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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1871.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1871. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,274

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Le Postillon de Lonjumeau."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Lydia Thompson Troupe—"Ireland As It Was" and "Forty Thieves."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Oliver Twist."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—No. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

Enlarging the Limits of New Orleans.

A project is now on foot and we hear will be brought before the Legislature shortly, to enlarge the limits of the city of New Orleans. We copy from our contemporary the *Picayune* the following details of the scheme:

The idea is to extend the lower limits of the city to a certain township line below Jasin's plantation, which line is to be followed to its intersection with the next township line east, so as to take in the mouth of Bayou Bienville and thereby secure to the city the entire control of this water course for drainage purposes. The rural portion of the city on the right bank of the river is to be ceded to the parish of Plaquemines, and the towns of McDonoghville and Gretna are to be annexed, the line being drawn between the Second and Third Wards of the parish of Jefferson, right bank, and the rear line of the corporation to be about one mile from the bank of the river.

The upper line of the city on the left bank is to be the upper line of the village of Shrewsbury and to extend across to Lake Pontchartrain. This boundary will include Bayou St. Louis, Bayou Tchoupitoulas, and other water courses, which it is claimed are absolutely necessary to the perfection of a prompt system of drainage.

The upper portion of the left bank is to be ceded to the parish of St. Charles, a change which we learn has long been desired by the citizens of that parish.

The plan as above disclosed for extending the city limits has not as yet been acted on officially by the City Council, but there is reason to believe that it will be approved and submitted to the Legislature.

The chief argument advanced by those who favor the extension are, that it will not be altered for many years to come; it will secure command by the city of all important drainage and water courses; that it lops off those portions on the right bank not of prospective importance to the city, and will enable the Legislature to make an apportionment of the State, which will be of a permanent character, and applicable to the districts as they will probably be for the next five years, the period during which the apportionment bill, soon to be made, will have to remain in force.

There are several objections to the adoption of this measure, but we propose to mention one only on the present occasion, and that is the increased expenditure which the city, thus enlarged, will cause to the already overburdened taxpayers of this corporation. Of course, the new inhabitants thus included will immediately demand to be relieved from their burdens, and to participate in all the benefits to be derived from the connection. Miles of streets in these suburban districts, upon which few dwellings are situated, will become a part of the Street Commissioner's domain, entitled to be kept in repair at the expense of the wealthier tax-payers who reside nearer the centre of New Orleans. Water and gas pipes will have to be laid down at great expense. The police force will have to be increased, and expenditures for other purposes incurred; and all for what? The city covers too much space now, and the administration of its affairs costs just one half too much. We are weighed down with a debt which is difficult to carry in the present stagnant condition of business. This is not the moment, then, it seems to us, to take in new area, as the receipts into the city treasury will scarcely be increased in the same proportion as the expenditures created by the proposed extension. We are going too fast. Our policy should be "to make haste slowly."

Pictures of the Lake Shore.

We had the pleasure of examining a number of landscape paintings now on exhibition at the establishment of Messrs. Wagner & Meyer, 166 Canal street, which have been attracting the attention of connoisseurs for several days. They are the work of Mr. Richard Clague, a creole of New Orleans, and illustrate certain scenes on the other side of Lake Pontchartrain which are familiar to the old inhabitants of New Orleans. One of these is entitled: "View of Madisonville," another "Sunset on the Tchefuncta," and a third "Early Morning." An appreciative notice of these works of art has been published by our cotemporary the *Bulletin*, and we cordially concur in the opinion as to their merit which that journal has expressed. There is real talent displayed in these pictures. We recognize them as being true to nature, original in design and of more than ordinary delicacy of touch and recommend our readers to examine them. The *Bulletin* says:

There is no meretricious glare about these fine studies of nature, no straining after effect, no clap-trap of any kind. The quiet beauty of the crystal waters, the moss-covered trees, whose variegated foliage plays in the soft, mellow light of our summer skies, the lowing herds browsing in the reedy meadows, reproduce all the characteristics of our peculiar scenery, and bring them out with most picturesque effect.

Mr. Clague, who is "to the manor born," has studied his art in the best schools of Europe, and his reputation as a landscape painter is now equal to that of our best American artists in the same line. Every amateur who will go and examine for himself must agree with us in commending the works of this truly distinguished Louisianian to the generous patronage of an appreciative community.

Prof. J. Walter Scott, President of the New York Medical University, is expected to visit this city about the middle of February next. This news will, no doubt, be gladly received, more especially by those who are afflicted with that terrible disease, cancer, in the treatment of which Dr. Scott has proved so successful without the use of the knife. Mr. W. C. Figner, General Southern business agent of the University, has established an agency for the University medecines at No. 69 Royal street, New Orleans, when all the popular remedies of the institution can be had, wholesale and retail, at New York prices.

NEW ORLEANS AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD—DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.—By an announcement in our advertising columns today, by Mr. J. R. Kendrick, General Superintendent of this Railroad, our readers will perceive that on and after to-morrow, Jan. 23, two trains per day will be run on this road, leaving New Orleans for Mobile and intermediate stations at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. The trains from Mobile will arrive at New Orleans at 2:30 and 9:30 P. M. Passengers for Mobile will connect there with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for Western cities, and with the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad for all cities on the Atlantic coast.

Commutation tickets over the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad are sold at low rates. Mileage tickets are sold at the rate of two and a half cents per mile—for 1000 miles travel. Passage tickets are sold at 25 to 40 per cent. discount from regular rates, also quarterly tickets to all stations at low rates.

BURNS' BIRTH-DAY FESTIVAL.—The St. Andrews Society of New Orleans propose to celebrate the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the birth-day of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, on next Wednesday evening (January 25), in the Minerva Hall, No. 128 Clio street, the receipts being for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Society. The programme of the evening's entertainment includes a number of recitations from Burns; also sentiments appropriate to the occasion, which will be replied to by prominent members of the society. The chair will be taken by Alexander Hay, Esq., its President, who will be assisted in the duties of the evening by Mr. Duncan Sinclair, acting as Croupier.

We thank Mr. Hay for a polite invitation to take part in this celebration.

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.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. CHARLES.—An excellent house responded to the announcement that the popular actress, Miss Louise Arnot, was to take her benefit. No lady has ever grown up so rapidly in public favor as she has during her short engagement. It is true she had the prestige of having been one of the most popular of the Marsh Children Troupe, in other days; but it was not to this, but to her own merits that she owes the popularity she can now boast of. A fine bill was promised for last night, and the promise was fulfilled. "Ireland as it Was," with an excellent cast, was put upon the stage. As *Judy O'Trot*, with songs and dances, she achieved the greatest success of the engagement. Cahill, the great *Harper*, was *Ragged Pat* to the life. The "Forty Thieves" closed the evening.

