The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. | NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1871. | 45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,5033.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, Publishers.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly $8, quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $8 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisement having the run of the paper first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
Limits with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mignon."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Coquettes."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"East Lynne."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Wife's Secret."

Address to the Democracy of Orleans Parish.

In another column of this issue will be found an address to the voters of Orleans parish, in the form of a preamble and resolutions which have just been adopted by the Democratic Parish Committee, and which set forth some of the evils we are now suffering from at the hands of the governing power in this State. The Committee pledge the Democracy in the event of success at the coming elections to bring about all needed reforms in the government, particularly to effect a reduction of its expenditures, the abolition of all unnecessary offices, the reduction of taxation to the lowest possible limits, and the placing a check upon fraudulent and corrupt acts of our State officials. These reforms are to be brought about by means of stringent laws directed against the various acts of maladministration and oppressive rule which the Republican[s] have practiced and continue to practice upon our people. Prominent among these corrective measures will be a law to punish the giving, or offering of a bribe to any public officer, or any employé of a public officer, also the receiving of a bribe by any public officer, directly or indirectly. The misappropriation of public moneys, funds and property of any kind by officials or persons employed by them, it is proposed to prevent by the enforcement of penal statutes adequate to the offense.

These pledges of our Parish Committee will be made good by their constituents when the latter shall in their power the adoption of the remedies indicated. It has been charged against the Democracy that they created a portion of the public debt of the State, and are not therefore free from responsibility in connection therewith. They are willing to bear their share of this responsibility, and to go into the canvass for State officers next year upon an issue like that, for they can show that the debt of the State has been more [than] trebled while the government has been in the hands of the Republican officials. And as to taxes and revenue laws, the legislation devised and established under Democratic rule offers a marked contrast to that which has been placed on the statute book by our opponents. It will be a very easy matter to justify the claims of the Democracy to be restored to power.

We commend the address to our readers.

The Verdict in the Boyd Case.

The result of the trial of the Messrs. Boyd for the killing of Mr. Samuel Rainey, in the National Bank, Camp street, last summer, took few persons by surprise. Persons about the Criminal Court room and familiar with the way in which such proceedings are managed, expected the verdict which has been rendered by the jury. Public opinion, however, does not approve it, and the Judge of the court thought proper, while ordering the verdict to be recorded, to censure the jury and to characterize their finding as contrary to the facts proven in the case, and consequently illegal. As there are no means of correcting the erroneous decisions of juries in criminal cases except where the rulings of the [court] have been contrary to law, the [accused] were discharged. The Supreme [Court has no] power to review judgments [rendered] by inferior courts in criminal cases where those judgments are according to legal form, however opposed they may be to the facts established on the trial. Juries are as free of control as the members of the General Assembly of the State are in the enactment of laws. If they decide wrongfully the inference is that public sentiment is at fault. There cannot be a defective administration of justice where public opinion is healthy. It is a deplorable state of society in which the forms of justice are employed to destroy the thing itself, when government which is established for the protection of the community is actively employed in teaching its individual members to right their own wrongs. The Catahoula tragedy of a year ago was the result of such teaching. Juries should remember that they are part of the machinery of government and that if they clog its working it must fail in the fulfilment of the purpose for which it was set up. Citizens who avoid jury service have no right to complain when justice is perverted by those who are substituted for them. The remedy for the maladministration of criminal justice can only be reached by a correction of that erroneous sentiment in the community of which it is an indication and by a more faithful performance of the duties incumbent upon the individual members of society.

Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., coal dealers, of 158 Gravier street, invite, through our advertising columns, the attention of our readers to their stock of coal, which consists of the different kinds of that article, viz: Pittsburg, English Cannel and Anthracite, "chestnut," "egg" and "lump" size. They deliver all orders at lowest market rates in all parts of the city. See advertisement.

Infants.—The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds, are charmed as it were into quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

The Opening of the Varieties Theatre.—Whatever expectations might have been entertained in regard to the new Varieties there could have been no disappointment when its doors were opened to the public last night.

The house was filled, a considerable time before the curtain was raised, with an assembly distinguishable more for intelligence and refinement than for sumptuousness of attire or elaboration of toilette, although, in numerous instances, those were not wanting either.

For a while an inspection of the arrangement and style of the place was of sufficient interest to engage the attention of visitors. It is but echoing the general expression to say that the economy of the auditory is approved as regards convenience and provision for cold or heat and facilities for egress in the event of fire—that terror of the timid in places of popular resort unskillfully constructed. The decorations were praised for their chasteness and the way in which the house is illuminated, so that the eye is not dazed by glaring lights nor the heat increased, was likewise applauded.

Punctually at 8 o'clock Mr. Barrett, the Manager, appeared before the curtain and was greeted with a hearty welcome. He delivered, in his admirable style, the address prepared for the occasion by Mr. Hancock, and as the last line was uttered the curtain rose exposing to view the first scene in the play for the night, "The Coquettes." At the hour at which this is being written it is too late to dwell upon the mechanism of the stage or to criticise the play. There is barely time to say that the scenery is so complete and painted so well that it serves to beget the illusion for which scenery is designed. As to the play it was a brilliant entertainment, the pleasure it afforded being due more to the abilities of the actors than to the merits of the composition, especially to the remarkable talents of Miss Dargon, who acted *Mrs. Winton*, and in little less degree to the aptitude of Mr. G. H. Clark for the part of *Mr. Wellington*.

The Iberville South.—Dr. Clarence Ward announces in the last number of the *South* that he has retired from its proprietorship, and that it will hence forth be published by Messrs. Fred Veazey and John H. Shanks, gentlemen hitherto associated with him as employés. Success to the new publishers.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL STATE FAIR.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

Sunday last was the closing day of the Fifth Annual State Fair of Louisiana. There was a very good attendance, the weather being more pleasant than for some days previous. Owing to the heaviness of the track some four or five trots have been postponed to some future day.

In Department D. C. A. Miltenberger, Superintendent, a number of awards have been made for the best penmanship, drawing, best balance sheet, best illuminated penmanship, etc., principally to pupils of Dolbear and Soule's Commercial Colleges. The young ladies in the Locquet Institute also received premiums for best penmanship.

The musical exhibitions given by Louis Grunewald, on the fine toned Knabe piano, and his parlor and concert organs, were very interesting features of the fair. We understand that Mr. Grunewald will continue these exhibitions at his establishment on Canal street, and those who are fond of good music are kindly invited to the same.

Col. S. N. Moody comes from the fair with flying colors—ten blue ribbons. His display was one of the most complete of the kind ever exhibited.

The Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines came from the fair with a number of awards—which they well earned.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON DECEMBER 4.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the Government it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted but to learn their spirit and intent and to enforce them accordingly. The past year has under a wise Providence been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has however been attended with more than usual chastisements in the loss of life and property by storm and fire, with these disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develope a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations which goes far towards alleviating the distresses occasioned by these calamities. The benevolent, who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes, will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act and in proving the grateful thanks of men, women and children whose sufferings they have relieved. The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly.

