New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 2, 1873.

Judge Henry C. Dibble has returned from Washington.

The steamship Juniata sailed from Havana on Thursday at 5 P. M. for New Orleans.

Senator Pinchback had a very long and cordial interview with President Grant one day last week.

The celebrated Professor Huxley has been elected rector of Aberdeen University.

The Retrocession meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held next Monday evening at seven o'clock.

General Frank P. Blair has recently suffered from a paralytic stroke, and his right arm and hand have become entirely useless.

In the year 1872, according to police reports, there were fifty-two coal oil accidents in this city—that is one for each week in the year.

The Administrator of Finance gives notice that the finance department is now prepared to receive currency in payment for licenses.

District Attorney Beckwith, Marshal Packard and Collector Casey were among the Washington bound passengers per the Jackson railroad last evening.

Rear Admiral James A. Winslow, of the United States navy, has been relieved, and John L. Warden has been appointed by the President to fill the vacancy.

Mr. R. G. Lowe, editor of the Shreveport Evening *Telegram*, and Mr. O. L. Van Cleelan, of the same place, are on a visit to the Crescent City at the present time.

The prisoner who had not seen the sun for thirty years, said it was not the sun's fault in not dropping in. The sun had been out every day, but the prisoner hadn't.

Mules are said to excel in kicking exploits, but at Tipton, Indiana, the other day, a horse kicked the head off from a goose, and never ruffled a feather below the neck.

"Six feet in his boots!" exclaimed Mrs. Beeswax. "What will the impudence of this world come to, I wonder! Why, they might as well tell me that the man had six heads in his hat."

Baa! baa! black sheep, have you any wool?
Yes, yes, master, three trunks full—
One for McMillan, and one for War moth,
And one for the Democrats that voted for them both.

The late Mr. Hugh McCloskey, according to the *Morning Star*, received a classical education at Belfast, Ireland, and for some time pursued the vocation of school teacher in his native country.

Messrs. E. F. Stockmeyer & Co., agents of that steamship, have our thanks for late London papers, brought by the steamship Strasburg, Captain Barre, from Bremen, via Havre, Santander and Havana.

The New Orleans Dental Depot was established in 1855. It has been removed to the commodious and splendidly located building corner of Canal and Chartres streets, where Dr. A. A. Fayerweather may be found.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to morrow, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, the contents of the store situated on Canal street, between Dryades and Rampart streets, First District, consisting of books, stationery, etc.

They use a breech-loader ballot-box in Louisiana. It is fed with fusion tape, and will throw a ballot at any range, from a police juror to a President. Eminent attorneys are at Washington soliciting a patent, and asking that it shall be adopted into the service of the government.

A distinguished clergyman in Boston performed the marriage ceremony, and the couple walked away without bestowing any fee. But the bride turned and said: "We are very much obliged to you, sir, and I hope one of these days we shall be able to retaliate."

The patrons of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company are informed by their agents here, Messrs. Fitzgerald & Vanderford, they are duly authorized to settle all losses in this city on as liberal a scale as any of the local companies.

We can not too highly speak of the faithful and eloquent pastor of the Coliseum Place Baptist Church. No one can hear him without feeling that he is deeply interested in his Master's work. He will preach every Sunday at his church, corner Camp and Coliseum streets.

The friends of Mr. Lewis Davis, of the Shreveport *Herald*, will be glad to learn that he has been appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate Administrator of Improvements at Shreveport. Having purchased new printing material, he will resume the publication of the *Herald* as a Republican weekly journal.

Such cigars as are sold by Mr. Jayme Magi, at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, are worthy the attention of the most refined connoisseurs of the article. They comprise all the various brands which are most esteemed wherever good cigars are smoked, and are sold at what any reasonable person would pronounce cheap. Go and sample them.

The St. Louis *Democrat* states that a merchant in that city received sixty-four bales of hay from a point in Illinois fifty miles distant. The freight was $16. The cost of getting the same across the river was forty cents per bale, or $25 60. Perhaps, says the *Democrat*, in the face of this showing, our commercial friends will declare that the great bridge is not a necessity to St. Louis.

