

ADDRESS OF THE Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana.

To the people of the State of Louisiana: NEW ORLEANS, January 12, 1872.

George W. Carter's administration of the Speakership during the session of 1871 was considered by the Republican members of the House a fraud upon the State and disgrace to our party. On the second day of the present session, to avoid dissensions, a resolution of confidence in Speaker Carter passed on the understanding that he would resign the Chair, the vote being thirty Republicans and one Democrat against. Failing on the third to resign, the House refused to approve the journal of the previous day, thus virtually rescinding the vote of confidence, the call of the roll showing forty-eight Republicans and one Democrat refusing to approve, and twenty-four Republicans and twenty-two Democrats in favor. A motion declaring the chair vacant followed.

After decided this motion out of order, and would not entertain an appeal from his decision; when, following the precedent of John Quincy Adams in the United States Congress, Hon. Mortimer Carr put the question to the House, and it was carried by a large majority. At this juncture, Mr. Carter surrounded himself with a body of armed men, previously concealed in his private room adjoining the Speaker's stand, and defied and intimidated the majority. When order was restored, Hons. P. J. Yorke and J. S. Matthews, his acknowledged champions, pledged, in the name of Speaker Carter, that he would resign at twelve o'clock M. the following day if the majority would then permit an adjournment; and after this had been agreed to, Mr. Matthews reiterated the pledge to Governor Warmoth, at his office, and announced himself a candidate for the succession. On the fourth day, Carter again broke his pledge to resign, and to defeat the majority resorted to an unprecedented outrage. At the moment of assembling, a force of specially created deputy United States marshals seized the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, four Senators and eighteen members of the House, besides the Superintendent and three police captains and the Criminal Sheriff. The eighteen members were opposed to Carter, and their removal to a United States commissioner's office in the Custom-House to answer a false charge, sworn to by four of Carter's co-conspirators, broke the antagonistic majority. The consternation produced by this great perversion of federal power, caused so many other members to flee from they knew not what coming dangers, that not a quorum remained in the House, as is shown by the following sworn official statement. This statement also shows that, without a quorum, the revolutionists declared seven Republicans unseated, and seated six contestants, five of whom are Democrats, in their stead:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, } New Orleans, January 4, 1872. } To His Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana. Sir—On motion of Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, the seat of O. L. Homstead, of Iberville, was declared vacant, and P. G. Desobry, seated in his stead. On motion of J. B. Wanda, of Tangipahoa, the seats of Charles Abel and D. Cady Stanton, of Bossier, were declared vacant, and Messrs. Pratt and Scanlan were seated in their stead. On motion of J. B. Wanda, of Tangipahoa, the report of the Committee on Election and Qualification was adopted by a vote of forty-two yeas and eight nays. This report unseats Messrs. McFarland and LaSalle, of St. Martin, and seats Messrs. Castelle and New, who were qualified by the Speaker, George W. Carter, and unseats Mr. W. W. Weyland, of Sabine, and seats Mr. J. R. Smart, and also unseats Mr. L. D. Soper, of Avoyelles, and seats nobody. By the same vote, Mr. B. L. Lynch, of Iberville, was confirmed in his seat. On each question, the same number of votes were cast, and there were, during the transaction of all this business, only fifty members present, besides the Speaker. According to the constitution and the practice of the House, fifty-two members were necessary for a quorum, there being one hundred and two actual members of the House of Representatives. Respectfully, WILLIAM VIGERS, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives. Sworn to and attested before me this fourth day of January, 1872. J. W. FAIRFAX, Assistant Secretary of State.

Not the least pretense of a trial of the expelled members, all of whom had retained undisturbed possession of their seats during the session of 1871, was made; but the illegal action was hurried through, and the so-called House adjourned. At half-past one o'clock the Governor, released from arrest, issued the annexed proclamation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Executive Department, } New Orleans, January 4, 1872, 1:30 P. M. } WHEREAS, A conspiracy has developed to overthrow the government by illegal and revolutionary means, which was shown by the arrest of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and members of the House of Representatives at the moment of assembling, by the United States Marshal, on a writ of a United States commissioner, upon a false and frivolous charge; and Whereas, While these said officers and members of the General Assembly were detained in arrest, an illegal and revolutionary attempt was made to eject certain members of the House of Representatives and seat other persons in their stead, there being at no time during these proceedings a quorum present, and deeming that the present condition of public affairs present an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and laws and the laws enacted thereunto, convene the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana in extra session on half-past four o'clock this evening, this fourth day of January, 1872, to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve the peace and protect the interests of the commonwealth. Given under my hand and seal of the State, this fourth day of January, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. H. C. WARMOTH, By the Governor: J. W. FAIRFAX, Asst. Secretary of State.