On Monday, our Lotta will appear as the *Little Detective* in six characters, giving the public songs, dances, and a banjo solo.

THE ACADEMY.—One of the most crushing houses in the city thronged the Academy last night, to enjoy the finest treat lately offered to theatre-goers—the *Nancy Sykes* of Miss Western. The public have been waiting for "Oliver Twist" to be produced for a long time past, and those who remained away on other evenings with the desire of first seeing this famous actress in this, her great part, were not disappointed.

To-morrow night an original play, called "Carlotta," written expressly for Miss Western, will be put on the stage for the first time. The public must bear in mind that this is the last week of Miss Western.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—The irrepressible and indomitable Dan Rice has moved his great show from its location on Magazine street, to the corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets. Here, to-night, he proposes to offer an entertainment unsurpassed in the annals of circus enterprise. All Dan asks is for the old folks to bring the young folks to see the wonderful feats of man and horse, and listen to the comic sayings of the funniest of clowns. The matinee, this afternoon, and the performances tonight will be the last in this city, as Dan positively leaves for Mobile on Monday.

Thanks to the Eagle Steam Fire Company No. 7 for a courteous invitation to attend a Grand Fancy Dress and Firemen's Ball, to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday evening, January 26, 1871, for the relief of the families of Thomas J. Fox, of American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and Jos. Clavier, of Columbia Fire Company No. 5.

Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. Charles B. Lawrence, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, for the courtesy of a card of invitation to attend a fancy dress and masquerade ball to be given by the Magnolia Base Ball Club at Carroll Hall, the same being for the relief of John Pender.

SAILING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The steamship Mississippi, W. P. Henry, commanding, sailed yesterday morning for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

F G Soper, A Soper, Miss Hattie Seely, P Kinney, A Hickman, Chas M Graham, Chas N Fisher, J W Platt, and 5 in steerage.

Passengers per steamship Western Metropolis, H. S. Quick, commander:

F W Taylor, Wm Jewett and wife, T W Brown, Mrs Lyons and child, J P Mahoney, Mrs De Martin and two children, J W Duphrate, Adam Beck, Wm Sparrow, and five in steerage.

NO HUMBUGGING!—NO CHEATING!—A pint bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is prepared from one fifty cent package, and the proprietor offers $500 for a case of Catarrh he cannot cure. Sold by druggists or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive it by mail. A pamphlet free.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY, January 21, 1871.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at noon by Lieutenant-Governor Dunn.

Nineteen Senators present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of War, relative to the purchase of the National Cemeteries in the State of Louisiana, according to Act of Congress. The communication was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The second message referred to the National Immigration Convention, held at Chicago, Illinois, on the 23d day of November last, and submitted to the Legislature the resolutions passed by that body, which requested State and National legislation for the protection of emigrants. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Board of Public Works, in reply to the demand of the Legislature for an immediate report, reply that they are at present unable to comply therewith, owing to the absence of the engineer. Lies over.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

By Mr. Ray—In relation to the Academy of Sciences.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Ray introduced a bill entitled "in aid of the Academy of Science." Referred.

By Mr. Campbell—Petition of Mrs. Pattison in relation to loss of a land warrant.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—Favorably, with amendments on the bill to promote the interest of commerce and to establish a warehouse company.

Claims—Favorably on the bills for the relief of Messrs. Haile & Sterling.

Levees—Favorably for the protection of the town of Bayou Sara.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Reagan—For the relief of J. E. C. Doremus, D. D., for services rendered while Chaplain of the Louisiana State Penitentiary and member of the Board of Control of that institution. Referred to the Committee on Penitentiary.

By Mr. Lewis—Relative to Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Companies.

By Mr. Futch—To incorporate the Teuton, Farmerville and Fulton Railroad Company.

By Mr. Pearce—Relative to the Metropolitan Police bill and to amend the same.

By Mr. Campbell—To incorporate the New Orleans Drainage Company.

Also, to fix the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Blackman gave notice of a bill to amend the Banking law and provide for the regulation and government of banks.

By Mr. Sypher—To amend the act relative to the appointment of Public Administrators.

By Mr. Bowman—Relative to the purchase of school lands previous to 1861.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Ray—To appoint a joint committee on drainage in the city of New Orleans.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Todd—Relative to the disbursement of the Metropolitan Police fund.

By Mr. Lewis—To appoint a special committee of three to ascertain how many State offices Senators hold and draw pay therefor.

By Mr. Futch—Relative to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at Baton Rouge; to ascertain by committee whether or no there is sufficient room for the deaf, dumb and blind and the pupils of the State University in that institution. Adopted.

Mr. Lynch called up the message of the Governor vetoing the Mississippi Valley Levee bill.

Mr. Blackman and Mr. Ray considered the action of the Senate upon this or any other bill unconstitutional, until the Apportionment bill became a law.

Mr. Lynch differed in this opinion, giving as a reason that a bill could be acted upon at any time when such action was in the negative.

On the call of the yeas and nays, the bill was ordered up by a vote of 29 yeas to 10 nays.

After the message was read, Mr. Ray moved to postpone until next Monday week.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay the motion to postpone upon the table.

Mr. Whitney called for the yeas and nays.

Laid upon the table—yeas 26, nays 8.

Mr. Ray moved to postpone further action until Monday.

Mr. Lynch moved to lay that motion on the table.

Laid upon the table by the same vote.

Mr. Lynch moved the previous question, and called for the yeas and nays whether or no the veto of the Governor should be sustained.

The veto of the Governor was sustained by 33 yeas to 3 nays.

Mr. Lewis moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Lynch moved to adjourn.

The President desired the Senator to withdraw his motion to adjourn until he decided the motion introduced by Mr. Lewis.

Motion to adjourn withdrawn.

The President then stated that the motion to reconsider was out of order, as the fact of the bill having been returned by the Governor to the General Assembly for its consideration, was a virtual reconsideration of the vote by which it finally passed; therefore a motion to reconsider the vote by which a motion to reconsider was adopted or defeated, was out of order.

Mr. Lewis appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The appeal was not sustained.

Mr. Lynch renewed his motion to adjourn. Carried.

The Senate then adjourned until 12 M. Monday.

The House.

House was called to order at 12 M. Speaker Carr in the chair and ninety-[illegible] members present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The rules were suspended and a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to instruct the State Librarian to allow the members of the Legislature the use of books and documents in the State library during the session, was adopted.

A resolution fixing the hour of meeting at 10 A. M. instead of 12 M. went over under the rules.

The committee to whom was referred the joint resolutions petitioning Congress to devise some plan by which a common school education may be generally and uniformly extended to the youth of the United States, reported favorable.

A resolution by Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson, to print the proceedings of the House in the *Louisiana State Register* was objected to and laid over under the rules.

A number of bills, of which previous notice had been given, were read, passed to the second reading, and referred to the appropriate committees, under suspension of the rules.