The late Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston, died possessed of property in her own right estimated at $250,000. By the will of her brother, the late William H. Boardman, she inherited about $800,000. In her will the deceased gives the Female Orphan Asylum $2500; also $2500 each to the National Sailors' Home of Quincy, Massachusetts, and to the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Provision is made for the payment of $5000 for the benefit of the soldiers who served in the late war, whenever any institution is organized for their benefit. An annuity of $600 is given to each of her servants.

TIME TO END THE MATTER.

When the present disorderly condition of affairs set in, the authors of the movement declared that they simply desired to be let alone until the question between themselves and the government could be searched and decided upon. The authorities, not desiring to provoke those who honestly thought they had been wrongfully beaten, as many of the fusionists no doubt did, tolerated the action of the McEnery party, even in its assumption of the insignia of office, as the easiest way to dispose of a vexed question, believing that when the participants in the same were adjudged to be in the wrong, they would quietly submit and disperse. The State government has consented to see itself insulted daily by a counterfeit and usurping authority, not because it was reconciled to allow even a burlesque of itself to exist in derogation of law, but because it expected that the members of the same would put a stop to their own folly and stupidity when they discovered how incapable it was of imposing upon the public.

This charity on the part of the authorities has proved itself to have been ill-timed, as all hesitation in the face of disorder usually does, for it has misled weak people into doubts and uncertainties that they have no time nor ability to understand. They attribute the leniency of the government to doubt as to its own authenticity, and they become confirmed in their disposition to disregard all laws by seeing that the laws are not strong enough to maintain themselves.

The Odd Fellows' Hall demonstration is an offense that has been allowed to distract the State and insult the laws quite as long as it should. The federal authorities have recognized which is the State government, the local tribunals of every grade have done the same thing, the community has committed itself in the same direction, so far as the law-abiding portion is concerned, and now it is time that the three or four score of individuals who hang upon the verge of office, pretending to be holding a Legislature in Odd Fellows' Hall, should withdraw their pitiful rebellion and submit to the government that has been more delicate with them than it has been respectful to itself or just to the public. The last hope of the McEnery faction has faded, or is slowly fading away, in the evident disposition of the congressional committee to end its labors as useless. That body can not discover in what has been done, or in what is being done, any reason for the interference of the national authorities, since all the troubles that have been related in Washington originated in Louisiana, were done to citizens of Louisiana, and were cognizable before Louisiana tribunals. More than this, the proper authorities of the State of Louisiana have decided upon all the points involved in the controversy presented at Washington, which must end the matter, unless it is proposed that in all future difficulties between citizens of the same State Congress shall have power to set up one side and pull down the other, according as it can be made to look at facts carried about in trunks. The entire trouble in Louisiana is settled in so far as the same can be settled by the regular machinery of State governments, and now it becomes the duty of the place-hunters to recognize the government that the people have elected, and which the State has accepted. To allow the present disorderly condition of affairs to continue is to tolerate an abuse that is disgraceful to our institutions, and that shakes the reliance of the people in the American system of government. It impairs public and private confidence, and weakens the faith of the people in their authorities. It adds a large expense to the burdens that are already accounted as insupportable by the fusionists themselves, and this expense is exacted from men who feel every disposition to see the fusionists put their abilities to better uses, but who are afraid they will be ostracised in their business if they are not counted as contributors to every fund that is set on foot to beat the Radicals with.

For these and other reasons it is time the authorities took steps to put an end to the Odd Fellows' Hall travestie at once.

PAUSING TO CONSIDER.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has evidently arrived at that stage in the investigation of the Louisiana case which we foresaw and predicted on the twenty-ninth. In examining the situation, and with a pretty thorough knowledge of all the facts of the case, we remarked:

When all the case is made plain and all the truth is brought to light, so that the proper share of odium can be attached to the several actors in the disgraceful scramble for office, it will be discovered that it is purely a State question in which the federal Congress has no disposition or power to act.

The committee has come to some such conclusion, for on Friday it sat for three hours with closed doors in consultation over its constitutional powers in the case. The fact that no conclusion was arrived at shows that no authority could be shown to proceed further in the investigation.

