# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1871.


Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—At noon, "Les Dragons de Villars;" at night, "Jerusalem."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Two successful Performances; noon and night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon, "Merry Wives Windsor;" at night, "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Little Pickle."

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

## A NEW POLICE BILL.

We learn from the columns of our cotemporary the *Picayune* that another police bill is in course of preparation and will shortly be presented to the General Assembly. The principal features of the bill are these:

Section 1 abolishes the present Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

Section 2 gives the control and regulation of the police of the parish of Orleans to the City Council of New Orleans, under certain restrictions.

Section 3 makes it the duty of the Council to regulate the purchase of supplies and the furnishing of stations, lockups, and other buildings required for police purposes.

Section 4 makes it the special duty of the Administrator of Police to report and propose ordinances on police matters.

Section 5 abolishes the Metropolitan Police organization so far as it applies to other parishes than that of Orleans and reduces the police district to the parish of Orleans.

Section 9 enacts that the powers and functions vested in the officers and members of the police of the city be vested in and applicable to the Metropolitan Police by laws existing at the time of the passage of the act, except as they may be modified by the Council.

Section 10 vests the power and Executive authority over the police of the city in the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city. A chief of police is to be elected by and to serve during the pleasure of the Council, and such other subordinate officers as the Council may ordain and establish.

Section 11 provides for the appointment of a Police Commission, consisting of the Administrator of Police, who shall be Chairman, and two Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This section also defines the duties and powers of the commission, and gives the Mayor the power of summarily suspending any officer, private, or employe of the force, referring the case for further action to the Commissioners.

So far as this bill goes it is a decided improvement upon that of Senator Pierce, because it contemplates the abolition of the present obnoxious Board of Police, than which we could hardly have one of a worse composition. The commission for which this new project provides can scarcely fail to be made up of men having a larger share of the confidence of the community than the Commissioners of Police now in office. But it will be observed that the Governor of the State will, under the provisions of this act, still be the real head of the police establishment. He is to appoint two of the three Commissioners, and, in conjunction with the Mayor of the city, he is to exercise supreme authority over the force. This is a singular arrangement and we do not think it will work well. It is upon the dual executive principle which rarely conduces to harmonious action. If rights, or the Governor and the Mayor concur in opinion, the city government will go on smoothly; but suppose these functionaries should disagree? Which of them is to prevail and be responsible? And where is the necessity for a Board of Commissioners when the chief executive authority over the force is lodged elsewhere? Could not the City Council do all the work and perform all the duties of this Board just as well as the latter?

If this bill has not been inspired by Gov. Warmoth, its author certainly favors the continuance of the extensive powers now vested in the State Executive. We see no disposition in it to restore to the people of this city the management of their own local affairs. Here is a City Council in office, all of whom are nominees of the Governor, and yet it is proposed to give him the appointment of the new Commissioners of Police. Where is the need for either body if the Governor is to be the real Mayor and the real Chief of Police? In what other city of the Union is the State Executive invested with such powers? Up to this time, Gov. Warmoth has been regarded, and has acted, as the supreme authority in both departments. There never was a time in the history of Louisiana since it became a State that its Executive possessed so much power as he does now, especially in the matter of appointments to office. There seems to be actually no limit to this power, if we are to judge by the action of the General Assembly. The Governor seems indeed to be the source of all authority. It would be easier to specify the powers he does not exercise than to specify those he does. His ambition is unbounded. We should feel obliged if some one would inform us what has become of that cardinal doctrine of republicanism which teaches that the people have the right to elect those who are to serve them in public office, and to elect them freely without dictation or interference of the Executive. Governor Warmoth's appointees are everywhere—in the Supreme Court of the State, in the District Courts, in the Parish Courts. Parish and municipal officers hold their commissions at his sweet will. His influence permeates and predominates everywhere. Now we do not believe that the people of Louisiana wish to have their next Governor thrust upon them whether they will or no, but this is inevitable if the present Executive be not stripped of the greater part of the appointing power he now exercises. Will any one tell us why the Mayor of the city of New Orleans and the Administrator of Police in the Council should not have entire control of the police of the city, the Mayor being the head and responsible to the community?