A bill was offered by Geddes, of Orleans, providing for the closing of public houses on Sundays. The bill passed to its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Several bills were introduced affecting the city of New Orleans requiring the appointment of wood inspectors and requiring the city administrators to plant shade trees in certain streets.

The ayes and nays were called on a motion to pass to its third reading, and order engrossed, the joint amnesty resolution known as House bill No. 7. Yeas 59; nays 32. The colored members voted almost solid in the negative.

A bill amending the Civil Code so as to provide for the decent of community property, was passed and sent to the Senate.

The House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. Boarding Officers.—Collector Casey and the U. S. supervising architect at this place, have been visiting the mouth of the river to select a site for quarters for the boarding officers.

First District Court.—Judge Abell made a charge to the Grand Jury on the vagrant law, yesterday morning, from which we make the following extracts:

The number of daring rogues, pickpockets and idle vagrants that infest our city is a subject of the deepest interest to our people. We have a statute punishing vagrancy, but it appears to conflict with some of the provisions of the Constitution of the State. The change in our body politic, no doubt caused the framers of the Constitution to insert in favor of liberty the most stringent clauses known to any State Government.

The vagrant law appears to be in conflict with several articles of the Constitution, and been so declared by Judge Cooley, one of the framers of that instrument. I have had no test made of its constitutionality, but am inclined to believe that the decision rendered by the Judge of the Sixth District Court is a correct exposition of the law.

Since the adjournment of court yesterday I have been informed that there are appeals to the Supreme Court from sentences to hard labor in the Workhouse, which promises an early solution of the constitutionality of the vagrant law. If declared constitutional, it should be enforced with rigor; if not, gentlemen, I trust that you will urge upon the Legislature now in session the necessity of enacting a law that may be made effectual.

In the case of W. P. McKitterick, charged with assault and battery, bail was fixed at $500.

Sentences: W. Kimoth, alias Cain, who plead guilty to the charge of embezzling the proceeds of the sale of two pictures entrusted to him, one year hard labor.

John Henry, convicted of embezzling a twenty dollar bill, one year in the Penitentiary.

Sixth District Court.—A colored girl, Sarah Jane, was brought before this Court to-day upon a writ of habeas corpus, having been committed to the Workhouse by Justice Myers as a vagrant. Judge Cooley remanded Sarah Jane until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, remarking that as his decisions in similar cases had been severely commented upon, he wished to take time to justify himself.

During the pendancy of the above, a lively passage at arms took place between Mr. Bowen, Keeper of the Workhouse, and Mr. Foley, who, we think, was an attorney in the case. Before much blood had been shed, Sheriff Cooley separated the combatants, who were immediately sentenced by Judge Cooley to ten days in the Parish Prison for contempt of Court.

Eighth District Court.—The Magazine Railroad case, the long agony is over. The tedious controversy between J. H. Young and the Magazine Railroad Company was brought to a close at 2:45 A. M. yesterday, when the jury, after being out about half an hour, rendered a verdict in favor of the Magazine Railroad Company.

Frank Carro, alleged to have been committed to the Workhouse by the Third Justice of the Peace, under the vagrant act, applied through his attorney, Wm. L. Thompson, for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that his committal is illegal and unconstitutional; and, furthermore, that he was denied the right of a trial by jury. The writ has been issued, and the case will be tried before Judge Dibble on Monday, 23d inst., at 10 A. M.

Sudden Death.—The dead body of Mr. Robert Robinson, a well known and wealthy planter of the Lower Coast, was brought to the First Precinct Station, yesterday morning, in cab No. 26. From Patrick Hawkins, the driver of the cab, we learn that deceased was brought out of the City Hotel and put into his cab, instructions being given Hawkins, at the time, to carry him to Hotel Dieu. Upon arriving at this establishment the driver was horrified to find his fare dead. The Physician of Hotel Dieu examined the body, giving it as his opinion that life had departed. Officer McEntee was called upon and, under his instructions, the cab and its sad burthen were conveyed to the Station House. Coroner Creagh at once had the body put in the station and took charge of the clothes and effects of the deceased. The body was identified by Mr. H. P. Buckley, of Camp street, and by Mr. Wm. O'Meagher.

Dr. Cooper, who was called in, decided that death had resulted from congestion of the brain, and the Coroner, in consequence, held merely a view and not an inquest. Deceased was bareheaded, in his shirt sleeves, with his coat lying on his lap, and in his stocking feet. It is strange that a man so well known, and with numbers of friends, should take his last ride in so half clothed and unseemly a condition. He had been boarding at the City Hotel for about a week, and was a constant guest at the house on his visits to the city.

Mr. Buckley immediately made arrangements with Mr. Bothick for the funeral, and, in addition, dispatched to Mr. Andrew Robinson, brother of the deceased, the facts in the case.

The Homicide on the B. L. Hodge No. 2.—The inquest in the case of the alleged murder of Jerry Riley, a deck hand on the B. L. Hodge No. 2, by John Price, the mate, was held by the Coroner. The two men had a difficulty on the boat on the morning of the 28d of December, and had exchanged blows before Price used his knife. After being stabbed deceased ran ashore and asked the Captain to take him on board and protect him. The Captain refused to allow him on board, and the man remained an hour on shore, on one of the coldest days of the season. The second mate finally took charge of the deceased and had him laid on a bale of cotton on the lower deck. The deceased was then examined by a doctor, whose report must have been unfavorable, as the Captain ran the boat ashore and allowed Price to escape. After receiving the opinion of Dr. Cooper, who made the post-mortem examination, the jury rendered a verdict substantially that deceased had come to his death from a stab in the abdomen, inflicted by John Price. The Coroner, yesterday morning, made an affidavit before Recorder Houghton, charging John Price with murder and the Captain of the Hodge with being an accessory.

The New York *Evening Post* (Republican) makes an ingenious argument in favor of a general amnesty when it says:

On the question of general amnesty, the people are, we believe, with General Schurz. It is more than five years since the war ceased; the men who dropped their citizenship in 1861 have had time since the war closed to acquire it, in regular form, had a suggestion which, we think, first came from Gen. Grant, been adopted—that all who engaged in the rebellion should be required to become citizens under the naturalization law, just as foreigners do.

Notwithstanding the justice of this, it is certain that the men in power will not extend to Southern people the same privileges they give to foreigners until they receive some more hard knocks such as they got lately in Missouri and West Virginia. The policy is to alienate and repel the South instead of conciliating it.

The Legislature of Georgia having passed a bill increasing the salaries of judges, most of them have resigned and been re-appointed, this course being necessary in order to evade the constitutional provision for bidding increase of compensation while in office. Judge Warner, of the Supreme Court, however, declines to do this, and writes: "If, by this cunningly devised process of resigning and re-appointment, with the intention and for the purpose of being continued in office at an increased salary, the people of the State could be deceived as to its true object, it is quite certain that I cannot deceive myself in regard to it. Whenever those in authority, whose sworn duty it is to administer and execute the laws of the State, violate them, either in letter or spirit, to promote their own individual interests, there will always be found many apt scholars in every community who will not be slow to imitate their example."