A majority responded at the hour named. The Speaker not presenting himself, his place was filled temporarily by the oldest member. Resolutions denouncing the arrests and subsequent expulsion of members as illegal and unconstitutional unanimously passed. The Speaker's chair was declared vacant—yeas, 55; nays, none. O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita, was elected Speaker, and the following resolutions adopted: Requesting the Governor "to take all measures necessary to protect the General Assembly from violence and the members from intimidation;" indorsing the Governor for his "official integrity, ability and zeal in the discharge of his duties;" pledging him continued support and approving his call for the extraordinary session; expelling George W. Carter from the House for "arbitrarily overriding the expressed will of the majority and introducing armed personal supporters during the session of yesterday;" and indorsing the late extra session of the Senate and the election of Senator Pinchback as Lieutenant Governor.

Foiled by the prompt action of Governor Warmoth and the patriotic response of the House, the Democratic and Custom-House coalition rallied to their support the Ku-Klux organizations known as "Knights of the White Camelia," "Spread Eagles" and "76." The legal Legislature took a recess until ten o'clock of the fifth of January. To prevent the members attending at that hour, the following call to one of these secret bodies of armed ruffians to meet at the corner of the streets next to the State House appeared in the Times and other Democratic papers, printed in heavy type and occupying the most prominent place in the papers:

"76," JANUARY 5, 1872. 9 1-3 A. M. SHARP CORNER CANAL AND DRYADES STREETS. "76" "76" "76"

This inflammatory advertisement was extended to a column in length in one paper, and half a column in another. The Governor's ready compliance with the demand of the Legislature for protection prevented an open demonstration by these secret bodies, until later in the day, when a sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, escorted by a small squad of police, searching for absent Senators in order to secure a quorum, passed in the vicinity of the Gem drinking saloon, to which Mr. Carter and a minority of the House had seceded, and were holding illegal sessions. This small force was driven off by several hundreds of excited men armed with knives and pistols, who gathered at the cries of "Form Knights," "Rally 76," and who were led by prominent Democratic politicians. These unlawful organizations even to the present time constitute the acknowledged body guards of Carter and his allies, and for a time stood between them and the processes of the State courts. Many of their members, together with desperate men who draw salaries as Custom-House employees were commissioned by Carter as sergeant-at-arms of his fractional House, and under guise of this authority invaded private dwellings, breaking open doors, insulting females, and, when possible, abducting members who refused to countenance their revolutionary proceedings. In endeavoring to stop about Hon. W. R. Weyland, of Sabine parish, whom they had previously declared expelled, these minions drew their revolvers and deliberately murdered him. The perpetrators, still armed with Carter's commission, were taken in the act, and being charged with murder by the jury of inquest, are safely imprisoned. Throughout these exciting scenes, the majority of the House have continued their sessions in the State-House, force or constraint in not a single instance being used to retain them.

For an entire week, and until ordered to desist by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, the collector of customs placed the revenue cutters Wilderness at the disposal of such Senators as sympathized with the attempt to overthrow the State government, in order that they might escape from the jurisdiction of the State and prevent a quorum of the body to which they belong. These recreant public servants are now in an adjoining State.

From the beginning, these illegal and revolutionary measures have been conducted under the auspices of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and the result of success would have been to transfer the State to the control of that party. The appeals for martial law and the so-called indignation meetings are instigated by Democratic leaders and backed by proclamations from the Democratic State and parish committees, while from the respectable and peace-loving citizens of the city and interior parishes appeals to sustain the constitutional authorities are constantly arriving.

George W. Carter, for two days past, has been hidden from the police, who hold a warrant for his arrest as accessory for murder, in some secret place in the Custom-House building. To-day he has surrendered to a Democratic judge, to be released on bonds, the said judge first disbanding the grand jury which was considering his case, and which it was feared would find a true bill against him as a party to the murder of Mr. Weyland. The judge had no authority to dismiss the grand jury, and the result will be that any grand jury assembled for the next three months will be illegal, and their acts void. This will delay action on the murderers of Representative Weyland.

By order of the Committee. JOHN W. FAIRFAX, Corresponding Secretary.