THE UNSTIFYING OF BANK CHEQUES HELD TO BE LAWFUL.—The Supreme Court of the United States, on Monday last, in deciding the case of the Merchants' National Bank vs. the State National Bank of Boston, held that the power of a bank cashier to certify cheques drawn by the customers of his bank is good and binds the bank, that it is a power inherent in his office and that the bank would be bound by his act in this respect, even if he had no authority of the directors for it.

SAILING OF THE GEN. MEADE.—The steamship Gen. Meade, Capt. Sampson, sails this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Miss Maclean, Jos S Morse, O P Lankford, Mrs S T Chamberlain, Robert T Howell, John H Hampson, and 4 in the steerage.

TO ARRIVE.—The following is the list of passengers per steamship Crescent City, Charles L. Norton commanding, to arrive from New York:

Mrs E W Stevens, wife and child; C W Bonnell, Mrs Wm Grimes and 2 children, Mrs Thos Gaffney, W J Mitchell and child, Mrs Kate M C Patterson, W J Mitchell and 16 in the steerage.

SAILING OF THE JUNIATA.—The steamship Juniata, Capt. Hamit, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

For Philadelphia—Jos Hastings, Miss Mary A Kinsley, Miss L Kinsley.

For Havana—Dudley Mallory, Mrs Mallory and 2 children, Miss Mallory, Miss Lizzie Mallory, Mrs E Hart and wife, Miss Hart, Mrs Lizzie Hart, Mrs Rosenbush, Catherine Madden, Germain Chabert, Miss Chabert, Rose Dominic, Jordan Lopez, Mrs R A Mack.

SAILING OF THE CORTEZ.—The steamship Cortez, Capt. Nelson, sails this morning, at 5 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

A Kohr, wife and two children, R Gerard, wife and three, J W Geary and four in steerage.

## LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, February 3, 1871.

Senate.

Lieut. Gov. Dunn called the Senate to order at noon.

Twenty-five Senators present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the minutes of the previous day was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Barbee, Parishes and Parish Boundaries—A bill creating the parish of Feliciana, which was recommitted to the committee, unfavorably.

In connection with the above, Mr. Jenks introduced a memorial from the citizens of West Feliciana, which was referred to the same committee.

By Mr. Fish, city delegation—Favorably, with no responsible explanation, on Senate bill No. 32, to levy water rates.

By Mr. Ingraham—A bill for the relief of Mr. Chas. Bienvenu. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Wilcox, by consent, introduced a bill to define and regulate the costs and fees of sheriffs and clerks throughout the State, and providing for penalties and forfeitures for overcharges. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Whitney—To incorporate the town of Waterproof.

By Mr. Ingraham—To incorporate the Progressive Literary Association of New Orleans.

By Mr. Campbell—A bill to amend the militia bill.

By Mr. Blackman—A bill to incorporate the Homer and Alexandria Railroad.

By Mr. Fitch—For the relief of a bill for the relief of Grodessens.

By M. Blackman—Fixing the time of holding Recorder's Court in Claiborne parish, and giving same powers to the Deputy Recorder as to the Recorder.

Mr. Pinchback called up a resolution providing that constantly hereafter shall pay expenses of contestation in the matter of seeding for persons and papers.

At a previous session the resolution was subjected to several proviso amendments, etc., and now assumes a shape ordering the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers, at the request of contestants, which the committee seemed not disposed to do. The resolution, as at present shaped, was adopted by a vote of 16 to 15.

Mr. Pinchback, by consent, reported favorably upon a resolution memorializing Congress in relation to the war in Europe.

Senate bill to pay J. E. C. Doremus for services as Chaplain and member of Board of Control of the State Penitentiary. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to include the amount in the general appropriation.

The bill defining the duties of the Public Printer. This bill was made the special order for Monday next.

Substitute for Senate bill, fixing the terms of the parish courts.

Mr. Antoine in the chair.

The bill provides for the holding of regular terms every month, to commence on a Monday in each month, to be fixed by the Parish Judge (which has been accepted,) and which he may change from time to time as he may see fit—giving thirty days notice of change of the terms of the parish courts commencing in January, March, May, July, September and November. The courts shall take cognizance of and try all cases which the several courts have jurisdiction, criminal cases to have preference.

Mr. Whitman endeavored to except Bienville, Jackson and Claiborne from the operations of the law. He desired that their terms should occur every three months, when the probate and ordinary cases should be tried. This was also, he said, lost by a tie vote, the desire of the bar of those parishes.