A WAR AGAINST CIVILIZATION.—The Crown Prince of Prussia makes no secret of his wish for peace. His Royal Highness is of opinion that the war should have terminated with the capitulation of Sedan and Metz, and that the raid into the heart of France was a crime, and, what is worse, a blunder. A gentleman present says that when the account came in of one of the latest Prussian fire-raids upon the Prince openly upbraided Moltke with his barbarity, and said, "You are making this a war, not against France, but against civilization."—*London Correspondence New York Star.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Severe Skirmishing Reported in Franche Comté.

Rumored Four Days' Armistice.

Paladines to Resume Command of the Army of the Loire.

Peace Negotiations a Failure.

Bombardment of Paris to be Resumed.

Trochu Proposes Making Sorties.

HOME NEWS.

Intentions of the Southern Outrage Committee.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Lille, Jan. 19.—Gen. Faidherbe is at St. Quentin preparing to move on Soissons.

London, Jan. 20—Evening.—A Berlin correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes that Count Bernstoff has been ordered to leave the conference if a discussion should arise upon the subject of the war with France.

Severe skirmishing reported in Franche Comté. The French claim to have gained some advantage.

London, Jan. 20.—Gen. Von Blumer telegraphs that his vanguard is in pursuit of Bourbaki's retreating army.

London, Jan. 20.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, from Versailles, reports on the 19th, that the Prussians have 28 batteries available against Paris. For the past two days, however, the bombardment has slackened, and for the past 24 hours, has entirely ceased. It is believed that negotiations looking to peace are pending.

News has been received that on the 13th, off Vigo, Spain, the Prussian corvette Augusta ran down a French gunboat. Four officers and twenty-six men were captured.

It is said that Gambetta has asked Paladines to resume command of the army of the Loire.

London, Jan. 19.—Otway, under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, delivered an address last evening before his constituents at Chatham, in which he reviewed the foreign policy of England and expressed the belief that Mr. Schenck, the new United States Minister, would settle the Alabama question. England is averse to a quarrel. Any ministerial policy would be cowardly that refused to renew negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement of the questions in dispute.

Chancellor Gifford has issued interlocutary judgment suspending the sale in Great Britain of an American edition of Tennyson's Poems.

The Paris *Siecle* condemns the inaction of the French navy in not intercepting the German-American steamers.

Gambetta, it is reported, has issued an order for the cessation of enlistment for corps of free-shooters.

London, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Tunis says the Italian Consul has ceased diplomatic intercourse with the Government. Reason unknown.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Mrs. McGehee, widow of D'Arcy McGehee, was buried to-day.

(Special to the Telegram.)

Versailles, Jan. 17.—A parlementaire came from Paris on the 15th. His object is secret, but it is rumored that the Germans have agreed to an armistice for four days. This seems the only possible way of accounting for the almost total cessation of the firing on Paris. Rumors insist that the effect of the German fire on Paris is unequal to German expectations.

It is stated that a general attack will be organized to-morrow, to include St. Denis and Valerien.

It is said that Gen. Trochu has decided to commence a series of sorties on the 20th to continue incessantly, unless there is a peace on the French terms.

Montrouge was active on the 15th and there was heavy firing at the North on the 16th. There were several sorties on the 15th.

Thirty wounded Mobiles were found frozen in the woods before Meudon.

Latest.—Overtures of somekind have certainly been made, but there is good reason to believe they have failed, as the announcement has been made that the bombardment will be commenced at once with increased violence.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 21.—*World's* special: *Versailles*, Jan. 19.—A sortie took place on the 16th, and after two hours fighting between Forts Delest and Aubervilliers the French were repulsed. Losses heavy on both sides.

The bombardment of the defenses of St. Denis and Aubervilliers has commenced.

The Meudon batteries have been advanced, and are firing into d'Issy, together with the St. Cloud batteries, and have made a great breach in the stone wall and some of the embrasures are choked with debris from the parapet. Last night the pioneers opened the second parallel towards d'Issy, and batteries been placed there, which will soon reduce d'Issy.

The French are erecting new batteries in front of Valerian.

Bavarian, Wurtenburg and Saxon batteries bombarded, the whole of last night, the northern, eastern and southeastern forts. The forts replying seldom.

New York, Jan. 21.—The rumors of the resignation of Collector Murphy are untrue.

The case of Dr. Lanahan has been submitted to a sub-committee for private investigation, with the power to call in experts.

Receipts by the German Consul General for wounded and the families of those killed aggregate over $300,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The announcement made that stamps need not be affixed to renewal insurance policies was unauthorized.

The Treasury Department has advices to the effect that Mexico has extended the free zone 40 miles back from the Rio Grande.

Revenue officers recently raided on distilleries in the mountains of Tennessee, and destroyed 150,000 gallons of whisky.

A committee has been appointed under Morton's resolution, to investigate the condition of affairs in the South, of which Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman. They propose to go to work in a few days; they will issue a number of subpoenas to prominent men South, who are supposed to be cognizant of the alleged outrages recently committed there. Among them will be Governor Holden, of North Carolina, Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and Governor Davis, of Texas.

It is the intention of the Committee to make a report before the close of the present session of Congress if possible. In the mass of documents from Gov. Holden, recently submitted to the Senate, is a letter from Col. Hunt, who, in July, 1870, was assigned to the command of the District of South Carolina. He (Hunt) says, under date of Fort Adams, Rhode Island, Jan. 2d, 1871, alluding to the inquiry as to murders and outrages committed by disloyal organizations, for political purposes, that he heard of none such happening while he was in the State; of those which occurred previous to his assuming command, that which created the most excitement was the murder of Mr. Stevens, a late Senator. He adds: "Evidence of the existence of such organizations in both political parties was produced. Nearly all the cases inquired into proved, however, that other than political purposes were effected through the facilities offered by these organizations whose machinery was used to punish thefts, burglaries, insults to women and other offences in no way connected with politics; in fine their principal business seemed to be to do the work usually performed by regulators and vigilance committees. These crimes were bad enough in themselves, but in the bitterness of party feeling they were greatly exaggerated and misrepresented, and attributed to the political parties as such. To what extent murders and outrages were committed for political purpose I am not in a position to state, for when the Legislature passed laws to punish the members of secret organizations they were, to a great extent if not wholly dissolved, and this was before I assumed command of the district.

