21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss 56,416 48	
Total $568,678 65	
Deduct interest, less expenses 17,856 53—498,122 12	
Profits	$291,128 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$127,865 11
City bonds	289,650 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	446,745 43
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	45,611 30
Premiums in course of collection	72,416 85
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,982 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,900 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	203,659 63
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 29

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. P. GENERES, M. PUIG, P. FOURCHY, P. S. WILTZ, J. J. FERNANDEZ, D. A. CHAFFRAIX, J. M. ALLEN, jel1 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

ARCUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 114 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	$167,135 72
Fire, marine and river losses paid $84,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc 49,353 55—134,001 24	
	$33,134 18
Total amount of assets	$794,919 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. Katz, Louis Schneider, A. Eimer Bader, Joseph Keller, W. B. Schmidt, N. A. Baumgarden, Theodore Lilienthal, B. Sieg, E. P. Del Bondio, C. H. Miller, Isaac Scherck, H. Ricke, S. L. Nasita, J. N. Schwartz, Charles Engstfeld, H. Pohlman, Louis Schwarz, M. Frank, F. Rickert, X. Weisenbach, H. R. Gegreve, F. Roder, J. R. Wildermann

oc23 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 1m 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,

mh9 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. F. 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,

de6 1m Nos. 46 and 48 Fulton street.

LADIES' HAIR STORE—

GEORGE T. SHILLING,

No. 301 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, Fraettes, 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

THE "LOUISIANA FARMER,"

Published at Trenton, La.,

Has the largest weekly circulation of any paper in the State. Merchants of New Orleans will find the Farmer an excellent medium to make their business known in. Address

F. M. & W. W. FEATHERMAN,

no16 1y Publishers, Trenton, La.

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;

ap15 1y Under St. James Hotel.

COAL.

COAL.....COAL.....COAL.

R. D. MACLIN,

No. 34 Carondelet Street.

PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND AMERICAN CANNEL COAL DELIVERED AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. de15 3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 159 Calliope street;