The bill, after some debate, was recommitted.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 18. Making all bonds executed to obtain or to set aside attachments, sequestrations, etc., shall be made payable to the clerk of the court issuing the order; and also, to amend article 2086 of the Civil Code to read: That in suits on joint contracts or against joint debtors, it shall not be necessary to make all obligors defendants or parties to the suits, but suits may be instituted or prosecuted against one or more of the obligors separately, for his or their proportion of the debt or damages.

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Mr. Carr stated that it was at the request of the State Superintendent.

Mr. Belot offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the cause of the high price of coal, ascertain if a monopolistic combination amongst dealers did not exist, and whether the people were not being defrauded in weights and measures by dealers in this indispensable article of domestic economy. The House refused to suspend the rules to consider the resolution out of its regular order.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which a bill to amend the school law, by inserting in section one, line thirty-one, after the word "local," the words "or petit," and by transferring the Treasurer of the city of New Orleans Treasurer and ex-officio a member of the Board of City Directors, was laid upon the table.

The bill to change the venue for the trial of the parties charged with being concerned in the murders at Donaldsonville, the day after the late riots in that section, came back from the Senate to change the venue from Ascension to Jefferson, instead of from Ascension to St. James. The amendment was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Elections, in favor of Mr. Alexander as contestant of the seat of Mr. Beckham, representing Orleans, right bank, came up, and a motion to make the subject the special order for 1 o'clock, to-morrow (Saturday) was laid upon the table. It was then moved that the report and accompanying resolution to seat Mr. Alexander be adopted. The motion pending, Mr. Buchanan addressed the House, maintaining his right to the seat. After a long and disorderly discussion the subject was laid over until Monday.

A bill to appropriate $250,000 to pay the militia bill of 1868 for dieu of members, and other expenses of the session, passed.

The Chair announced the following as the recruited members of standing committees, and the House adjourned.

Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Yorke, Bailey, Williams, Morris, Otto, Broussard and Wagner.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Brown, Faulkner, Marie, Fontelieu, Waters Butler and Bryan.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Wand, Brown, Fontelieu, Otto, Mahoney, Baker and Belot.

Lands and Levees—Messrs. Mathews, Yorke, Fontelieu, Meadows, Williams, Sessums and Mahoney.

Banks—Messrs. Bailey, Otto, Buchanan, Nelson, Waters, Durio, Schumacher and Wagner.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Oglesby, Warren, Mathews, Faulkner, Simms, Belot, Hall and Broussard.

Health and Quarantine—Messrs. Worrall Bowen, Llambias, Schumacher, Oglesby, Lynch and Chambers.

Public Printing—Messrs. Bryan, Hunter, Blackburn, Washington, Lee, Llambias and Harper.

Charitable and Public Institutions—Messrs. Barrett, Antoine, Quinn, Heyer, Saunders, Johnson, Anna, Davis, Judice, Eastlack, Hervey, Lynch, Simmons, Harper, Bowen, Quinn, and McCarty.

Corporations—Messrs. Moore, Thompson, Davidson, Barrett, Quinn, Hyams and Watson.

Public and Private Land Claims—Messrs. Thompson, Ward, Meadows, Bryan and Worrall.

ARRIVAL OF COAL.—W. G. Coyle & Co., 233 Gravier street, have received a large supply of coal from Pittsburg, which they will sell at low rates. See advertisement.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. It will prove soothing remedy for all diseases of teething children and children. If

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

## THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Particulars of the Surrender of the Paris Forts.

Gardens and Palaces at St. Cloud Utterly Destroyed.

Rouher and Bismarck in Consultation.

Imperialists Making Efforts for Negotiations with the Prussians.

## HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

## Miscellaneous.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*London*, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated Jan. 31st, states that the French evacuated the forts completely at about 15 minutes past 2 on Sunday afternoon. The Germans of the 4th regiment took possession of the forts, and the colors of the German Empire were floating over all the forts. Several batteries of field artillery entered Fort Mont Valerian, and the keys of the fort were delivered by the French officers.

The Germans found the defences in good order, but the barracks were dirty.

The garrisons and palaces of St. Cloud were utterly destroyed.