According to information just received at the Post-office Department it appears that the North German Lloyd Company has directed for the present that the departure of their steamers, as well from New York as from Bremen, shall take place but once in each fourteen days. The departure from New York will be on the 28th of January, the 11th of February, the 25th of February, and on every alternate Saturday thereafter until further notice. For the present, therefore, a fortnightly mail only will be made up for conveyance to Germany by the Bremen steamers.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Jan. 21.—Judge Wm. P. Chilton, Grand Master Mason of Alabama, died to-day.

The Legislature and Supreme Court today adjourned out of respect to Judge Chilton.

New York, Jan. 21.—Steamship Alaska sailed for Hong Kong via Suez Canal to-day with quite a number of passengers, including a few who will sail around the world.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 20—Noon.—The official quotations of Cotton are unchanged, but many brokers quote middling uplands at 7¾@7⅞d, and middling Orleans 8@8¼d.

London, Jan. 20—Noon.—Consols 92¼. Bonds 89¾.

Frankfort, Jan. 20.—Bonds 94⅝@95⅞.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.—Noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8⅛d; sales to-day 12,000 bales. Sales of the week 85,000 bales, including 15,000 for export and 6000 for speculation. Stock 575,000, of which 354,000 is American. Receipts 56,000. American 12,000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 21—Evening.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day 2500 bales. Middling uplands 15¼c.

New York, Jan. 21.—Evening.—Money closed easy; 5@6. Sterling dull and unchanged. Gold 10⅝@10¾. Governments strong, but little business done; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅛.

Southern securities dull, except Tennessees, which were strong. Tenns. 64¼, Va. 64, new 61, La. 6s 65, new 60, Levee 6s 71, 8s 80, Ala. 8s 99, 7s 65, Ga. 6s 80, 7s 88, N. C. 48, new 26½, S. Ca. 80, new 80½.

(Previous Dispatches.)

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—Preparations for the banquet to Senator Blair to-night have been made on an extensive scale.

The concurrent resolution censuring President Grant for interference in the late election in this State, introduced by a Democrat in the House to-day, was tabled by a vote of over two to one.

London, Jan. 21.—Many German guns have recently been dismounted by new French batteries before Paris.

The Polish members of the Prussian Diet only dissent from congratulatory resolutions to the Emperor of Germany.

The Prussians claim to have provisions enough to last them to the middle of March.

The Prussians have captured French positions on the Swiss frontier, and the inhabitants are flying into Switzerland.

A balloon landed in Belgium with Paris dates to the 18th.

The bombardment is causing considerable damage; but the fires caused by the explosion of Prussian shells are easily extinguished.

Some of the mills for grinding corn were damaged, causing a scarcity of meal.

Three hundred shells have been thrown into Longwy.

Nashville, Jan. 21.—The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill increasing the taxes from forty to sixty cents on the hundred dollars. This increase falls short of meeting the State's obligations.

New York, Jan. 21.—The steamer Robert Lowe has returned to St. Johns, being driven from the vicinity of the cable breaks by floating ice. It is thought impossible to repair the cables before spring.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.—Evening.—Cotton to arrive is now quoted—uplands 7¾d, Orleans 8⅛d, exactly the same as on the spot.

Washington, Jan. 21.—HOUSE.—In session for argument.

The bill territorialising the District of Columbia is the main topic of conversation here. It has already passed the Senate, but goes back with an unexceptional amendment.

SENATE.—No session.

True Words from a Fearless Man.

(From the Independent.)

The body politic is corrupt from one end to the other. Public offices are practically bought and sold at public auction. Political parties are supported by an open and shameless tax-levy on the salaries of officials. Influence, patronage, and a friend at court—these are the pillars on which our politics now rest. The glory which attached to the public service in the days of Hamilton and Jefferson has departed. A public office is now considered chiefly in the light of furnishing its occupant with an opportunity to earn his living or to make his fortune, rather than as a place in which he is to serve his country and benefit mankind. The nation asks for a thorough, cogent, terrible reform in the civil administration of the Government. There must be no half-way amendment. Nothing short of a radical change will ever save the national expectation, or will save the Republican party.

We trust that President Grant will open his eyes to this fact. And when we speak of opening them, it is because we think they have been shut. One evidence of this fact is the lamentable influence which the Federal Administration has exerted on the politics of New York and Brooklyn. Such an institution as the Custom House in New York, or the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, but particularly the former, becomes by its management, or mismanagement, a quick and sure test of the purposes of an Administration. We are constrained to say that the Custom House, from the beginning of the President's term, has steadily kept his Administration under the suspicion of employing the immense patronage of this gigantic institution for the purposes of a more than warrantable partisanship.

A wholesome civil service reform would make such a revolution in the Custom House as could be compared to nothing less than an earthquake. But, whoever may be shaken by it, let the reform come. And, if the President himself could initiate it; if he would devote the remainder of his term to the great work of purifying the civil list; if he would everywhere take care that none but able and honest men were occupying responsible stations under the Government; if he would light his cigar, and sit up o' nights over this important and necessary problem; if he could be jarred or stunned into realizing how important such a reform is to the welfare of the country and to the success of his administration, he might yet retrieve the half-lost glory of his term, and brighten his fading laurels into a reviving green. Otherwise the people will call a new man to be next President.

COL. ROBERT TYLER.—The following incident in the life of Col. Robt. Tyler, editor of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, we clip from one of our exchanges. It is so different from the course pursued by the present administration, that we feel confident that it will be refreshing to our numerous readers to be reminded there has been a day in the history of our country when men had some idea of propriety, and were capable of disinterested acts of patriotism. The great political influence of Col. Tyler is easily accounted for when we read of such an incident in his life, in the days of his father's power:

"When John Tyler was President of the United States, his son Robert, now editor of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, was recommended by Webster, Clay and Benton for a foreign appointment. The old man told his son he would give him any place he desired, it lay within his power. Robert said: 'Father, you now hold the highest office within the gift of the people, and I do not think it looks well for you to appoint your relatives to positions of honor and profit.' The appointment was not made."—*West Alabamian.*

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.—An important decision of the United States Court in bankruptcy has been announced from Boston in the case of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road. Judge Shepley ruled that railway corporations are clearly embraced in the terms of "business corporations" in the bankrupt law, and the concern involved is now in bankruptcy, and its stock down to less than two cents on the dollar. This settles the fact that all bankrupt and fraudulently managed railways are amenable to the Bankrupt Court of the United States. Some learned lawyers have been apprehensive that, once in bankruptcy, the roads could never be relieved without final and irretrievable ruin to the stockholders. But such, it is now said, is not the practicable interpretation of the law any more than in the case of a receiver and foreclosure under State proceedings, where the stock and bondholders, having through such receivership rid themselves of bad management, are permitted to come together on agreed terms to relieve the property of its difficulties, and to reorganize without prejudice to any of the interests concerned.