The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and costly conflict. An example has been set, which, if successful in final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and finally be the means of returning to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the broad side. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress with Her Britannic Majesty and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the Commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress at an early day to make the necessary provision for the tribunal at Geneva and for the several commissions on the part of the United States called for by the treaty. His Majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented on the joint request of the two powers to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has been pleased to comply with the joint request of the two governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as between themselves certain principles of public law, for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the other powers. I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries, and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States towards the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season. I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is to be transmitted herewith to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governments of those States respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of the canals on either side connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary, on terms of equality by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object, and the benefits to flow therefrom, will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned.

I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the 49th parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on this recommendation would put it in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next summer. The resumption of the diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the Minister and the Consul General at Paris and the various Consuls in France, under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness as well as with prudence and tact. This course has received the commendation of the German Government and has wound no susceptibility of the French. The Government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling towards the United States and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this Government maintains in its relations with Asiatic powers as well as with the South American Republics. I have given assurances that the friendly feelings of that Government are fully shared by the United States. The ratifications of the Consular and Naturalization Conventions with the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been exchanged. I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy and the removal of the capital of that kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States I have recognized this change. The ratifications of the treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two powers have agreed in this treaty that private property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligation of nations. The Forty-first Congress at its third session made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries. It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American Republics, which has resulted in an armistice with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace. The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is no desire on the part of his Government to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that Government. The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self-respect or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this Government after his personal abuse of Government officials, and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relations between the United States and other powers. In accordance with my wishes this Government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management of the affairs of the Imperial Legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The Cabinet of the Mikado has since the close of the last session of Congress selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of importance in several departments of government. I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States have pursued towards Japan. It is our desire to continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy with China as well as Japan.

The correspondence transmitted herewith shows that there is no disposition on the part of this Government to swerve from its established course. Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast, I instructed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of such mariners. Admiral Rodgers was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party sent out, on reaching the coast, was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult. Neither came. A force was then landed. After an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrages had been committed were reduced by a gallant assault and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals and having vindicated the honor of the flag the expedition returned finding it impracticable under the circumstances to conclude the desired convention.

I respectfully refer to the correspondence relative thereto, herewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take. The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable laws establishing what is known as the "Free Zone," on the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by that Republic to restrain lawless persons on its frontiers. I hope that Mexico, by its own action, will soon relieve this Government of the difficulties experienced from these causes. Our relations with the various Republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by Congress regarding the overdue installments under the award of the Venezuelan Claims Commission of 1866. The internal dissentions of this Government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations. The ratification of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged.

It is a subject for congratulation that the great Empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory step towards the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that Empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the Government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as well as intrinsically right, to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates. The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers. It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West India colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition in Cuba and Porto Rico leave most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers. I desire to direct your attention to the fact that citizens of the United States or persons claiming to be citizens of the United States are large holders in foreign lands of this species of property forbidden by the fundamental laws of their alleged country. I recommend to Congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, owning, or dealing in slaves, of being interested in slave party in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers or mortgagers by citizens of the United States. It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain growing out of the affairs in Cuba may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions. To give importance to and add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those peoples, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain, and of some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employés in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign ministers.

I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of supporting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China and the Australian line. Almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers are increasing their services. The national debt has been reduced to the extent of eighty-six millions, fifty-seven thousand, one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty cents ($86,057,126 80) during the year and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest. The interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly seventeen million dollars less than on the 1st of March 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them, but in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends of the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment. I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws. I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those collected from spirituous vinous and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms and from stamps. In re-adjusting the tariff I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws after providing for the current expenses of the Government, the interest account and a sinking fund, and that this surplus be reduced in such a manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home but which enter largely into general consumption through articles which are manufactured at home, such as medicines compounded, etc., etc., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the "free list." Should a further reduction prove advisable, I should then recommend that it be made upon those articles which can best bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The present laws for collecting the revenue pay Collectors of Customs small salaries, but provide for moieties. Shares in all seizures which at principal ports of entry particularly, raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously, it holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of those offices to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

Continued fluctuations in the value of gold, as compared with the national currency, has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and the national finances. If the question can be met, as to how to give a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained. For the operations of the army in the past year the expense of maintaining it the estimates for the ensuing year and for continuing sea coast and other improvements, conducted under the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1869, which discontinues promotions in the staff corps of the army, until provided for by law. I recommend that the number of officers in each grade in the staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of corps becomes vacant the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists. The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force, without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted, and is being extended as fast as our material will admit of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations by this means. We have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground to visit more frequently the ports, where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditure authorized by law.

During the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular services, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast survey and has completed the surveys authorized by Congress, of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and under like authority has sent out an expedition, completely furnished and equipped, to explore the unknown ocean of the North. The suggestions of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the service to a peace standard by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are well considered and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the navy above the rank of captain be by selection instead of by seniority. This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy; its cost compared with that of the preceeding year and the estimates for the ensuing year, are contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy. The enlarged receipts of the Postoffice Department, as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, exhibits a gratifying increase in that branch of the public service, it is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people, two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of Republics with a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this Department can be made self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to this end, from year to year, is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the Postoffice Department of the Government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestions of the Postmaster General for improvements in the department presided over by him, are earnestly recommended to your special attention; especially do I recommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraphic system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced, and the service as well if not better rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce, trade and above all, the efforts to bring a people widely separated, into a community of interest, are always benefited by a rapid intercommunication. Education, the grand mark of Republican institutions, is encouraged by increasing the facilities to gather speedy news from all parts of the country. The desire to reap the benefit of such improvements will stimulate education. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General for full details of the operations of last year, and for comparative statements of result with former years. There has been imposed upon the Executive branch of the Government of the execution of act of Congress approved April 20th, 1871, and commonly known as the Ku-Klux law in a portion of the State of South Carolina, the necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by report of the Committee to investigate Southern outrages under the provisions of the above act, I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law information was received from time to time, that combinations of the character referred to in this law existed, and were powerful in many parts of Southern States, particularly in certain counties in the State of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of citizens to control the local authority, and having among other things the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom and of preventing the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or freed persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Thereupon, on the 12th of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms of the law calling upon the members of those combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the Marshal or military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October, another proclamation was issued suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in nine counties in that State. Direction was given that within the counties so designated persons supposed, upon credible information, to be members of such unlawful combinations should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the Marshal to be dealt with according to law in two of said counties, York and Spartanburg. Many arrests have been made. At the last account the number of persons thus arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree were released for the present. They have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and, notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunal of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under the law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney General. In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, to decency, and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity, and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy, nor any other violation of existing statutes, will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled saints that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the status of plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an Enabling act authorizing the Territory Legislature of Utah to legitimize all children born prior to a time fixed in the act might be justified by its humanity of these ignorant children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation. The policy pursued towards the Indians has resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation, through the exertions of the various societies of Christians to whom has been entrusted the execution of the policy, and the Board of Commissioners authorized by the law of April 10th, 1869. Many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations to cultivate the soil, to perform productive labor of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization; they are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as will induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christian-like and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration also the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and Missouri and south of Kansas. In doing so every right guaranteed to the Indian by treaty should be secured. Such a course might in time be the means of collecting most of the Indians now between the Missouri and the Pacific and south of the British Possessions into one Territory or one State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length. I commend to you his suggestions. I renew my recommendation that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, and be disposed of only as required for occupation and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settlers who may wish to avail themselves of them; but caution should be exercised.