The whole country in front of Mont Valerian resembles a howling wilderness.

*London*, Feb. 2.—Despatches from all parts of France concur in expressing a determination of the people to continue the war, unless the terms proposed by Germany are greatly ameliorated.

*Brussels*, Feb. 2.—The *Independance Belge* says: "We do not believe any negotiations are at present going on, nor any confidence in the truth, that Gambetta is at Versailles, consulting with Bismarck.

[Herald's Special.]

*Brussels*, Feb. 2.—The recent negotiations created great consternation in the ranks of the imperialists, who had hoped to treat directly with Bismarck and retire to France through the treaty of peace.

Desperate efforts are now making to enter into negotiations with the Prussian governments. Rolin has gone to Versailles and Conti to Wilhelmshohe.

It is reported that all the Emperor and the Prince Mathilde are here.

*Liverpool*, Feb. 3.—Arrived, ship Nacoma, from Galveston, with 400 bales cotton.

### FROM NEW YORK.

*New York*, Feb. 3.—*World's* special:

*Brussels*, Feb. 3.—The public manifestations in favor of the temporal power of the Pope were magnificent, an immense number of pilgrims from all parts of Belgium singing the litany.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington*, Feb. 3.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

No Southern nominations announced.

Hooper, Johnson & Co. are expected to argue against the constitutionality of the cotton tax. It is stated that the successful issue of the case involves the return of nearly $20,000,000.

The tobacco factory of Brenan & Page, at Plainsville, Ohio, was burned last night.

B. T. Leman's distillery, near Nashville, has been seized by revenue officers.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Wrunell, a committee of Conference on bank reports will be asked on the bill in reference to tax sales in the Southern States.

The pension bill was resumed, but, by a vote of 28 to 24, gave way to the pension bill.

The pension bill passed. Senate then adjourned.

House.—The bill fixing the time for the meeting of Congress was referred to the Mileage Committee.

A heavy petition was presented by Mr. Swann, that the products of tobacco be treated as agricultural merchandise meeting the tax on sales.

A bill was introduced regulating the removal of cases from the State to the Federal Courts.

The Naval Appropriations bill was under consideration. It amounts to $19,500,000.

The papers in the Tift case, from Georgia, were referred to the Elections Committee.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution for the relief of the sufferers from the European war.

*Washington*, Feb. 3.—In the Senate the New Orleans and Mexican mail subsidy bill developed an unexpected strength, the opposition failing to muster a quorum and taking precedence by only four votes. The vote was generally considered a test upon the merits of the subsidy question.

Among other arguments averse to the policy, it was urged that the unfinished business of the Senate was the Alabama claims, to preclude the possibility of any definite action upon any one of the subsidy bills.

*Washington*, Feb. 3.—The New York *Tribune*, has the following special:

The House Committee on Commerce heard General Sypher, of Louisiana, today in regard to the obstruction to navigation caused by a railroad bridge on the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad constructed across the Bigohita, a navigable branch or bayou connecting Mobile Bay with Lake Pontchartrain. This bridge runs obliquely across the inlet, instead of at a right angle with the current, as the river interests claim should be the case. The draw is now too near the shore and but 100 feet wide.

Gen. Sypher urged that the railroad be compelled to re-elevate a portion of its line so as to bring the bridge some distance below where it is now, leaving the main portion of the inlet to serve as a port of harbor.

The committee will not consent to the bill unless all probability report a bill directing the company to change the bridge, so as to cross at right angles, and to construct the draw 150 feet middle, making it 150 feet wide. The railroad company is understood to be willing to make this change.

*London*, Feb. 3.—The Admiralty have ordered the construction of ten gunboats.

An offer was made by Bismarck to extend the provisions of the armistice to the southeastern department, but was not accepted by Jules Favre, as the surrender of Belfort was one of its conditions.

The Prussians commenced to provide for the restoration of the railways and the provisioning of the capital the moment the cessation was proclaimed, but the rolling stock was found in a wretched condition and inadequate to meet the demands made for the transportation of supplies. Paris consequently suffers for want of food, and is still supplied with provisions by the Germans.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*Philadelphia*, Feb. 3.—Two men, disguised as policemen, sent one of two private watchmen for something to drink, when they gagged the one on duty, and gagging the other upon his return, they then robbed the Kensington Bank, corner of Broad and Laurel streets, of $100,000.