The only question before the committee is the contest between Messrs. Ray and McMillen for a seat in the United States Senate. These gentlemen were sent there by different bodies, each claiming to be the Legislature of Louisiana. It is within the province of the committee, of course, to inquire which is the legally constituted General Assembly, but this information must be sought for from official sources. The committee may inquire which body is recognized by the President and the federal judiciary, which is acknowledged by the State courts. And when it has made these inquiries and been satisfied that all these authorities concur in recognizing one and the same body, the object of the inquiry is attained and the legal body sufficiently designated. For the purposes of the committee, it is only necessary to ascertain which is the *de facto* body that wields the law-making power in this State, and after being satisfied on this point, to inquire if the candidate for Senator sent on by that body was chosen according to the forms of law.

The decision of our highest legal tribunal, rendered lately in the case of Morgan vs. Kennard, settles the status of our General Assembly beyond all further controversy. And the President and Congress are bound by that decision equally with the parties to the litigation. The prior decision by the same court in the returning board contest may be properly construed as of equal authority as an interpretation of the State law; but it did not go so far as the decision in the Morgan case, because in the latter the legality of the Senate's action became a vital point in the contest.

The Senate committee will find, if they are not already satisfied of the fact, that no breach of the United States laws was committed in our late election that has not been cured by Kellogg's application to the Circuit Court, and the subsequent counting, by the returning board, of the ballots offered on affidavits that the suffragans had been denied the right to vote by the State agents.

All the other irregularities complained of were violations of the State law, which the State alone can inquire into and punish. And we may remark here that one of the effects of the present investigation by the committee is to shield for the present, well-known offenders from prosecution. While all eyes are turned hopefully upon Washington, little or nothing is done here. The good hope that the hands of our officers here may be strengthened; while the wicked hope to reap some benefit as the reward of their unparalleled frauds in the State election. The very fact that the supreme government is considering the question at all is taken as a reason why no proceedings should be instituted against the criminals here. When the Senate committee dismisses the whole matter for want of jurisdiction, or comes to a conclusion which will substantially amount to the same thing, we shall expect our law officers to proceed against the notorious offenders who openly boast of their wicked exploits and claim political preferment in consequence.

RUSSIA ON THE WAR PATH---A CORNER IN COTTON POSSIBLE.

Russia claims to be a pure autocracy. Her act of emancipation was intended to strengthen the empire, not to recognize the principle of political equality. The policy of Russia is consistent and persistent. It goes on through a natural succession of Czars, but the administrative system never relaxes its purpose or its policy. It never forgets or forgives a national injury, and the redress is transmitted from one reign to another until it is avenged. The policy of expansion by conquest had been pursued by Russia for centuries, but it consisted in the annexation of nomadic and savage tribes, which added nothing to the aggressive power of the nation. Peter the Great, more than a century since, saw the value of educated skill and scientific intelligence. Tradition has it that he worked *incognito* in the shipyards of northern Europe, and he not only attracted the excellent mechanics, but invited to his court some of the most intellectual men of southern Europe. This policy of development has been constantly pursued by his successors. The city of St. Petersburg was built as a commercial depot. The great system of rivers has been connected across the empire by canals. Works of iron and manufactures of every description, especially of cotton, have been established. Emancipation was decreed as a means of adding intelligence to force, and in the Crimean war the government recognized the obligations of national credit by offering its bonds upon the markets of Europe. Russia has thus adopted modern and material means of executing the traditional policy bequeathed by the founders of the empire.