Learning the Truth. Says the New Orleans Republican: The Houston (Texas) Union, a journal which has through ignorance of the situation, condemned the acts of Gov. Warmoth, and sustained Mr. George W. Carter, now discovers the truth and generously changes front. We commend the article from the Union to our Republican readers, and especially to the Republicans in the General Assembly who have strayed from the fold. The Union says: In watching the contest in Louisiana, we have discovered within the past few days strong indications that the whole Carter oppositoin to the Warmoth administration is rapidly degenerating into a Democratic movement against the men and measures of Republicanism. We will do Colonel Carter and his friends the justice to say that at the outset they did not anticipate this result, and had no wish to form a combination of this sort, but they must now see and realize that such is the case. The meeting at the Lafayette square was composed largely of the old rebel element who have been long seeking some pretext for coming to the surface.

The character of resolutions passed at that meeting was just such as we might expect from an assemblage of Democrats in this State. Then the Times, Bee and Picayune, all Democratic sheets, the two former virulent and uncompromising, are supporting Carter and denouncing Warmoth. Add to this the fact that Carter is really hopeless of overcoming Warmoth as originally planned, and to all appearances is only seeking to create anarchy and confusion, to the end that martial law may be declared by the United States Government, the whole thing is clear. It is now plainly a combination against the State government in the interest of the Democracy. The sooner the honest Republicans acting with Carter see this, the better for them and the people of Louisiana.

The Laughing Plant. In Palgrave's "Eastern and Central Arabia," we are told some interesting acts concerning this singular plant. The active principle appears to reside principally in its seeds. These seeds, when powdered and administered in full, judicious quantities, produce effects similar to those produced by the celebrated laughing-gas of Sir Humphrey Davy. The person to whom the drug is administered laughs, sings, dances, and conducts himself in the most extravagant and ludicrous style. After an hour of this intense excitement, he falls asleep, and upon awakening, is totally unconscious of anything that he said or did while under the influence of the drug. It is a common joke to put a small quantity into the coffee of some unsuspecting individual, in order to enjoy a laugh at his antics; and it is said that, when judiciously given, it has never produced any evil consequences. An overdose would be dangerous. The plants which bear those berries grow only in Arabia. In Kasem it hardly attains the height of six inches above the ground, while in Oman it has reached the height of three or four feet, with wide-spreading limbs. The stems are woody, and when stripped of the bark have a yellowish tinge; the leaf is of a dark green color, and pinnated, with about twenty leaflets on either side; the stalks are smooth and shining; the flowers are yellow and grow in tufts, and anthers numerous. The fruit is a capsule, stuffed with greenish pudding, in which lie embedded two or three black seeds, in size and shape much like French beans. Their taste is sweetish but with a peculiar opiate flavor. The smell is overpowering, and almost sickly.

THE END OF A MURDERER.—Last Sabbath, says the Wheeling Intelligencer of December 14th, a man named Henry Smith, aged about seventy years, died from exposure to cold in Sand Hill township, Marshall county, Virginia. His story is strange and interesting, and shows that man can live in a state of nature as well as the beasts of the field. For more than twenty years he lived in the open air, without a roof to shelter him from the storm. He was a man of weak mind, and possessed a violent temper. About thirty-eight years ago, while in a groshop in this city, he quarrelled with a man named Joseph Nevit, and during the affray stabbed him. The wound proved fatal, and for the crime of murder Smith was sentenced to the penitentiary for sixteen years. At the close of his term of confinement he desired to remain in prison, but his request was refused. For many years he remained at the root of a fallen tree, and subsisted on the provisions that were given him by the charitable. When hungry, he greedily devoured raw meat and uncooked vegetables. When clothing was given him he tore them into fragments, preferring to be clothed in filthy rags rather than in clean, decent apparel. He had sunk even below the level of the brutes. Two years ago his neighbors built him a comfortable hut, but in a short time he had used it for fuel. Afterwards he lived in an open field, without any protection from the inclemency of the weather. During the severe cold of last week he was found lying in a heap of ashes, with feet and hands frozen. He lingered a few days in great misery, until death came to his relief and kindly ended his sufferings.