*Washington*, Feb. 3.—The Cuban steamer Hornet is at Port Royal.

*Columbus, Ohio*, Feb. 3.—The State Senate adopted the House resolution endorsing the great policy in regard to land grants, and instructing her representatives given in Congress to oppose all future grants of land.

*Boston*, Feb. 3.—Twenty-eight thousand dollars have already been contributed here towards the purchase of a ship load of provisions for France.

*New York*, Feb. 3.—A delegation of the Irish Republican Brigade called early this morning on the released Fenians, and had a lengthened and secret interview with them on the subject of home affairs. Subsequently a delegation of the officers of the 69th Regiment called upon the exiles and presented an address, congratulating them on their release from British prisons, expressing admiration for their fortitude and devotion, and the readiness of the Irish Republican Brigade to march with the exiles in any movement for the attainment of Irish Independence.

It is said a movement is on foot to have introduced into Congress a bill authorizing Collectors of Ports to act as Commissioners of Emigration, under direction of the National Government; also, to place quarantine under national, instead of municipal rule, to urge the passage of a bill increasing the powers of supervision and inspection of elections.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

*London*, Feb. 3.—11:30 A.M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of 1865, 90¾.

*Liverpool*, Feb. 3.—11:30 A.M.—Cotton dull; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

*London*, Feb. 3.—11:30 A.M.—Cotton dull; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

*Liverpool*, Feb. 3.—11:30 A.M.—Cotton dull; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

*London*, Feb. 3.—Evening.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of 1865, 90¾.

*Liverpool*, Feb. 3.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and lower; uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for export and speculation.

*London*, Feb. 3.—Evening.—Consols 92¾, 5-20s, of 1865, 90¾. Bullion in the bank of England increased £90,000.

### Louisiana Intelligence.

CAMERON PARISH.—The *Meridional* of Abbeville says that the people of Cameron are full of confidence in the future greatness of their young parish, the seat of justice of which has been located at Calcasieu Pass, and is to have the name of "Leesburg." A fleet-house will be erected, and a town of no inconsiderable importance will, in all probability, spring up around it.

VERMILLION PARISH.—The *Meridional* says:

Ducks that cost a dollar a pair in New Orleans can be had in the Abbeville market as thirty-five cents a pair. Woodcocks, snipes, wild geese, robins and pheasants are plentiful and cheap in proportion.

MR. LINCOLN ON "CARPET BAG" CONGRESSMEN.—In 1862 Abraham Lincoln, it appears from the following letter, which is going the rounds of the press, was not favorable to what are now termed "carpet-bag" Congressmen:

"*Executive Mansion*, Nov. 21, 1862.—Dear Sir: Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has been appointed Provost Marshal of several citizens of Louisiana, many of whom are candidates for Congress in that State. In my view there could be no possible objection to, and no question as to the propriety of, the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Governor. In accordance with this recommendation, I have also been introduced in the House of Representatives to carry his recommendation into effect.

We cannot see the reason of this. The parishes have all made their own selections of their local governors, and while they may have occasionally made improper ones, in the main they are doubtless as good as circumstances will allow, being made by the voters themselves from among their neighbors whom they know to be qualified for the position. To undo all this work, already done by the people, would be exceedingly improper, and would create confusion throughout the State. The Police Jury system has been long known to the State, and we have never yet heard that it works any worse than any ordinary mode of parish legislation.

We fear that the Governor has been induced in this matter by over zealous office seekers within the pale of his own party. An executive appointment of local administrators would end in making a political engine of the office, to the great detriment and injury of the interests of each parish. While politics has its legitimate role to be considered to a certain extent, into the election of the Police Jury, yet we venture to say that the Police Jury system is more free from political influence than any one that is likely to supplant it.

For these reasons we hope the Executive and the Legislature will desist from any further efforts to change a system which has worked so well. We are confident that a majority of the people are opposed to any change.