Even in attaining so desirable an object, educational interest may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the general Government for the encouragement of education. The report of the Secretary of the Interior submitted with this will give you all the information collected and prepared for publication in regard to the census taken during the year 1870. The operations of the Bureau of Education for the year, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Land Office and the Indian Bureau, the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his department for the year. As agriculture is the groundwork of our prosperity. Too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this department; it is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils from vast territories and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivating the plants, cereals and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly but surely the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and if duly supported the more widely its influence will be extended and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries. The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus and officials holding positions of responsibility and requiring ability and character to fill properly is one to which your attention is invited, but the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a fallacy while their duties are such as to involve millions of interest. In private life services demand compensation equal to the services rendered: A wise economy would dictate the same rule in the Government service. I have not given the estimates for the support of Government for the ensuing year nor the comparative statement between the expenditures for the year just passed and the one just preceding because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports as in those presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval. More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other, one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the Union. It may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be remanded; that amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold offices upon certain cases. When the purity of the ballot is secure majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken that oath, it can be doubted, they would have broken it as did the former class. If there are any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government, they might in the judgment of Congress be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration. The condition of the Southern States is unhappily not such as all patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence or threats towards persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens, prevents emigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining political convictions. Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved February 21, 1871, a territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia.

Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the territorial officers, a system of improvements has been inaugurated by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. The citizens of the district have voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purposes of contributing to the advancement of the Seat of Government. I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress, in order that the Government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out a judicious system of improvements.

By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the Government buildings in that city was consumed; those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the Government in that growing city, and looking to the near future were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, or provided that the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for Government purposes; and also appropriating as much money as can be expended towards the erection of new buildings during this fiscal year. The number of immigrants ignorant of our laws, habits, etc., coming into our country annually has become so great, and the impositions practiced upon them so numerous and flagrant, that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints by immigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention.

It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places it has been the fault of the system established by custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for government positions persons not sufficiently well known to be personally, or who have letters endorsing the characters of office seekers, without proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can correct these abuses is much desired in mercantile pursuits. The business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligation. A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all endorsers of persons for public places would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and dishonest public servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proven recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public offices none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and the virtuous, who it will always be found comprise the majority of the community in which they live. In my message to Congress one year ago I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation Congress in the 9th section of an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so under authority of said act. I convened a board of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adapted to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of the Departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service; at all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial. I have thus hardly summed up the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit these with a confidence that your combined action will be wise and statesmanlike and the best interests of the whole country.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, December 4th, 1871.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A grand fancy dress and mask ball will be given by Washington Conclave No. 20, S. W. M., at Stonewall Jackson Hall, on the 23d inst. We acknowledge an invitation.

The steamboat R. E. Lee, which arrived on Sunday night, brought to the city the body of Edward Summerville, colored, who was shot on the boat on a previous trip, at Bayou Goula, and who, being left with a friend at Bayou Sara, died there of the wound. The coroner's inquest, held at that place, resulted in a verdict that the homicide was committed by a person, or persons unknown.

Chinese Merchants.—The Celestials have a real taste for business, and the merchants of the Flowery Kingdom are among the keenest in the world. A year ago we had no Chinese among us; we now see them everywhere in the streets of New Orleans, and they have opened two large stores for the sale of Chinese articles, one in Royal and the other in Chartres street. The latter is owned by Fou Loy & Co., who have just effected, at the office of the Salamander, an insurance for twenty thousand dollars on their stock. This looks, indeed, like business.

Decision to Compel the State to Become a Stockholder in a Corporation.—Judge Emerson, by whom the case of the Mississippi Navigation Company vs. the Governor, was tried, during the absence of Judge Dibble, in the Eighth District Court, rendered a decision yesterday. The object of the plaintiff was to compel the Governor, under an act of the Legislature in relation to the subject, to subscribe, on behalf of the State, for one thousand shares of the stock of the corporation, which the Governor had refused to do, mainly for the reason that the subscription would be a violation of the constitutional restriction of the debt of the State to $25,000,000. Judge Emerson decided that the Executive had no discretion in the matter, and that he was absolutely required to do that the plaintiff demanded, wherefore the mandamus issued was made peremptory.

The Gaines Case—Highly Important Decision.—Judge Collens, of the Seventh District Court, who presided in the Second District Court—Judge Davigneaud having recused himself—at the trial of the suit to set aside the probation of the will of Daniel Clark, dated in 1813, rendered his decision yesterday. The decree of the Court, which is appended, it will be seen, annuls the probation of the will as prayed for. The opinion upon which the decree is based is that Mrs. Gaines is the illegitimate child of Clark, by Zuline Carrière; that the will, which was lost or done away with could not, therefore, have recognized her as legitimate or have made her his universal legatee and that all that could have been legally bequeathed to her was the portion of an illegitimate child. The opinion is necessarily lengthy, and, owing to the space occupied by the President's message and other telegraphic matter, cannot appear in the *Bee* to-day. The document is written clearly and cogently, and is regarded by members of the Bar who heard it read as one of the most searching and able decisions recorded in the judicial annals of the State. It is as follows:

"It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the will purporting to be the will of Daniel Clark and to be dated July 13, 1813, as set forth in the petition, and suit filed by Myra Clark Gaines on the 18th of January, 1856, in the record and matter of the succession of said Daniel Clark, No. 2565 of the docket of the Second District Court of New Orleans, be revoked and declared invalid; and the probate thereof, as obtained on said petition, be annulled and recalled as absolutely null and of no effect.

It is further ordered that the defendant be condemned to pay the costs of this suit."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—In consequence of the frequent murderous assaults made upon the Germans in the French provinces occupied by Germany, said provinces have been declared to be in a state of siege, and the perpetrators of such assaults will be hereafter tried by German court martials.

Odo Russell has presented his credentials as British Minister to the German Empire.