We have said that Russia is a proud, selfish and inexorable power. She avenged the burning of the Kremlin in the boulevards of Paris. When, in her policy of expansion, she sought to acquire Constantinople, she was arrested by the combined powers of England and France and humiliated on her own soil and in the face of her own subjects. Russia is not to be compelled to abandon her expansion into a climate producing that staple which her advancing civilization demands. She wishes, also, to retaliate the insult of Sebastopol. With this intent, Russia has been for some years preparing for revenge and indemnity. Her first step was the construction of an immense system of railroads. They connect her capital with the coast extremities. She has invited the engineers, machinists and shipbuilders of all countries, and has educated her own youth to all polytechnic sciences. She has the armies to be drafted from seventy-two millions of people, with all the materials of war that can be needed, and with a capacity of transportation entirely unlimited. If our translation of the purpose of this great autocracy be correct, then Russia is now prepared to move, and is moving upon the most vital and the most valued foreign possession of one power that has inflicted such injury and such rebuke upon her foreign policy. It now looks as if Russia intends to invade the British possessions in India, to occupy the fields of cotton and sugar, which England has developed at such a cost of capital, and from which she has reaped so rich a harvest. The Russian possessions were a few years since bounded on the southeast by the Caspian sea. Into this sea at the city of Astrakhan is discharged the waters of the Volga, a stream having a greater system of internal navigation than the Mississippi. It is navigated by steam, and its tributaries or river, canal and rail traverse the Russian territory and connect with all principal points. It follows, then, that Russia is prepared to concentrate and transport all the men and material supplies that may be necessary to a policy of southern development, or—not impossibly—of southern conquest. The Caspian sea affords the means of transporting the movement thus organized. Slowly approaching that which is assumed to be her object, Russia has within some few years past acquired domination over the territory of Turkestan. This was in 1867 annexed to and incorporated into Russia as one of the seventy governments which compose that empire. This government of Turkestan lies between the Caspian and the British possessions in India.* It contains such rivers as the Amoo and the Syr, which enter the sea of Aral. They are navigable for steamers several hundred miles in the direction of India, and upon the Syr the Russian government has erected forts. This, of course, assures the right of transit through her own dominion, subject to an impediment which will be hereafter stated. This route would place a Russian army on the borders of Afghanistan. A portion of this country, not exceeding two hundred miles in width, lies between the possessions owned and occupied by Russia and the British East Indies. We do not know the political impediment at this point. The country is divided into three kingdoms, through one of which, that of Cabool, would lie the Russian advance. To have it would require negotiation, compensation or force. The advance of a Russian army from its base on the Caspian may be estimated from Astrakhan by sea to a point of debarcation on the east side of the Caspian five hundred to seven hundred miles, across Turkestan by land and water one thousand to twelve hundred miles, across Cabool two hundred. Total line of that movement from base of supply, two thousand miles.

There is another obstacle. This territory of Turkestan is in fact Independent Tartary. It is composed of a series of Khan-ates, each of which is like those of Affghanistan, an independent kingdom. Now the Khan-ate, or kingdom of Khiva, does not seem to have assented to the annexation, absorption and consolidation of all Turkestan as a government or department of Russia. England offers a diplomatic intervention perhaps to maintain the sovereignty of Khiva somewhat on the principle which sustained the Monarch of all the Mosquitoes in Nicaragua. We will not enter into the merits of the discussion now arising between these powers upon the right of Russia to assume sovereignty over Khiva. Russia seems to have sent an army of occupation to assert her claims, and her grip is that of any other grisley. She is not likely to let go unless her limbs are chopped off. The fact of English intervention gives color to the suspicion that Russia is on the war path, and that her object is cotton, coffe, sugar and the genial climate which has attracted the northern races from all those hives of humanity which have sent forth swarms from the cold and sterile regions to occupy and dominate over the Asiatic races and regions.

We shall watch this movement with great interest. If it should result in the occupation of the cultivable regions of India, England may lose control of her domestic supply of cotton, and may be placed in the position of any outsider in respect to the great field developed with labor and expense. We shall commit ourselves by no prophecy; but think our Cotton Exchange may subsequently find it a subject worth inquiry and study. The margin between raw and manufactured cotton is very large. Perhaps England, by the control of a domestic supply, may to some extent regulate prices. Possibly, if separated from her East India possessions, she may be compelled by enlarging competition to pay more for the staple. We offer no speculation on results which are at present so problematical, and on which we can pretend to no special information. England has always had but a small military force in India, not, we think, exceeding 70,000 men. She must move reinforcements by way of the Cape of Good Hope, or with the assent of intervening powers, across the Isthmus of Suez. These routes would be respectively about 12,000 and 4000 miles. The native rulers and people of India may do much to decide any questions between powers that contend for the possession of their country. As their sentiments are wholly beyond anticipation, no conjecture even can be offered. Putting all probabilities together, however, it would seem probable that Russia meditates a positive expansion into India, and among other consequences very important to our own selfish interests, she may make a corner in cotton.