HOW SHE OVERDID IT.—It is very easy to overdo a good thing. A mechanic rejoicing in the name of Dubois, and a resident of the city of Detroit, took to drinking, and was speedily transformed from a hard-working man to a drunken sot. His good wife scolded, entreated, diminished the thickness of his beard without the use of a razor, but could make no change. One night Dubois arrived home and found that his wife and his coat had

changed places—the latter lay on the floor and the former was suspended from the hook. Up rushed Dubois to the rescue, took his wife down, and after much labor, brought her to her senses. The attempt of suicide completely sobered him, and like Obadiah Oldbuck, he turned over a new leaf. He promised never to drink again and probably would have kept his word if his wife had been able to keep her own counsel. But she was just smart enough to inform several of her neighbors that the apparent hanging was a put up job, the rope being tied under her arms. The knowledge of this little practical joke coming to Dubois's ears he first thrashed the whole family, then performed some extraordinary feats of furniture-smashing, and finally left the premises, and has not been seen since.

The New Attorney General. The appointment of Hon. George H. Williams, of Oregon, as Attorney General, in place of Hon. Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, resigned, was to take effect on the 10th instant. Judge Williams is a native of Columbia county, New York, and is forty-eight years of age. Directly after his admission to the bar in 1844, he removed to Iowa, where he was elected Judge of the First District in 1847. He was a Presidential elector (Democratic) in 1852, and was appointed by President Pierce in 1853, Chief Justice of Oregon Territory, and re-appointed four years later by President Buchanan, but declined further service in that capacity. In 1864, as a Republican, he was elected United States Senator, a State government having in the meantime been organized, and Oregon admitted into the Union. He served a full term of six years, ending on the fourth of March last, and was a prominent and influential member of the Judiciary Committee. He is universally recognized as an able lawyer, and will worthily fill the office of Attorney General for which he is admirably fitted.

The Baton Rouge Journal says: The firm and independent stand taken by the United States District Attorney, Mr. Beckwith, in not stooping to work in accordance with the disreputable Custom-House fraternity, is well worthy that gentleman's reputation as an honest and upright official. Although a federal official, yet never will we see him associating and conspiring with those whose only object is to subvert the laws of the State. Pity we had not more federal appointees in office of the same stamp as Mr. Beckwith.

Advertisements. THE SUN. CHARLES A. DANA, EDITOR. THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN A Newspaper of the Present Times. Intended for People Now on Earth. Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons and Daughters of all such. Only One Dollar a Year! One Hundred Copies for \$50. Or less than one cent a copy. Let there be a Fifty dollar club at every Post-office. Semi-Weekly Sun, \$2 a Year. Of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with great freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only. THE DAILY SUN, \$6 a Year. A pre-eminently readable newspaper with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail Fifty Cents a month, or six dollars a year. Terms to Clubs: The Dollar Weekly Sun. Five copies, one year, separately addressed, FOUR DOLLARS. Ten copies, one year, separately addressed, and an extra copy to get up a club, EIGHT DOLLARS. Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed, and an extra copy to get up a club, FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Fifty copies, one year, to one address, and the Semi-Weekly one year, to the getter up of club, THIRTY-THREE DOLLARS. Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed, and the Semi-Weekly one year, to get up a club, THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS. One hundred copies, one year, to one address, and the Daily one year, to get up a club, FIFTY DOLLARS. One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed, and the Daily one year, to get up a club, SIXTY DOLLARS. The Semi-Weekly Sun. Five copies, one year, separately addressed, EIGHT DOLLARS. Ten copies, one year, separately addressed, and an extra copy to get up a club, SIXTEEN DOLLARS. Send Your Money in Post-office orders, checks or drafts on New York, whenever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address: L. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, Sun Office, New York City.

Post-office Notice. DONALDSONVILLE, LA., September, 1871. Mails Arrive—From New Orleans on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday mornings. From Thibodaux Monday and Thursday at 6 o'clock A. M. From St. Francisville Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. Mails are Closed—For New Orleans on Sunday at 12 o'clock M., and at six o'clock P. M. On Tuesday at three o'clock P. M.; On Wednesday at 6 o'clock P. M.; On Thursday at 12 M. For Thibodaux on Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M. For St. Francisville Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 6 P. M. Postoffice will be open every day from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Sunday, when it will be closed at 12 o'clock M. No letters will be registered on Sunday after 8 o'clock A. M. The postoffice rules will be strictly executed by its officers. P. LANDRY, Postmaster.