Madrid, Dec. 4.—It is officially denied that Great Britain and the United States threaten intervention in Cuban affairs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 4—Senate.—Mr. Blair offered a resolution of inquiry, the same as Mr. Beck offered in the House, in regard to the enforcement of the Ku-Klux law. The resolution went over under objects. The President's message was read, after which the Senate adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Thos. L. Smith, First Auditor of the Treasury Department, died to-day aged 62.

New York, Dec. 4.—Mayor Hall declines to swear in the newly-elected Aldermen, and refers them to the legal tribunals. Connolly's counsel will to-morrow make a motion before Judge Learned to have Connolly's bail reduced to half a million of dollars.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—A grand ball was given to the Grand Duke Alexis to-night at the Academy of Music.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Dec. 4.—Arrived out) Steamers Cuba and Silesia.

New York, Dec. 4.—The International Working Men's Society meeting last night culminated in a row between the French and German elements. Subsequently the French element met and resolved to have a funeral pageant next Sunday in honor of General Rossel and other Communists.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Dec. 4.—The condition of the Prince of Wales is unchanged. There is no abatement of the fever, though the symptoms continue favorable. The crisis will be reached this morning, which if safely passed, the patient will be considered out of danger. The Queen continues at the Prince's bedside.

Omaha, Dec. 4.—The snow in Republican Valley is two feet deep, and many persons have been frozen to death. One party of seven men frozen to death. Trains arrive twenty-four hours behind time. No new trains to start.

London, Dec. 4.—The fire at Warwick Castle, last night, did irreparable damage to the great hall, the dining and other rooms being also gutted. The destruction of ancient armors, pictures and curiosities was very great.

New York, Dec. 4.—A letter from Havana says: The only desecration of Castanon's grave consisted in breaking the glass and covering a niche and removing immortelles and substituting wreaths of garlic.

For this eight students were shot, and eleven sentenced to six years in the chain gang and four to six months' imprisonment.

The students asserted that their action was more a frolic than anything else; but the volunteers ruled the hour—they raided the streets all day, shooting eight citizens.

The condemned students were not allowed an hour's respite to see their friends.

Those executed were mere boys. Their parents offered large sums to save them, the father of one offering a million dollars, but all in vain.

Captain General Valmaseda was absent at the time, but fully sanctioned the execution upon his return.

Forced to Speak Out The Voice of All Conservatives.

The very excess and grossness of the evils of Radical rule—a rule of tyranny and despotism, of plunder and robbery—is absolutely forcing the no-party men and people to speak out. It is felt that there must be a union of all conservative men, of all parties, Republicans, Democrats, old-line Whigs, and all others opposed to the ruinous rule, or the liberties of the country are lost, and the Republic will be a thing of the past. The Baltimore Sun is compelled to speak out as follows:

We believe that the elements of a great conservative triumph exist in the country at large. They may not be found necessarily under present forms. But they do exist. They are all around at hand, needing only union and organization to insure their success. It should be remembered that to this great and undeveloped conservative sentiment in the hearts of the American people, which is deeply attached to the principles and forms of the Constitution, and impatient of the excesses and extravagance of faction, every manifestation and development of the strength of that sentiment, in particular communities, is an encouragement and an inducement to persevere and hold fast, until the barriers which impede and prevent concert of action are broken down or shall have disappeared, and the great conservative and constitutional party of the country shall have achieved perfect organization, and with it certain success. This is a thought which citizens who have too much manliness and too much patriotism to despair of the Republic because of the darkness of the hour, and who are awake and alive to the real necessities of the political situation, will carry with them to the polls to-morrow. It will help to make the path of duty plain before them—and will teach them at all events that part of that duty is not to neglect the intelligence and careful exercise of the right of suffrage.

Thanks to Messrs. Williams, Ruperti & Co., Agents of German steamship Hammonia, for German and French papers.

Mr. J. G. Lingham, agent for the sale of the justly celebrated Irish Roofing Felt, has transferred his office to No. 16 Union street.

Four murderers in Russia were recently placed, by way of experiment, in four beds in which cholera patients had laid. They did not know the character of the beds, and did not take the disease. They were then compelled to sleep in new and clean beds, which they were led to believe had been occupied by persons who had died of the cholera, when three of them died within four hours. A curious instance of the power of imagination.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1871.

The Money market continued about the same as mentioned in our report of yesterday. On the street we heard considerable complaint of stringency from borrowers on fancy stocks and second grade collaterals, but the general market was unchanged. We quote 10@12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals and 12@15 for second grade; 11@13 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for first-class business paper without collaterals and 15 for second grade. Mortgage notes rule at 10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for A1 and 12@16 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110⅝@110⅞ (against 110¾ at New York) and closed at the opening rates in both markets. The sales included $2000 and $10,000 at 110¾; $3000 at 110 11-16; $5000, $11,000, $30,000 and $20,000 at 110⅞, $3000, $5000 and $10,000 at 110¾, and $2000 and $15,000 at 111. The Government offered $50,000 at 110⅞, of which was sold at that rate.

A small lot ($500) of American half-dollars sold at 100. We quote these at 106¾@100¾ and Mexican dollars at 1¾@2¼ ℔ cent premium in gold.

A more active business was done in Foreign Exchange but at easier rates the market giving way ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. The business in Sterling amounted to nearly £75,000 including £2600 bill of lading at 118¾, £3000 clear at 118¾, £5000 bill of lading at the same, £20,000 A1 clear at 118¾@118⅞, £10,000 at 118¾, £35,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 118⅝@118¾, £4000 A1 clear at 118⅝, and £2000 A1 bill of lading at 118⅝@118¾.

The sales of Francs reached nearly 1,000,000 commercial, of which 60,000 and 150,000 at 4 95, 80,000 and 150,000 at 4.93¾, and 80,000 and 400,000 at 4.92½. We quote Sterling at 118¾@118⅞ and 118 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@119⅛ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was still easier. The bank remittance rates for New York sight were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. discount, and the sales included $100,000 bank and private bankers' New York sight at 11-16 per cent. discount, $15,000, $15,000, $30,000, $30,000, $25,000 and $50,000 bank, $40,000 bank and private bankers, and $25,000 commercial at ¾, and $12,000 and $20,000 commercial at ⅞.

Bank Gold Checks on New York for remittance were sold to a limited extent at ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. discount.

The Stock market was extremely dull owing in part to the stringency in money, and no transactions were reported, except 100 shares Ammonia Preparing Company at $10.

In Bonds $[illegible] city 10 ℔ cents sold at 85½.