On and after January 1, 1871, the Democrats will have Governors in the following States: Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, Oregon and Nevada. Counting Gratz Brown, in Missouri, whom they elected, they have fifteen Governors out of the thirty-seven. This is not bad for a party which is daily declared to be dead by the Radical press.—*Ex.*

WELL PUT.—The Chicago *Tribune* states the case very neatly thus:

The whole difference between a republic and despotism turns on this simple question, whether Senator Schurz and his colleagues are the superior power, or whether the President is! Imperialism is nothing but toadism made constitutional. President Grant could not avoid being a Tycoon, if there were nobody around him but Farragut, Porters, and other flunkeys.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, suggests the propriety of imposing a tax of one dollar on each application for office, and the same on each signature thereto, where the salary of the place sought is $1000, and fifty cents extra where it exceeds that sum. The beauty of this is that it not only turns out the offices but makes it the first duty of every successful bidder to steal himself whole. To do so, an appropriation of at least ten times the amount of his tax will clean about right.

The land for the proposed new city at Eytos will be laid out and cleared for sale in lots, in a few days.

Iron has been laid on the southern division of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad to Alton, eight miles beyond Ensley.—*Post Star.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1871.

The Money market continued quiet and easy, with a moderate fair demand for discounts and an ample supply of funds available at bank for the accommodation of A1 borrowers. There has probably been more difficulty within the last few days in negotiating paper on the street at our inside figures, but this is attributed mainly to the reluctance of lenders to part with their means unless at more remunerative rates, and not to any decrease in the supply of money. Besides this, considerable amounts are taken up in carrying fancy stocks and securities offered as collaterals by the banks. With these remarks we still quote as street rates 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, and A1 and first class business paper without collaterals. Mortgage paper still rules at 10@11 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1, and 12@18 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110¾@110⅞ (against 110⅝ at New York) and, after touching 110⅞ and 110⅜, closed at 110 7-16@110 9-16 (against 110⅝). The business included $50,000 and $8000 at 110¾; $5000, $20,000 and $90,000 at 110½; $6500, $2000 and $10,000 at 110⅝, and $5000 at 110⅜. Nothing reported in Silver.

A fair business was done in Foreign Exchange, partly at rather stiffer rates, but on the whole showing no quotable change. The sales of sterling footed about £80,000, of which, — bill of lading and clear at 119¾@119⅞. £1200 bill of lading at 119⅝, £16,000 bill of lading and clear at 119¾@119⅞, £3000 clear at 119⅞, £7000 and £20,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 119⅝@119⅞, £3000 bill of lading at 119⅝, £2000 first class at 119⅞, £2000 first class at 120, £1200 bank and £5000 first class at 120, £1000 private bankers at 120¼, and £7000 bill of lading at 108½, gold. Sterling may be quoted at 119¾@119⅞ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear and 120@120⅛ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was steady and firm. The banks supplied remitters with sight drafts on New York at ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent discount, and the sales included $25,000 private bankers' sight on New York at 7-32 discount, $10,000, $20,000, $50,000 and $25,000 commercial, $11,000 private bankers' and $20,000 and $40,000 bank at ⅛, $15,000 and $25,000 commercial at 5-16, $10,000 at ⅛, $10,000 sight on Providence at the same, three days' sight on St. Louis at ⅛ discount, and $10,000 thirty days' sight on New York at 1¾.

The feature in the Stock market was the rapid decline in Mississippi Valley Levee stock, which sold early in the day at $1@$1 02½, but subsequently broke, under the Senate's sustaining the Governor's veto, and closed with sales at 5 and 6c ⅌ share. The sales were as follows: 75 and 100 shares at 5c, 150 at 4c, 100 and 1000 at 10c, 75 at 12½c, — at 30c, 200 at 25c, 125 and 400 at 25c, 200 at 30c, 125 at the same, 200 at 40c, 100, 200 and 1000 at 50c, 150 at 55c, — at 70c, — at 75c, 100 (seller's option, ten days) at the same, 100 at 85c, 150 and 400 at 90c, 150 at 95, and 250 at $1 02½; 15 shares Bank of New Orleans was reported at $89 50.

In Bonds $25,000 new City Seven per cents changed hands at 69½ to 69¾.

Dealers bought new State warrants at 69@69¼ and new Metropolitan Police at 97@97¼ and asked for the former 70@71 and for the latter —@98.

A small lot of City Treasury notes changed hands at 25 ⅌ cent discount. Dealers' rates were 25 discount buying and 20@24 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 10,800 bales at steadier prices. We continue to quote low ordinary at 10¼@11¼c; ordinary at 11¾@12¼c; good ordinary at 13¼@13¾c; low middling at 14½@14¾c; middling at 14¾@15c; strict middling at 15¼@15½c, and good middling at 15¾@16c.

The market opened with a moderate demand, which became more active after the receipt of the 12 M. telegram from New York, and continued firm to the close of the day, resulting in the liberal sales noted above. At one time the tendency of the lower grades was more in favor of the buyers, while the better qualities continued firm, but later in the day, although parties offered their stocks more freely, prices of no grade showed any perceptible variation from yesterday's.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales	[illegible]	
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	
Clear'd to-day	[illegible]	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales	[illegible]	

To-day's exports embraced 7311 bales to Liverpool, 1312 to Bordeaux, and 525 to Vera Cruz. Receipts proper since last evening 7081 bales, against 10,359 on last Saturday, and 3142 last year and since August 31, 697,382 bales, against 569,322 last year.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for room for Liverpool is continued active and rates are very firm. Small tonnage is in request and scarce. Coastwise rates are unchanged. We quote Cotton to Liverpool ½d, sail; steam ¾d; to Genoa, sail, [illegible]; to New York, steam, [illegible]; to Philadelphia, steam, [illegible]; Sugar to New York, steam, [illegible]; Molasses to do, steam, [illegible]; Oil Cake to Liverpool, [illegible]; Tallow to do, [illegible].

SUGAR.—Received to-day 497 hhds. The demand is fair at about previous prices, and the principal sales are at 5@5¾c for inferior; 6@6½c for common; 7@7½c for good common; 7¾@8c for fair to good fair; 8¼@8¾c for fully fair; 9¼@9½c for prime; 10c for strictly prime; 10¼c for prime to choice; 7½@10c for seconds; 10½c for yellow clarified and 11½@12¼c for white.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 1297 bbls. There is a scarcity of really good Molasses. The supplies now arriving are of quality and condition, being nearly all frosted or fermenting, and descriptions that would not class better than common to fair, earlier in the season, are now called prime.

Under these circumstances we have to note a very dull and unsteady market, with slow sales at 22@30c for inferior; 30@40c for common; 40@45c for fair; 45@55c for prime to choice; 55c for strictly prime, and 60c for choice. There is no really prime and choice in first hands.

FLOUR.—The stock on hand is very light and there is a great scarcity of the medium and lower grades. The demand is good for the trade and for export. Superfine is quoted at $5 25; double extra $6; treble extra $6 50@6 75 ⅌ bbl.