THE HOUSTON UNION POWER PRESS Printing Establishment. (Established in 1868.) Tracy & Quick, Editors and Proprietors. THE UNION is printed Daily and Weekly. And is the leading organ of the present State Administration, which will remain in possession of the State Government until the next election—in 1874—and probably longer. It is also the "Official Organ of the United States," for the publication of the Acts of Congress, all Postal Matters, Mail Contracts, United States Marshal's Sales, Bankrupt Notices, etc. The Union is a firm, zealous, uncompromising Republican paper, but liberal and fair in all things. It is published in the city of Houston, which has a population of ten thousand souls, and is situated at the head of navigation from Galveston, and is the railroad centre of the State, having five railroads running in different directions—in length from fifty to one hundred and seventy-five miles. Terms: DAILY.....24x36.....Per Annum.....\$12 00 WEEKLY.....double sheet....." 3 00 ADVERTISING RATES: Same as usual prices of first-class Southern papers. (Special Contracts Made.) Pay in advance required when good references cannot be given. TRACY & QUICK, Houston, Texas.

1872 INDUSTRIAL CAMPAIGN 1872 OUR HOME JOURNAL. The Five Agricultural and Family Paper of the Southwest, has the largest number of Practical Contributors of any Weekly Paper published in the South. Its circulation in the Southwest is over double that of any Weekly or Monthly Agricultural Paper published. It has taken the first Premium at the Texas and Louisiana State Fairs, as the nearest printed Weekly Paper in the South. PLANTERS.....FARMERS. OUR HOME JOURNAL. Is an Illustrated Weekly Paper For the Farm, The Plantation, The Workshop, The Office, and The Family Circle. DEVOTED TO Southern Agriculture, General Industry, News, Literature and Domestic Economy. The Cheapest Paper South. Sixteen quarto pages, published weekly at \$3 a year in advance and a premium worth \$2 50 to each Subscriber. In Clubs of 10 at \$2 50 each, 20 at \$2 25 and 40 at \$2 00. Every one should have it. Sample copies and premium list sent free on application. Address, J. H. HUMMEL, Publisher, No. 106 Camp street, New Orleans. CIRCULAR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office State Sup't of Public Education, New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1871. The State Superintendent, for the purpose of facilitating the early establishment of Common Schools throughout the State, and of inspiring instruction and encouragement to school officers, announces a series of meetings with the various parish, city and town School Boards in the several divisions of the State, and with the Division Superintendents, as provided by law. Attention is respectfully invited to the following: Section fourteen of the act to regulate public education (act No. 6), extra session, approved March 15, 1870, provides "that the Superintendent of Public Education shall be charged with the general supervision of all the Division Superintendents and all the Common, High or Normal Schools of the State, and he shall see that the school system, as early as practicable, be carried into effect and put in uniform operation." As a means necessary to the "uniform operation" of this system, the State Superintendent announces that he will hold meetings with the directors representing parishes, towns and cities, in the several divisions, at the times and places, and in the manner set forth in this circular. FIFTH DIVISION. 1. The Fifth Division meeting, embracing delegates from the parish and incorporated town boards of the following parishes: Concordia, Tensas, Madison, Carroll, Morehouse, Union, Caldwell, Franklin, Richland, Ouachita, Catahoula, Bienville, Jackson and Claiborne, will assemble in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, Wednesday, December 6, 1871. FOURTH DIVISION. 2. The Fourth Division meeting, embracing delegates from the parish and incorporated town boards of the following parishes: West Feliciana, De Soto, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Avoyelles, Winn, Bossier, Calcasieu, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Sabine, Webster, Red River and Vernon, will assemble in the town of Shreveport, parish of Caddo, Wednesday, December 20, 1871. THIRD DIVISION. 3. The Third Division meeting, embracing delegates from the parish and incorporated town boards of the following parishes: Lafayette, St. Mary, Iberia, Calcasieu, Vermilion, Cameron, St. Landry, Assumption, Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and St. Martin, will assemble in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, Wednesday, December 27, 1871. SECOND DIVISION. 4. The Second Division meeting, embracing members of Boards of Directors in the following parishes: Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Jefferson (right bank), St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Lafourche and Terrebonne, will assemble in the town of Thibodaux, parish of Lafourche, Wednesday, January 3, 1872. FIRST DIVISION. 5. The First Division meeting, embracing members of Boards of Directors in the following parishes: Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Washington, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany and Livingston, will assemble in the town of Amite, parish of Tangipahoa, Wednesday, January 17, 1872. SIXTH DIVISION. 6. The State Superintendent will meet the Board of School Directors of this division at their usual place of meeting, on Wednesday, January 24, 1872. MEETINGS WITH DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS. Section fourteen of the school law requires that the State Superintendent shall meet the Division Superintendent at least once in each year, in each division, at such time and place as he may appoint, giving due notice of such meeting; and it is hereby made the duty of said Division Superintendents to attend each meeting, the object of which shall be to accumulate valuable facts relative to common schools, to compare views, to discuss principles, etc. In accordance with this requirement, the State Superintendent announces the following meetings: Fifth Division—Monroe, December 6, 1871. Fourth Division—Shreveport, December 20, 1871. Third Division—Opelousas, December 27, 1871. Second Division—Thibodaux, January 3, 1872. First Division—Amite, January 17, 1872. Division of New Orleans—January 24, 1872. THOMAS W. CONWAY, State Superintendent of Public Education.