On Saturday (not reported) $200 new City Appropriation Certificates sold at 87½, $1000 do. (back dates) at 91½, and $1000 State Warrants at 80, and to-day $1000 and $2000 City Appropriation Certificates at 87.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 7100 bales at irregular and stiffer prices, closing at an advance of ⅛@¼c. We advance our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange rates, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lists, with the outside rates for strict:

	Average lists.	Exchange figures.
Low Ordinary	@—	—
Ordinary	@—	—
Good Ordinary	17½@18	17¾
Low Middling	18¼@18¾	18½
Middling	18¾@19¼	18¾
Strict Middling	19@—	—
Good Middling	19¼@—	19½

Although the movement was checked by the stringency of the Money market and a decline of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent in foreign exchange, yet the demand was active throughout the day, the sales summing up the amount noted above at the advance stated. In some cases the figures paid indicated a still greater improvement, while, in a few others buyers were enabled to operate to a moderate extent, at Saturday's rates. Strict good ordinary sold at 17¾ and 18c, strict good ordinary to low middling at 18⅛, low middling at 18¼, 18⅜ and 18½, middling at 18¾ and 18⅞ and good middling at 19⅛.

The Exchange reports: "Demand active, market irregular, prices very firm." Its quotations for good ordinary and good middling are advanced ⅛c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1871		[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	7,871	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on ship board not cleared		[illegible]
corresponding time last year		115,705

To-day's exports were to Liverpool. Receipts proper since Saturday evening 7633 bales, against 11,616 on last Sunday and Monday, and 914 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 10,943 bales, against 18,958 for the corresponding time last week and 16,646 last year, and since August 31 of [illegible] bales, against 319,109 last year.

TOBACCO—There are orders here but they cannot be filled, owing to scant supplies, and only 8 hhds fine were sold in the past few days, taken for export. We quote lugs 7@8c; low leaf 8@8½c; medium 9@9½c; good 9¾@10½c; fine and selections 11@12c ℔ ℔.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—There is very little doing on account of the low stage of water in the tributaries. All descriptions are quoted at 40@65c ℔ ℔ as to quality and packing.

BREAKFAST BACON—The market is overstocked and very dull. Western is quoted nominally at 10c ℔ ℔.

ESCULENTS.—Apples are selling on the landing at $2@4; Potatoes $2 50@3; Onions $2@3 ℔ bbl; Cabbages $5@6 50 ℔ box; Sourkrout $9@10 Horse Raddish $4@7; Carrots $3; Beets $3; Turnips $2; Parsnips $2; Northern Beans $11@12; Western Beans $9@10 50; Green Peas $6@7 ℔ bbl; Dried Apples 5@7c; Dried Peaches 6@8c ℔ ℔.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6 for the grown and $3@4 for the young; Ducks $4@5; Turkeys $9@20; Eggs 35@40c ℔ dozen.

BUTTER—Choice is in light supply and good demand at 28@35 for Western, and 33@40 for Goshen. Inferior is in abundance and unsaleable.

CHEESE—Choice factory is in light supply and good demand at 14@15c; Western Reserve 13@14c; New York cream 16@17c.

LOUISIANA RICE—Is dull, with a good stock on hand. Common is quoted at 5¼@6c; fair 7c; prime 8@8½c ℔ ℔.

[illegible] ary is dull and is quoted at 9c ℔ gallon.

TALLOW—Continues scarce and in demand. It is quoted at 8¼@9c ℔ ℔.

COTTON SEED—Is coming in freely and meets with ready sale at $13 ℔ ton, sacks returned; $16 50 with sacks.

SALT—The demand is limited, and there have been no cargo sales. We quote $2@2 15; fine $1 50@1 55; Turk's Island $1 50 ℔ bag. When taken from warehouse an allowance is made for drayage. Table salt in pockets is selling at 9@10c each in size.

PICKLED PIGS TONGUES—Choice command 8@9c apiece.

MOSS—Is scarce and in good demand. Country picked commands 3½@4c; clean picked 6½@7c ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—The market is now supplied with high grades. Rosin No. 1 and 2 continue scarce and in demand. No. 3 Rosin commands $4 25; No. 1 $5 50; Pale $6@6 50 ℔ ℔. Tar $2 75 ℔ half bbl and $5 ℔ bbl. Pitch $5 ℔ bbl for Lake and $4 50 for Domestic. Spirits Turpentine 70c ℔ gallon.

HIDES—Very few are coming in, and there is no demand for dry. Green salt are in active demand and Texas stretched are also in good demand, with orders here in excess of the supply. Dry flint are quoted at 16c; dry salt 14c; country green 10c; city wet salted 9½@10c ℔ ℔.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, and [illegible] Hogs.

Sold—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, and [illegible] Sheep.

Left on sale—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 1218 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and [illegible] Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn-fed, 1st quality, ℔ ℔ net	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d q'lty, ℔ hd.	—	@	—
Texas Beeves, choice, ℔ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Texas Cattle, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Texas Cattle, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Hogs ℔ ℔ gross	[illegible]	@	7
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ℔ head	—	@	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Beef, average price, ℔ ℔			[illegible]
Pork			[illegible]
Veal			10
Mutton			10

Rooms of the Central Democratic Committee of the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, November 28, 1871.

At a regular meeting of the above committee, held on the date as recited, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The people of Louisiana have long suffered at the hands of the Radical party, and find themselves, laboring under the oppressive and ruinous taxation, which, together with an enormous and ever increasing debt impoverishes them, and is rapidly banishing all prosperity; and,

Whereas, They are convinced that the proceeds of this crushing taxation are not applied to the legitimate purposes of the Government but are for the most part fraudulently appropriated by public officials and employés and consumed in the payment of an unnecessary and expensive multiplicity of offices; and,

Whereas, They are furthermore convinced that the only remedy for these evils lies in the enactment of stringent laws, for the purpose of curtailing the expenses of State and municipal government, reducing the number of public officials and employés and restraining fraud and peculation on the part of such officials; therefore, be it resolved,

1. That this committee will use every exertion to induce the Democracy of Louisiana to pledge itself, in case of success at the coming election, to inaugurate all needed reforms and to reduce the expenses of the government; to abolish all offices not absolutely necessary for good government, to reduce taxation to the lowest possible point, and to restrain fraud and corruption.

2. That to secure said objects they will advocate and labor to secure the support of the Democracy of Louisiana to enact laws specially for the following purposes:

1. The reduction of the number of public offices and employments both in State and municipal government to the smallest number compatible with their proper administration, and the abolition of all others.

2. The reduction of expenses in the assessment and collection of taxes to at least one fifth the amount now appropriated for these purposes, and the alteration of the present system, so far as the same may be necessary.

3. The adoption of a system which will reduce to the lowest point the expenses now attending upon all appeals to the Courts of our State.

4. The reduction of taxation of every kind to the lowest possible figure and the abolition of all taxation bearing upon personal labor or industry, whether in the shape of licenses or in any other form.

5. The punishment of all attempts, whether successful or unsuccessful, at giving, receiving or offering any bribe, or unlawful consideration to any public officer, or employé, [illegible] or any employé of any such official, such punishment to be inflicted on all persons concerned in such unlawful bribery, either as receiving, offering, or giving, and whether in the service of the Government or not.