There were sales to-day of 3000 bbls. of which 94 double extra at $5 15; 141 treble extra at $6 25; 500 do. at $6 40; 50 treble extra at $6 50; 20 choice extra at $7 75; 50, 150, 150 and 200 do. at $6 50; 100 and 100 do. at $6 15; 60 do. at $6 75 ⅌ bbl. 20 half-bbls choice extra sold at $6 75 ⅌ half-bbl. Yesterday afternoon, not reported, 3000 bbls were sold, of which 100 and 300 choice treble extra at $6 75; 150, 500 and 1000 choice extra at $7 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—There is none on the landing and very little in store. 300 yellow sold at 78c, and 200 white at 78c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—There are none on the landing, but the stock in store is fair. Prices have advanced, however. 550 sacks St. Louis sold at 60c; 150 St. Louis and 550 Galena at 62c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—200 small sacks sold at $1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs. The landing is bare.

HAY.—Is in limited demand, and prime to choice is selling at $30@30 ⅌ ton.

PORK.—The market is dull and prices have given way. A lot of 150 bbls. over weight mess brought $20 50 ⅌ bbl. yet holders are asking $20, with only $21 50 offered. Mess is retailing at $23 50@24 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—The market is dull and prices are nominal. Sugar-cured hams are quoted at 18@19c; shoulders 11c; clear rib sides 12¾c; clear sides 13c ⅌ lb.

LARD.—Is dull. 30 kegs prime sold at 13¾c. Tierces are quoted at 13¼c.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders are offering to arrive at 9¼c. They are retailing at 10c; clear sides 11¾c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Northern is selling at 16c; Western at 16@16¼c ⅌ lb.

GUNNY BAGS.—20 bales sold at 19¼c ⅌ yard. We quote 19¼@20c.

BUTTER.—The supply of the poorer qualities is still in excess of the demand and quotations are nominal at 12½@20c for inferior Western and 30@35c for common Northern. Choice is in fair request at 41@45c for Goshen and 35@40c for Western.

SALT.—Demand good. We quote from dealers' hands $1 40@1 50 ⅌ sack for Liverpool coarse, and $1 50@1 55 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse by vessels, a deduction is made for drayage. Turk's Island nominal. Table Salt in pockets, 3 lbs. 5c; 4 lbs. 4c.

WHISKY.—Quiet and steady. Indiana rectified at $1; Cincinnati proof $1 02½@$1 07½; Indiana highwines 95c@$1. Rectified Cologne Spirits $1 65½ ⅌ proof gallon.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—78 Texas Beeves, 22 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—90 Texas Beeves, 15 Calves and Yearlings, 51 Hogs, 140 Sheep, 1 Milch Cows.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARRIED.

On Monday, January 16th, 1871, at the Church of the [illegible], by the Rev. Father [illegible], [illegible] SEWARD, MANNING to Miss MARY LOUISE [illegible], both of this city.

[illegible]

Notice to Clerks.

BOARDING.—A first class accommodating BOARDING HOUSE has just been opened for the [illegible] of single young men. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. Sunday, Jan. 22, two pieces—IRELAND AS IT WAS, or STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. To conclude with FORTY THIEVES. Monday the inimitable LOTTA will appear as "The Little Detective," assuming six different characters, with songs, dances and banjo solo.

Burns' Birth-Day Festival.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

For the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New Orleans St. Andrew Society,

In the Minerva Hall, No. 128 Clio street, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1871, at half-past 7 o'clock.

ALEXANDER HAY, President New Orleans St. Andrew Society, in the Chair.

DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Croupier.

Tickets ....$1 00.

New Orleans, Mobile
—AND—
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD!
MOBILE DIVISION.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

On and after Monday, January 23, 1871, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS
From the foot of Canal street for Mobile and intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ARRIVE AT MOBILE AT 2:30 AND 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE MOBILE,
From foot of Government street for New Orleans and intermediate stations at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ORLEANS AT 2:30 AND 9:30 P. M.

FARE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE, FIVE DOLLARS.

Connections made at Mobile by [illegible] trains with Mobile and Ohio Road for St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, etc., and by the 3 P. M. train with night express train of the Mobile and Montgomery Road for Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, Fla., and all points North, East and West.

Freight Trains each way daily, and freight received at the foot of Julia street before 5 P. M. delivered at Mobile early next morning.

Freight as low as by any other route.

For through tickets or further information as to rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, corner of Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
New Orleans, Jan 22, 1871.

Notice.

THE British bark COUNTESS DUCHATEL, Captain Dupont, will leave positively TUESDAY [illegible]; all passengers are hereby notified to be on board in time.

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in this city between the undersigned, under the firm name of Navas & Latreyte, at the Meridian Saloon, No. 22 Exchange Place, was dissolved by limitation of agreement on the 14th inst. Its affairs will be wound up by Manuel Navas, who will continue the business at the same place.

MANUEL NAVAS.
JOHN LATREYTE.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association.

THE Officers and Members of the above Association are requested to attend the Regular General Meeting to be held SUNDAY, January 22, 1871, at [illegible] P. M. Punctual attendance is requested from all.

By order of V. Cabarett, President.
F. REPOLL, Secretary.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association.

THE meeting advertised for SUNDAY, January 22, will be postponed till the following SUNDAY, January 29th.

By order of V. C[illegible], President.
F. REPOLL, Jr., Secretary.

Landing ex Ship Elodia A. Kennedy, from Bordeaux:

2 [illegible] ASPARAGUS, "Vve. Roche," MUSHROOMS, [illegible], [illegible], ANCHOVIES, [illegible], TRUFFLED PATES, assorted; 6 do., [illegible]
[illegible] WHITE WINE, "Sauternes."
For sale by
HENRY VALSTON & CO.,
27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

N. O. CITY DIRECTORY.

Edwards' N. Orleans City Directory
FOR 1871
CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONERS.

To the Tax Payers, First District, New Orleans.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT,
New Orleans, January 18, 1871.

MY office, No. 6 Commercial street, will be open on and after the first of February, 1871, for collection of Taxes of 1870 and Licenses of 1871. All persons failing to settle within twenty days after February 1st, are liable to pay a penalty of [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

GEORGE A. SHERIDAN,
Tax Collector, First District,
City of New Orleans.

Union Bank of Louisiana.

A T a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Six Per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the [illegible].

GEO. A. FREAKT, Cashier.

Bank of New Orleans.
New Orleans, January 10th, 1871.

AT an election of the Stockholders of the Bank, held on Monday, the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

CHARLES CAVAROC,	E. F. MIOTON,
ANTOINE LANATA,	P. A. LEGENDRE,
S. CAMBON,	E. BARRY,
C. V. RUYTER,	J. R. WILTZ,
J. M. PARKER,	L. F. GENERES,
F. B. PLEITAS,	E. E. CONVERSE.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, C. CAVAROC, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

E. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, January 4, 1871.