### A Reminder to the State Legislature.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* is not satisfied with the failure of the Legislature to adopt such measures as the condition of our affairs calls for and admirable, lets the following rebuke to the body:

We do not see that there is any decided disposition among the members of the Democratic party in the Legislature to correct the errors of which their predecessors were guilty, nor yet to enact certain measures which the present condition of affairs so essential to important interests of the State. The session so far has been devoted almost exclusively to measures not calculated to be of any benefit to the people, and in which they have felt not the slightest degree of interest, unless, indeed, it has been to see them defeated. The tax-payers are not disposed to pay those Legislators their eight dollars per diem with a good grace, unless they can have some return therefor in wise and beneficent laws—a fact which the dominant party has failed to take into account, for the matter of that, seems to have no better knowledge of it in the present. Let us hope that this stagnation given to matters affecting the best interests of the State, Messrs. Legislators, so that, for the sake of decency, you may make some profession of earning your per diem.

### The Laws of Nature.

Torpor is the characteristic of winter. Vegetation dies or falls into a state of trance. The whole aspect of tremendous nature teaches us that there is a paralyzing influence in the air, and ought to teach us to guard against it. Nature is the true vital power to contend with it. Beasts of even the warm-blooded camels bury themselves in the earth and remain in a state of perpetual stupefaction until the season is over, and the shirr of the spring sunshine stimulates their stagnant blood, and restores their vigor. But man, although he is the lordliest, is also of the course, can protect himself against its inclemency. He can clothe himself differently, and can toss and strengthen his internal organization and renew it with the action and use of vitality. But these considerations require. Of all invigorants that keep ever fresh and unexhausted the atmosphere, Hostetter's stomach bitters is the purest and the best. Purified by the delightful process of distillation from vegetable, the human system will defy the chills and dangers of winter in all its forms. Indigestion, biliousness, kidney complaint, debility, nervousness, rheumatism, fever and ague, and constipation, are the common enemies that it conquers. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. Beware of counterfeits. See that the signature of Jones, Graham & Co. is on the wrapper of each bottle.

### Parish Government.

[From the Alexandria Democrat.]

In his recent message to the Legislature, Governor Warmoth recommended that the present system of parish government be abolished, and that the parishes be placed under the government of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor. In accordance with this recommendation a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to carry his recommendation into effect.

We cannot see the reason of this. The parishes have all made their own selections of their local governors, and while they may have occasionally made improper ones, in the main they are doubtless as good as circumstances will allow, being made by the voters themselves from among their neighbors whom they know to be qualified for the position. To undo all this work, already done by the people, would be exceedingly improper, and would create confusion throughout the State. The Police Jury system has been long known to the State, and we have never yet heard that it works any worse than any ordinary mode of parish legislation.

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## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1871.

The money market continues quiet and easy, with the rates of interest at former rates, which are 10@12 ₰ cent. ₰ annum on. As notes are scarce, by unquestionable parties, we quote A1 first class paper without collaterals. Mortgage paper is still quoted at 10@11 ₰ cent. ₰ annum for A1 and 12@14 for 2d class.

There is little or no short business paper offered on the street, nearly all of it being taken up before leaving banks by the parties who discount notes, generally from three to six months, in larger. Exceptional transactions in first class mortgage paper, with vendor's lien, are made at 8 ₰ cent.

Gold opened at 111¼@111¾ (against 111¾ to 112 in New York), and closed at 111⅜ (against 111¾.) The sales included $10,000 and $5,000 at 111¼, $20,000 at 111¼ @111⅜, $1000 and $5000 at 111⅜, and $1000, $3000, $4000 and $5000 at 111⅝. Nothing reported in Silver. It is quoted at 109¼@110 for American half-dollars, and 1¾ per cent premium is paid for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was active and, with the decline in gold, the market gave way for sterling, which is 1 cent. The sales of sterling embraced £50,000, of which £1800 @ days sight at 109¾; £5000 bill of lading at 109¾; £4000 A1 bill of lading, £4000 A1 bill of lading and draft and £10,000 A1 cheque at 109¾@109⅞. £4000 A1 sight at 109⅞; £4000 A1 bill of lading and draft at 109⅞@110; £4000 A1 bill of lading and draft at 110; £4000 A1 sight at 110⅛; £4000 A1 bill of lading and draft at 110⅛@110¼. Sterling may now be quoted at 109¾@110¼, for good to A1 bill of lading and sight, and 110¼@111 ₰ for bank.

Specie.—Mexican dollars are nearly as plenty, though quiet, as ever, and are offered at 111