*We are indebted to J. A. Gresham, No. 91 Camp street, for the use, in this compilation, of "Black's General Atlas of the World," edition of 1871. We take occasion to commend this work as fresh and accurate in its territorial boundaries and statistical compilation.

THE PRODUCERS OF DULL TIME?

The landlords whose houses are labelled to rent, and the merchants whose business suggest that their profits will hardly pay their rents, are still increasing in number under the influence that has driven and is driving the trade of New Orleans into other hands. Five years ago the business portion of the community commenced a deliberate war upon their customers, not in their own interest, but for the benefit and behoof of the Democratic politicians. The merchants had no need to apprehend any danger to themselves from the negroes, nor did they feel any such apprehension, for they sold them goods and traded with them to the same extent that they sold goods to or traded with white people. But a party of politicians who felt that if the negroes were admitted to the right of suffrage they would lose their power, determined to perpetuate their own influence at the expense of the public, so they influenced the business man into the belief that if the negro was allowed to vote he would then be marrying all the white women. The plea that universal suffrage meant social equality, which the Democrats frightened half the old women and all the old men of the city with, was known to be a fraud by its originators, but as they had their own selfishness to benefit they used it even to the destruction of their friends and to their own prosecution, for it never helped them as they proposed that it should. They invented the argument of social equality, and they forced its use upon men who were continually doing what they daily denounced in meeting and trading with people upon a perfect business equality they professed to hold in abomination and disgust. The result was that in time the trade that was so violently abused gradually abandoned the men that abused it, and sought a market where it was respected by those it traded with. We assert it as a fact capable of demonstration that hundreds of men who supplied the negroes with goods abandoned New Orleans for Cincinnati and St. Louis because they preferred to escape a market that was loaded with senseless epithets directed at themselves.

The further effect of this stupid warfare upon an entire race is seen in this, that where we once had a valuable trade with Spanish American countries to the south of us, we now have a very inconsiderable business, owing to the fact that a large portion of the mercantile concerns of the Southern States adjoining to us are in the hands of persons who have negro blood in them. On the Rio Grande, at Tampico, at Vera Cruz, in Central and South America and among the West India islands, the negro is not ostracised as he is in New Orleans, but, on the contrary, holds his head as high as the best, and any reflection upon the race in any of the countries we have mentioned is likely to meet with prompt resentment in the best company. The probabilities are, then, that we have offended a large number of our customers in the countries that adjoin and should trade with us.

Now why has this been done? Why has commerce entered the field as the enemy of an entire race? Simply because trade allowed itself to be bullied out of its senses into the commission of an act that was originated to help a selfish set of politicians. The Democrats felt that with their war record they could control the South for years to come, but when the negro entered upon the platform as a citizen, they found that this calculation would not work. They had to remodel their plans in order to maintain their hopes of political supremacy, so they determined to mass the white people against the blacks. In order to accomplish this object they practiced a deception upon their friends by telling them that to give the ballot into the hands of the negroes would be to produce social equality and a violent mixture of the races. They abused all who refused to accept their statements, and ostracised all who acted in opposition to their interests. And yet, behold how false were their statements, since, after five years of negro suffrage, we are farther from social equality than ever.

The houses are closed that might have had business, and other houses will be closed that would have business, because the Democrats stand upon the door steps driving away customers, and forcing the merchants to revile the man of color with whom he is doing business. Is it strange, then, that houses are to rent? Is it not about time that those who have injured the trade of the city should be driven out, in order that those who will make trade should come in?

AN OBJECT OF RIDICULE.

The so-called People's Legislature has become the laughing stock even in the house of its friends. It is alluded to on all hands as a make-believe—a simulation—in short, a fraud. It is with the utmost difficulty that they can prevail upon a sufficient number of members and lobbyists combined to make "a quorum," and it is known that on more than one occasion members have been reported present when they were absent, and did not go near Odd Fellows' Hall all day. The promises of liberal supplies of money to be raised by merchants, bankers and other easily intimidated people have not been fulfilled, and such of the members as are unable to stand the long bills and frequent demands for money incident to a season in New Orleans, begin to feel the burden of sacrificing their time without pay.