6. The infliction of severe penalties upon all public officers or employés, or other persons having under their control the money, funds, or property of any kind, either of the State or any municipal government, or having in their possession as public officials, or employés, the money, property, or funds of others, who shall appropriate to their own use, or misapply in any manner such funds, moneys, or property, or who shall knowingly permit the same to be misappropriated or misapplied.

J. W. PATTON, President.

FRANK McGLOIN, Secretary.

Winter Wisdom.

Warm clothing alone will not protect the body against the consequences of the sudden depression of temperature which is characteristic of early winter. Flannel next the skin preserves the animal heat, but it does not impart animal vigor. That property is the special prerogative of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is therefore a specific protection against a majority of the complaints which are most common at this season. For example, a course of the great vegetable invigorant, commenced now, will be almost sure to preclude chills and fever, bilious colic, disorders of the stomach, constipation, and many other complaints which are often the direct or indirect effect of an atmosphere surcharged with cold, unwholesome vapor. Moreover, the system toned and regulated by this means is much more likely to resist pulmonary disease than it would otherwise be; for the influence of searching medicine pervades all the organs, and every fiber and tissue of the frame. Persons whose vital powers are weak, especially invalid ladies and the aged, are earnestly recommended not to face the winter's rigor without having recourse to this safe and sufficient means of re-enforcing enfeebled nature. Much suffering may be escaped, much danger averted by following this advice. Better late than never, is a good proverb, but it is better to be early than late.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

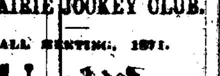
Director .... LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Tuesday Evening, December 5th, 1871.
Repetition of the Inaugural Performance of
COQUETTES.
Presented with a Brilliant Star Company.
Matinee Wednesday, at 12,
And also for WEDNESDAY EVENING,
COQUETTES.
In preparation:
CAMILLE AND MONEY.
Monday Evening, December 11th,
First appearance of the distinguished Comedian
JOHN E. OWENS.
Matinee Every Wednesday and Saturday.
ADMISSION .... HALF PRICE.
Stage Manager .... Mr. John H. Selwyn.
Business Manager .... Mr. Lorraine Rogers.
Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Performance commences at half-past 7.

St. Charles Theatre.

BEN DE BAR .... Proprietor.
Last week of Miss JANE COOMBS and her Great Dramatic Company, who will appear to-night in the
WIFE'S SECRET.
Friday Evening—Benefit and last night but one of Miss Jane Coombs.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING, 1871.



First Day, Tuesday, Dec. 5.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race—Two miles over eight hurdles; Club Purse $500.
SECOND RACE—The Metairie Stake, for three-year olds, $50 entrance, p. p., two miles, $[illegible] added; second horse to receive $[illegible]; third horse to save his stake. Closed with eleven nominations.
THIRD RACE—Mile heats for all ages; Club Purse $400.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.

FIRST RACE—One mile and a quarter, for all ages; Club Purse $[illegible].
SECOND RACE—One mile and a half, for all ages; Club Purse $[illegible].
THIRD RACE—Post Stake for all ages, two mile heats, $[illegible] entrance, $[illegible] first, $[illegible] added; second horse to receive $200, third horse to save his stake. Closed with the following nominations:
1. M. H. Sanford, New York.
2. W. Cottrill, Alabama.
3. T. G. Moore, Kentucky.
4. D. Swigert, Kentucky.
5. Paul & Atchison, Kentucky.

Thursday, Dec. 7.

FIRST RACE—The [illegible] Stakes, for two year olds, $50 entrance, p. p., to carry three year old weights; one mile, $[illegible] added; second horse to receive $100, third horse to save his stake. Closed with the sixteen nominations.
SECOND RACE—Mile heats, three best in five, for all ages. Club Purse $[illegible].

Friday, Dec. 8.

FIRST RACE—Grand Steeple Chase Handicap, about two miles and a half, over a fair hunting course. Three or more to enter. Weights to appear the day before the race. Club Purse $[illegible].
SECOND RACE—Mile heats for three year olds. Winner of Metairie stake five pounds extra. Club Purse $[illegible].
THIRD RACE—Three miles, for all ages. Club Purse $[illegible].

Saturday, Dec. 9.

FIRST RACE—Consolation Handicap, one mile and a quarter. Horses beaten once allowed seven pounds, twice, ten pounds, three times fifteen pounds. Club Purse $[illegible].
SECOND RACE—Four mile heats, for all ages. Club Purse $1200.

In all club purses entrance free. Ten per cent of purse will go to second horse.
Quarter Stretch Badges for the Meeting .... $[illegible]
Single Day .... [illegible]
Admission to Public Stand .... [illegible]
P. O. HEBERT, President.
Communications must be addressed:
W. M. CONNER, Secretary of the Course.
The Secretary can be found at No. 37 Carondelet street, from 12 o'clock until 2 o'clock each day.
The first race each day will commence at precisely half-past 1 o'clock.
The street cars of the Metairie Ridge and Fork Cemeteries will leave corner of Canal and Carondelet streets every five minutes during the races.

Notice.

The Committee appointed to collect funds from the citizens of New Orleans in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, are particularly required to meet at the office of the Mayor, on MONDAY, Dec. [illegible], at the hour of [illegible] o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining and verifying the statement of receipts, and disposition of the same.
By direction of the Mayor.
J. N. MARKS, President Committee.
R. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary to Mayor.

Great Sale of Forfeited Pledges.

PLEDGES deposited in the LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION, NOS. [illegible] and in number, consisting of the great variety of personal property—many very fine Diamonds, Rubys, Opals, Gold Watches and fine Jewelry, Silverware, etc., etc., will be offered at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the sale to commence at [illegible] o'clock, DECEMBER [illegible], 1871, at the office of said Association, corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets, and continue until closed out.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. H. WOOD, Cashier. E. B. BENTON, President.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

PITTSBURG, ENGLISH CANNEL AND ANTHRACITE, "chestnut, egg and lump size" delivered to all parts of the city at lowest market rates, by
W. G. COYLE & CO.
Office—158 Gravier street.
Yard—Corner Annunciation and Water streets.

E. URBAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,
Commissioner for [illegible] States [illegible] Claims and Commissioner for the States.
Office, No. 60 Camp St., New Orleans, La.
Testimony and Depositions taken at short notice, [illegible], and Custom-house papers promptly attended to.

Office of the Credit Foncier of New Orleans, November 29th, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above Association, held THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:
J. A. FERNANDEZ, President.
ALFRED SAULET, Secretary.
By order of the President.
ALF. SAULET, Secretary.

Agents Wanted!

FOR the Universal Twine and Thread Cutter. Saves TIME, TWINE, THREAD, FINGERS and TEETH. Something everybody wants. Samples mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Address,
GEORGE DAVIS,
[illegible] Broadway, New York.

To Rent.