The consolidation of Italy, so long fragmentary and impotent, into one powerful State, with Rome as its capital; the humiliating of France through a series of crushing defeats, ending with the siege and capitulation of her proud and gay metropolis; the expulsion of the Bourbons from the Spanish throne, and the substitution for them of a scion of the most liberal among royal houses; the virtual absorption of the kingdoms of Saxony, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, with Baden, Hesse, the Hanse Towns, etc., under the headship of Prussia, into the triumphant and powerful empire of Germany; and the arming of Russia to reassert her preponderance in the Councils of Europe, or to prosecute her often postponed but never relinquished designs on the great city founded by Constantine and the vast but decaying and anarchical dominion of the Sultan, all combine to invest with profound interest the ever-changing phases of our tidings from the Old World. The Tribune, through trusted correspondents stationed at all points in Europe where great movements are in progress or imminent, aims to present a complete and instructive panorama of events on that continent, and to mirror the prolonged struggle between middle-aged Feudalism and Ecclesiasticism on the one hand and Nineteenth-Century skepticism and secularism on the other. Recognizing a Divine Providence in all that proceeds and is, it looks hopefully on the great conflict as destined (like our own recent convulsion) to evolve from strife, disaster, and seeming chaos, a fairer and happier future for the toiling masses of mankind. In our own country, a war upon corruption and rascality in office has been inaugurated in our City, whereby the government of our State has been revolutionized through an initial triumph of Reform which surpasses the most sanguine anticipations. It is morally certain that the movement thus inaugurated cannot, in its progress, be circumscribed by any locality or any party, but that its purifying influence is destined to be felt in every part of the Union, rebuking venality, exposing robbery, wresting power from politicians by trade, and confiding it in those who are able and fitted to wield it. To this beneficent and vitally needed Reform, The Tribune will devote its best energies, regardless of personal interests or party predilections, esteeming the choice of honest and faithful men to office as of all New Departures the most essential and auspicious.

The virtual surrender by the Democratic party of its hostility to Equal Rights regardless of Color has divested our current politics of half their bygone intensity. However parties may henceforth rise or fall, it is clear that the fundamental principles which have hitherto honorably distinguished the Republicans are henceforth to be regarded as practically accepted by the whole country. The right of every man to his own limbs and sinews—the equality of all citizens before the law—the inability of a State to enslave any portion of its people—the duty of the Union to guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty until he forfeit it by crime—such are the broad and firm foundations of our National edifice; and pained be the hand that shall seek to displace them! Though not yet twenty years old, the Republican party has completed the noble fabric of Emancipation, and may fairly invoke thereon the blessings of Civilization—to stimulate industry to the production of new inventions for economizing Labor and thus enlarging Production—to draw nearer to each other the producers of Food and Fabrics, of Grains and of Metals, and thus enhance the blessings of Liberty by reducing the cost of transportation and exchanges between farmers and artisans—such is the inspiring task to which the Nation now addresses itself, and which it would fain contribute to the progress, enlightenment and happiness of our race. To this great and good work, The Tribune contributes its genius, persistent efforts. Agriculture will continue to be more especially elucidated in its Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions, to which some of the ablest and most successful tillers of the soil will contribute. No farmer who sells \$300 worth of produce per annum can afford to do without our Market Reports, or others equally lucid and comprehensive. If he should read nothing else but what relates to his own calling and its rewards, we believe that no farmer who can read at all can afford to do without such a journal as The Tribune. And we aspire to make it equally valuable to those engaged in other departments of Productive Labor. We spend more and more money on our columns each year, as our countrymen's generous patronage enables us to do; and we are resolved that our issues of former years shall be excused in various excellences and interest by those of 1872. Friends in every State! help us to make our journal better and better, by sending in your subscriptions and increasing your Clubs for the year just before us!

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