The proceedings, too, are devoid of interest, on account of monotony. Shortly after noon, each day, Mr. Moncure and H. J. Campbell solemnly call their respective houses to order, and wait until the performance of counting noses is completed. Invariably there are three or four members absent whose presence is necessary for a quorum. At intervals, however, the clerks report enough present, and deceive the evening papers by handing the reporters a list of the names with false additions, by which the fraud is at once detected. This, however, being about the only variety to be found in the proceedings, may be pardoned.

The regular business begins by going into joint convention for the election of United States Senator, when the fact appears day after day that some ten or twelve members are not acquainted with any suitable candidates for the position, and are compelled to cast blank votes. We are not sure but they are more practical and sensible than those members who daily give their votes to the candidates, thus keeping alive vain hopes. Mr. Blank is not likely to be neglecting his story, his family or his shop to watch the fate of his application for senatorial honors, while Governor Warmoth, General Busey and Messrs. Jonas, Tucker and other aspirants may possibly be flattered into positions inimical to their worldly interests by the attentions they receive from the "People's Legislature." While all this pretended Senator making is going on, the actors are the subject of jokes among the wags. When a few minutes ask their customers before waiting upon them if they are members of the fusion Legislature, and newsboys refer to their earnings as being unsatisfactory as the pay of a "people's legislator," an impression of impecuniosity is created. When a member of the free lunch brigade is seen coming out of a coffee-house with a sandwich in his hand, he is at once importuned for a recommendation for office, under the false impression that he is "one of them." Briefly, to be a modern revolutionist is to occupy a position low down in the social scale.

Mr. Southmayd is credited with the declaration that when the returns made up by Warmoth, Woodward & Co. were first laid before him, he was startled and amazed at the evidences of fraud they bore upon their face. Familiarity with the corrupt practices employed has brought him to a frame of mind, however, that enables him to swear for these frauds as being a proper basis upon which to build a State government. Mr. Southmayd has proved an apt scholar in political ways that are dark.

NO MORE EVIDENCE WANTED.

A private dispatch was yesterday received from Washington, informing a high State officer that no more testimony is wanted by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that the investigation will at once be terminated. It is probable that a report will be made to the Senate on Monday, and an immediate vote asked for. This will close out the Louisiana case before Congress, and leave the fusionists without even the shadow of a loop to hang a hope on. Such a result has long been foreseen by men of both parties who have not been blinded either by their hopes or fears.

COLD WEATHER AT THE NORTH.

Judge Henry C. Dibble arrived from Washington last night. He left for home on Tuesday morning, but was detained by inclement weather, occasioning stoppage to trains, etc., more than thirty hours. He speaks of a temperature 20 below zero, and express trains frozen fast to the tracks. Fortunately, the comfortable Pullman sleeping cars protected passengers from suffering.

A gentleman prominently connected with the Department of Justice writes to a prominent member of the Louisiana Senate that the sympathy for the Republicans of this State is hourly increasing at Washington, and that our existing government will be sustained is now beyond the shadow of a doubt. He further says that the dignified yet modest deportment of Senator Pinchback is winning him many and warm friends, and preparing for him an excellent reception in his new sphere of duties next March. He has held quite a levee at his rooms at the Arlington House, representatives of the press and public men of the highest standing paying him complimentary visits.

One of the officers of the United States Senate writes: "Tell our friends to keep a stiff upper lip, and avoid all compromise complications. The Kellogg State government will be declared to have been legally established as sure as the sun shines."

The *Picayune* seems very much worried because the registration supervisors and election commissioners, who tried to swindle the Republican party out of the State government, have not been sent to the Penitentiary. It need not rend its linen over this presumed negligence of the law officers. Its friends have by no means been forgotten. The United States Circuit Court is aided by an honest, a hard-working and an intelligent grand jury, and if they are not soon heard from in a way which will prove unpleasant to a score or two of the fusion manipulators, we promise never to utter another prophecy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Sarah M. Chappell, wife of Henry C. Dibble, will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 244 Baronne street, at eleven o'clock this day, Sunday, February 2, 1873. Religious services at the house.