THE FINE RESIDENCE on Dumaine street, between Tremé and Marais streets, No. 212, containing two parlors and staircase on the ground floor, and, up stairs, two rooms and a closet fitted up as a bath-room; kitchen, cellar, pantry and three servants' rooms, a wash room in the yard, cisterns, water works and the latest style gas fixtures. Apply to JOHN FLATH, Esq., No. 90 Dumaine street, or to H. LENSKE, No. 26 Front street, between Conti and Bienville streets.

Removal.

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS has removed to its new Banking House, in the Equitable (formerly Touro) Building, 31 and 33 Camp street.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
42 .... Royal Street 42
GAS FITTER AND DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES, etc. Keeps constantly on hand a complete stock of GAS FIXTURES, GLOBES, etc.
Special attention is given to Rebronzing and Regilding of Statuettes and Gas Fixtures of every description.
All work warranted.

Southern Bank, New Orleans, 30th November, 1871.

AN ELECTION for six Directors of this Bank, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on the 18th December, 1871, from twelve o'clock M. to one o'clock P. M.
C. LIVAUDAIS, Cashier.

Fine Guns! Fine Guns!

J. R. COOPER'S
Celebrated PIN and CENTRAL Fire Breech-loading
Double Guns,
Known throughout the WORLD for their SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Orders will be TAKEN for the importation of ONE OR MORE of the above FINE GUNS, by
JOSEPH LENES,
73 Gravier street, Up-stairs.
N. B.—GUN IMPLEMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Notice.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

IN conformity to a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted November 27th, 1871, subscribers to the Capital Stock of the St. Louis Hotel Association are notified that a call is hereby made for the Third Installment of five dollars per share on the amount of their respective subscriptions, payable on the third day of January next 1872, at the office of said Association, Room No. 9 St. Louis Hotel.
CHS. LAFITTE, President pro tem.
New Orleans, Nov. 29th, 1871.

HILL'S EXTRA GOLD PENS.

FACTORY,
16 .... Commercial Place 16
NEW ORLEANS.
ALL styles Pens and Holders made—250 PENS. Finest points in the World—Pocket Pens, Ladies' Pens.
Gold Holders and Pencils, FACTORY PRICES. Gold Pens repointed at 50 and 75 cents.

1866. 1871.
CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Organized May, 1866.
JUSTUS LAWRENCE .... President.
J. P. ROGERS .... Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Nos. 24, 26, 28, Nassau Street, NEW YORK.
Policies Issued to Date .... [illegible]
Assets .... $5,500,00[0]
Surplus .... Over Half Million Dollars.
THIS COMPANY ISSUED MORE POLICIES IN 1870 THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
PURELY MUTUAL DIVIDENDS ON CONTRIBUTION PLAN.
NO LIMITATION AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.
THIRTY DAYS GRACE IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUM.

GOODE & PICTON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
Department of Louisiana and Texas.
OFFICE:
28 Carondelet,
Between Common and Gravier Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Crescent City Gas Light Company.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

THE stockholders of the Crescent City Gas Light Company are hereby notified that in conformity with the Charter of said Company and with the laws, the annual election for six directors will be held on TUESDAY, the second day of January, 1872, at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] street, in the city, between the hours of [illegible] o'clock A. M. and [illegible] o'clock P. M. and that the books for the transfer of stock will be closed from and after Saturday the sixteenth day of December 1871, until Wednesday, the third day of January following.
ROBERT J. KER, Secretary.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE ENGINEERS, New Orleans, December 1, 1871.—To Contractors and Boards of Commissioners of Levee Districts.—[illegible] between the Commissioners of Levees and the Governor, it appears that the Louisiana Levee Company stand prepared to build all the levees now required [illegible] the State; [illegible] proposal to build the levees [illegible] necessary [illegible] indebtedness to the Board [illegible] Levee Company, etc. The Board of State Engineers [illegible] We therefore invite sealed proposals to the 10th day of December [illegible] levees [illegible] upon the terms mentioned above.
M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
M. J. HATCH,
F. S. DUMAS,
Board of State Engineers.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Cor. Fulton, Water and Pearl Sts., N. Y.

THIS well known favorite hotel has recently been refurnished, renovated and furnished new and elegantly throughout. It is kept on the European plan, and has ample accommodations for four hundred guests.
The location is more accessible to all parts of New York and Brooklyn than any other house in the city. The Broadway and Fifth avenue stages, and every three minutes, besides various lines of cars, pass the doors.
It being but two blocks from Fulton Ferry, makes it convenient for those wishing to visit the city of Brooklyn, as also from its being in the vicinity of all principal Railroad routes in the city of Brooklyn.
GEO. S. TERRY, Proprietor.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co., New Orleans, November 22nd, 1871.

THE annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, corner Camp and Gravier streets, on the second Monday of December next, the 11th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Bank of America, New Orleans, November 28, 1871.

AN election for Thirteen Directors of this Institution, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Canal street and Exchange Place, on MONDAY, the 11th day of December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. L. PASCAL, Cashier.

JOS. LLADO, AGENT, CORNER OF ST. Charles and Common streets (under the St. Charles Hotel), has always on hand a fresh supply of MINERAL WATERS, on draft and by the bottle. [illegible] FUMEROS, etc. [illegible] Indian Mixture.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night.

Louis Stern & Brother's
FERTILIZERS.
Raw Bone, Super Phosphate Fine GROUND BONE,
W. M. CREEVY,
35 Carondelet street.

A. B. Griswold & Co.,

IMPORTERS of fine WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, and manufacturers of STERLING SILVERWARE, corner Canal and Royal streets, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 25, 1871.

I HAVE this day disposed of my entire interest in the business of PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER and PIKE BROTHER & CO., to William S. Pike, who assumes all liabilities of the firms, and is alone authorized to liquidate their affairs. In retiring from business, I return thanks to my friends for their favors heretofore extended and beg of them a continuance of same with my late associates.
A. BROTHER.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 25, 1871.
From this date ALEXANDER BROTHER, Esq., retires from our firm. The business will be continued as heretofore under the same style of PIKE, BROTHER & CO.
George A. Pike has an interest in our business from this date.
WM. S. PIKE,
A. SHEPPERS,
P. BLANC.

For Rent.

OFFICE No. 79 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon, occupied for several years by the late C. Dufour. Apply to E. DUFOUR, No. 105 Customhouse street, or at the office of this paper.

Tennessee Sugar Kettles,

From the celebrated STACKER IRON WORKS.
—Now—
Messrs. Woods, Yeatman & Co.'s.
A FULL ASSORTMENT on hand. Also, Coolers and Furnace Mouths of the most approved patterns.
E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant, 16 Union street.

Office Sun Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity to Article IV of the Charter of the Company, an election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, from the first Monday of February next, will be held at the office of the company, No. 61 Camp street, on MONDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

J. E. MERILH. P. CASAUBIEILH.
J. E. MERILH & Co.,
179 .... POYDRAS STREET 179
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Leather and Shoe Findings.

ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French and German Calf Skins, Lasts & Cambon's Glazed Morocco, Patent Leather, Linings, Kid and Sheep skins, Serges, English Lastings, French Satin, Terry and Silk Elastics, Galloons, Boot and Gaiter Webs, Fancy Shoe Trimmings, Etc., Etc.
Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS every description.
Particular attention [illegible] to country orders.

EDWARD BEALS, JR. ALPHONSE LAINE.
BEALS & LAINE,
DEALERS IN
Pittsburg, Anthracite, and English Cannel Coal. Steamers and Families supplied Promptly. Yards: On Levee, at Third District Ferry, and corner Louisa and Levee streets.
Office, 30 Carondelet street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Orders received at either place.

Locquet Institute,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MISS M. A. BURR,
158 .... St. Charles Street 158
OPPOSITE TIVOLI CIRCLE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies.
For prospectus, apply at the Academy, or through the Postoffice, Lock Box 132.

Drs. Jordan & Davieson,

PROPRIETORS of the Gallery of Anatomy and Museum of Science, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have just published a new edition of their lectures, containing most valuable information on the causes, consequences and treatment of diseases of the reproductive system, with Remarks on Marriage and the various causes of the Loss of Manhood, with full instructions for its complete restoration; also a chapter on Venereal Infection, and the Means of Cure, being the most Comprehensive Work on the subject ever yet published—comprising 300 pages. Mailed free to any address for Twenty-five cents. Address Drs. JORDAN & DAVIESON, consulting office, 1525 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships
SHERMAN .... Capt. THOS. HALSEY
GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES .... Capt. E. HOWES
MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS ... Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. E. F. BURRICK
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
Burdick, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, December 9, at 8 A. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 25 00.
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen.
Through TICKETS for first-class and steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN A. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
No. 126 Common street.
The steamship SHERMAN will follow—leaving SATURDAY, December 16, at 8 P. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.
The steamship
ST. LOUIS,
WHITEHEAD, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, December 10, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE .... $50.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN, HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
43 Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, December 16, at 8 A. M.
THE fine A1 Steamship JUNIATA, Hoxie, commander.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. CREEVY, Agent,
Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.
The steamship YAZOO, Catherine, commander, will follow, and sail on her regular day.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following low-pressure Iron Steamships form these lines, viz:
AGNES, ALABAMA, AUSTIN,
CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK,
HARLAN, L. C. HARRIS, W. G. HEWES,
HUTCHINSON, JOSEPHINE, MATAGORDA,
MORGAN, ST. MARY, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola—
Steamer
ST. MARY,
J. W. HAWTHORN, Commander,
Will leave foot of St. Joseph street, on TUESDAY, December 5, at 10 A. M.
Freight taken at special rates.
Steamer Hutchinson will receive Indianola freight.
Lavaca freight landed at Indianola wharf.

For Rockport, Corpus Christi, St. Marys, Fulton, via Galveston and Mississippi River—Steamer
AUSTIN,
RATHKAMP, Commander,
Will leave foot of St. Joseph street, on THURSDAY, December 7, at 8 A. M.
Freight for St. Mary and Corpus Christi landed at Rockport.
No Grain received for Rockport.
No freight received before 12 M.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passenger and Mail Route, via Morgan City and Texas R. R. and from Brashear—FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY.
Passengers take the Railroad Ferry boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M., reaching Brashear City at 11½ A. M., there connecting with steamer
JOSEPHINE,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS;
WHITNEY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS;
CITY OF NORFOLK,
THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS.
Tickets and staterooms secured until 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) at Agent's office, or the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE.
MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS
MARY, LOUISE,
FRANCES, LAURA,
SARAH.
CHANGE OF FARE.
Cabin passage, $2, including berth; meals extra.
Deck passage $1 50.
One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 4 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.
Tickets and staterooms secured at office of the undersigned.
Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and interior points in Alabama and Georgia.
All through bills of lading must be signed before 3 P. M. for goods shipped before 2 P. M. Freight will be charged at LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.
The Morgan Line is not responsible for merchandise after shipped.
Insurance on merchandise to and from Mobile free of charge.
All goods must be marked in full to destination.
All freight from Mobile must be paid for at time of delivery.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

Proclamation by the Governor.

The Senate Convened in Extra Session.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, November 24, 1871.

Whereas, A vacancy has occurred in the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, by the lamentable death of the late Oscar J. Dunn, and deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, convoke the Senate of the State of Louisiana in extra session for the period of ten days.

Senators are therefore summoned to assemble in the Senate Chamber, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of December, 1871, then and there—

First—To fill the vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Second—To act on the appointments to office made and the pardons granted by the Governor during vacation.

Third—To devise and prepare such measures of reform as in their wisdom the public interest may seem to demand.

Fourth—To investigate the books, vouchers and accounts of the officers of the State and of the General Assembly.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of New Orleans, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

By the Governor:

H. C. WARMOTH.

F. J. HERRON, Secretary of State pro tem.

To Factors and Planters!

KLOPPENBURG'S COTTON GIN STANDS.
487 .... Rousseau Street 487
Formerly Victory street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HAVING made thorough repairs for the new season, I respectfully inform the Factors and Planters that I am again prepared to fill all orders for sacks for the shipment of seed cotton, which will be furnished to responsible parties, as usual, free of charge.
Will GIN and BALE COTTON at the same rate as formerly, viz: For the seed only, and charge for bagging and ties at the market rate.
All ORDERS will be PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO if left in box at No. 100 Gravier street, corner of Baronne street. Also, Lock-box 491, Postoffice.
The celebrated E. CARVER & CO. GIN used.
H. W. KLOPPENBURG.
Per J. P. Ostaye.

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskies.
Agents for the celebrated J. A. Miller Chicken Cock pure old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. Also, for other Western Distillers and Rectifiers.
Consignments of and orders solicited for Western and Southern Produce generally. Cash advances made.

D. SHEAVES. J. W. ROBERTSON.
ROBERTSON & CO.,
Over E. Conery & Sons,
No. 4 .... CANAL STREET .... No. 4
GENERAL AGENTS AND
Commission Merchants.

JOS. BRANDNER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
34—Bourbon—34
Between Customhouse and Bienville,
NEW ORLEANS.

Sugar Hogsheads for Sale.

HOGSHEADS can now be supplied at moderate prices in such quantities as may be desired upon application to
B. LAFAUNTA,
No. 16 Elysian Fields street,
between Chartres and Victory streets.

To the Public and Tax-Payers.
JOHN T. DUFOUR,
66 .... EXCHANGE ALLEY 66
Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.
SETTLES all back taxes, City and State; takes all the necessary steps to obtain a reduction of exorbitant assessments; corrects errors of names on rolls, etc. He respectfully solicits the patronage of tax-payers.