IN MEMORIAM.

HALL OF AMERICAN HOSE AND LADDER, Fire Company No. 2,
New Orleans, February 1, 1873.

At a special meeting of the company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Divine Redeemer, in His omnipotence, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed and lamented friend, C. H. SLOOMB;

Be it resolved, That recognizing in his demise the decree of Him who doeth all things well, and believing that our respected comrade has exchanged the cares of this life for the happiness of a better world;

Be it resolved, That in his death the Fire Department has lost an appreciated friend, one whose services in years gone by can never be forgotten, and this community a worthy citizen, one whose every act and word was an index of truth and honor, and whose sole ambition and aim was the public good.

Be it further resolved, That this company extend to our brother in man a family and connections our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their deep affliction; that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to his family, and be spread on the minutes of this company.

Resolved further, That the company wear the usual badge, and the hall be draped in mourning for thirty days.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE,
JAMES REA,
T. M. HEATHERTON,
M. B. HAMILTON,
J. V. DACOSTA,
C. J. CONNELL,
Committee.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2, 1873.

To the patrons of the "North British and Mercantile Insurance Company," and the public in general:

As unfounded rumors have been circulated that this Company would not settle its losses made at this agency, on the basis of like settlement made by the local companies, and that the adjustment of all losses were referred to the London office; this is to pronounce said rumors as base fabrications, and to state that we are duly authorized to settle all losses in this city on as liberal a scale as any of the local companies our policies in every instance being written concurrent with theirs.

FITZGERALD & VANDERFORD,
Agents.
No. 2 Carondelet street.

REMOVAL.

THE NEW ORLEANS DENTAL DEPOT.

Established 1855, has been removed to the commodious and splendidly located building corner of Canal and Chartres streets, over Dreyfus' hat store.

A. A. FAYERWEATHER.

ANDERSON'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, No. 183 Canal street, where will be found the latest improvements in the photographic art. With close personal attention and the best assistants and artists, we promise the FINEST WORK that has ever been done in this city, at uniform and moderate prices. Children taken from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The SUN PEARL especially. All work guaranteed. fe2 Su tf 2p

L. GERTEIS, AGENT,

GUNSMAKER,

DEALER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS

Ammunition of Every Description

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE,

No. 138 Canal street.

Special attention paid to altering breech to breech loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds. jan19

NOTICE.

OFFICE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
New Orleans, January 27, 1873.

In consequence of the repeated violations and evasions by the public of the rules and rates established by this company for the carrying on of their business, the public are hereby notified that in pursuance of the rights granted them in their charter, the managers from and after this date, reserve for themselves the right to reject and erase from the vendors' books, on their arrival at the main office, any play or plays, and the money paid for such plays will be left with the vendor thereof, for return to the holder of the certificate, given for the same, and said rejected plays will be read in public by the commissioners from the stand before the drawing takes place.

CHARLES T. HOWARD, President.
H. PERALTA, Secretary. ja26 6t 2p

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

ELKIN & CO.,

168 ..... Canal Street 168

New and elegant styles of Velvet, Brussels and three ply Carpets, Window Shades and Cornices. Floor Oil Cloth, all widths. ja17 1m2p

POSITIVE LIQUIDATION.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT REDUCTION ON FRESH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

Valued at Over Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

Wishing to continue only one of his present stores, the one named "Pontchartrain," wishes to inform his numerous customers and the public in general that from the twenty-ninth of January he will offer for sale, at a reduction of over

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT,

more than $15,000 of his magnificent stock. The sale will be made in his two stores, "Usselines" and "Pontchartrain," corner of Usselines and Chartres, and corner of Frenchmen and Victory streets.

Those who wish to secure real bargains should call early, in order to have a choice of the whole stock. The reputation of these stores guarantees that this will be a rare chance, and will be continued for two or three weeks only.

Country merchants will find this a rare opportunity to replenish their stocks. ja30 fe2 2p

WRIT OF ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 18, 1873.

WHEREAS, The Senate of the State of Louisiana did, on the tenth day of January, 1873, "by the constitutional two-thirds vote of its members," declare vacant the seats of H. J. Campbell, S. F. Todd, A. F. Hunsaker, T. H. Noland and W. L. McMillen, representing respectively the Second, Sixth, Seventh, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Senatorial Districts, and

Whereas, official information of such vacancies has reached me in accordance with law;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my writ of election to the Assistant Supervisors of Registration and all other officers charged with holding elections in the parishes hereinafter named, ordering them to hold elections for Senators for their respective districts, in accordance with act No. 98, approved November 20, 1872, as follows:

One Senator from the district composed of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Representative Districts of New Orleans, to fill the unexpired term of H. J. Campbell.

One Senator from the district composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the city of New Orleans, the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist, to fill the unexpired term of S. M. Todd.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Ascension and St. James, to fill the unexpired term of O. F. Hunsaker.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Iberia and St. Martin, to fill the unexpired term of T. H. Noland.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Madison, Carroll, Morehouse and Richland, to fill the unexpired term of W. L. McMillen.

Said elections to be held, and notices thereof to be given, within the limit of time required by law, and the returns thereof to be made in accordance with the constitution and laws of the State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, this sixteenth day of January, 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

WILLIAM WEBB,
Assistant Secretary of State. ja24 2p

WRIT OF ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 27, 1873.

WHEREAS, The Senate of the State of Louisiana did, on the twentieth day of January, 1873, "by the constitutional two-thirds vote of its members," declare vacant the seats of L. B. Jenks, H. L. Swords and Robert Worrell, representing respectively the twelfth, eighth and sixteenth senatorial districts; and

Whereas, Official information of such vacancies has reached me in accordance with law;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my writ of election to the Assistant Supervisors of Registration and all other officers charged with holding elections in the parishes hereinafter named, ordering them to hold elections for Senators for their respective districts, in accordance with act No. 98, approved November 20, 1872, as follows:

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana and Point Coupee, to fill the unexpired term of L. B. Jenks.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne, to fill the unexpired term of H. L. Swords.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Franklin and Tensas, to fill the unexpired term of Robert Worrell.

Said elections to be held, and notices thereof to be given within the limit of time required by law, and the returns thereof to be made in accordance with the constitution and laws of the State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, this twenty-seventh day of January, 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

WILLIAM WEBB,
Assistant Secretary of State. ja28 2p

M. SCOOLER,

605 ..... Canal Street 605

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FINE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES,

Fancy Gold Headed Canes

SPECTACLES

and a large and elegant assortment of

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Has constantly on hand and is in daily receipt of direct invoices of the most elegant and choice selections of Jewelry from the very best European manufactories.

A large assortment of Watches from the celebrated factories of Gerard, Hoffman, Russell & Son, Jacot and others.

Diamonds reset with care and in the latest style.

Fine Watches and Jewelry repaired and guaranteed. oc7 6m 2p

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To suffice a want widely felt by parties resident in the parishes of Louisiana and adjoining States, this BUREAU was organized one year ago. The demands made upon it by the lady of fashion, the dressmaker, the milliner, the housekeeper and the dealer are rapidly on the increase.

Not only are its correspondents saved ALL EXPENSE OF TRAVEL, but they profit through its complete arrangements with all the large importing and retail houses, by which FRESH ORDERS can always be filled by FRESH GOODS. The Bureau possesses especial facilities for the purchase of

JEWELRY, MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, SEWING MACHINES,
BABY OUTFITS,

And all other articles common to family use.

All communications must be accompanied by full and plain address, giving name, town, parish and State, in order to avoid errors by mail. If more than a sufficient amount in cash is received with any order, the unexpended balance will be returned.

Send for Circular.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ja21 1m Tu Fr Su

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Messrs. S. M. DeROTHSCHILD, Vienna,
Messrs. M. A. DeROTHSCHILD & SONS, Frankfort,
And all their correspondents. ja22 3m2p