THE annual election for Three Directors of this institution for the current year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 6th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

E. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

Bank of New Orleans.
New Orleans, December 31, 1870.

A T a general meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. was declared, payable to the stockholders on the twentieth of January next.

E. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, January 4, 1871.

THE annual election for seven Directors of this Bank for the current year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. L. DELMAY, Cashier.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in this city under the firm of S. CAMBON, between S. Cambon and Mrs. Widow F. Avet, partner in commandam, expires this day by limitation.

Mr. J. Avet and S. Cambon will attend to the liquidation conjointly or separately, and S. Cambon continues the business for his account at the same place, No. 39 and 41 Old Levee street.

S. CAMBON.
For pro WIDOW F. AVET,
J. AVET.

New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1870.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.
New Orleans, Jan'y. 4, 1871.

AT an election by the stockholders of this institution, on the 2d inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to wit:

GEO. JONAS,	J. C. MORRIS,
F. STAUFFER,	D. MCCOARD,
T. W. BABCOCK,	E. J. HART,
	J. M. ALLEN.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, GEO. JONAS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Notice.

THE STATE TAX PAYERS of the Second District are hereby notified that my office will be opened on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for the collection of the State Taxes for 1870 and State Licenses for the year 1871. Those failing to comply with the above notice before the first day of February next, will be dealt with according to law.

L. E. LEMARIE,
State Tax Collector, Second District.

C. F. Halle & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants
—AND—
DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS,
—ALSO—
Agents for the Celebrated
Cincinnati Lager Beer.
21..........MAGAZINE STREET..........21
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

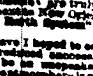
Pike, Brother & Co.,
BANKERS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned, which expires by limitation on the 1st day of January, 1871, will be continued. We gratefully return thanks to our friends and patrons for their continued confidence and favors, and beg to assure them that in future any business they may be pleased to confide to us shall have prompt and faithful attention.

WILLIAM S. PIKE,
ALEXANDER BROTHER,
ALFRED BIENVENU,
PAUL BLANC.

For Sale.

A SUGAR PLANTATION containing about [illegible] arpents [illegible] well [illegible] Stock, etc., Sugar-house [illegible] Machinery [illegible].



This place is situated on Bayou Lafourche, parish of Assumption, [illegible].

For further particulars apply to Henry Tete, New Orleans, [illegible].

Washington College, Virginia.
GEN. G. W. CUSTIS LEE, President.

THE second term of the present session begins on the 1st of FEBRUARY. The re-arrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. [illegible]

WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE N. O. SANITARY AND FERTILIZING Co.,
No. 12 Union street.

For nearly two years this company has been quietly pursuing its business, which has steadily increased to its present large proportions, endorsed and supported by all those of our population who have taken advantage of its improvements on the old system.

Growing in popularity each day, the new system considered here by this company, now numbers among its supporters and patrons nearly every citizen of New Orleans. Among the places attended by the company are several of the public buildings, the public schools and the Government establishments.

It has been conceded by all who have used the earth closet or commode to be a great public benefit, to be the desideratum long sought for in this city, an improvement adding to the comfort and health of the people.

The system adopted and recommended by this company is not new. The cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, and many other large places, especially where the ground is high and dry—use it extensively.

In England, France and Germany the plan is held in high repute, and used extensively.

The boards of health in several large cities have earnestly recommended its adoption. But in no place is it so much needed as in our city, where the ground is so low. All vaults in the ground should be done away with, the miasma arising from them are poison to our population and bring disease and death.

It has been the desire of the company to make no public parade of its merits; but to increase its business and custom only through the quiet recommendation of those who try the system and approve it.

The clamor against the company by two of the city papers we deem unjust and premature. The city papers have not shown any disposition to enquire into the merits of the system. But we now feel it our duty in self-defence to publish matter which would not otherwise have been made to public.

The company do not desire the bill which was passed last session and has now become a law, to remain in force as it now stands. The present Board of Directors submitted an amendment, which does away with all compulsory features, makes the price fifty per cent and in fact makes the system an advantage and a benefit, instead of as it has been stigmatized a burden and an oppression to the people.

It was upon this consideration that the bill was allowed to become a law.

Below are a few of the many testimonials received by the company from those who have adopted our system, and which we feel assured will in time receive the earnest support of the citizens of New Orleans, as a much needed sanitary improvement and great convenience, the importance of which can hardly be estimated.

The subject has during the past season, been several times discussed by the Fellows of the New Orleans Academy of Science. Subjoined is the report of a committee of the Academy:

"DRY EARTH-CLOSET SYSTEM.

To the President and Fellows of the New Orleans Academy of Science:

Gentlemen,—Your committee beg leave to report that they have investigated the "Dry Earth Closet System," and are convinced that from what they have seen of it, the observation of its workings, and also from the concurrent testimony of every scientific man who has given this matter any attention, that it is of the greatest interest to the people of New Orleans to give this matter their serious consideration, and if found of value, to at once adopt its use.

The "Dry Earth System" was perfected by Rev. Henry Moule, of England, and has already been adopted in very many places in England, and by the military and civil establishments in India. The Metropolitan Sewage Works of London cost the princely sum of $21,500,000, to be paid for in forty years, at the end of which time the Thames will be cleared as a port by reason of the accumulation of its sewers, and the city of London will stand on a soil infiltrated with deadly miasma. It is now proposed to abandon this water system of removing the garbage and ordure of London, and resort to the "Dry Earth system."

The question before us is, "What is the Dry Earth System?" We reply, by stating, that by it we are enabled to remove all miasmata from our dwellings without offense to sight or smell. We are relieved from the presence of a dangerous poison lurking about our homes, and by the very spongy nature of our soil is readily and rapidly absorbed, and slowly, but surely, giving up to the atmosphere gases which are a fruitful source of disease. Over sixty of the public buildings of this city are now supplied with "dry earth" closets, and from what we have seen of its utility, we are convinced that we have not been misled of its value is true to every particular.

The people of this city are indebted to W. R. C. Clark, Esq., for this great sanitary reform.

We append documents bearing upon what has already been accomplished for our public welfare:"

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2, 1869.

"The use of the "Earth-Closet," in lieu of the old-fashioned sinks, in our public school houses, is, in my opinion, a decided improvement, and one which is regarded by any one who is able to compare the present with the past condition of the buildings. I have made special inspection of many of the school houses with reference to this subject, in connection with their adaptability for the better, and, while in the comfort of teachers and pupils. The absence of any offensive odor about the buildings is a marked test in continuing use of the system and shows the satisfaction of all of them who, under the old system, were obliged to use them.

The complaints sent to this office from some of the schoolhouses to be serviced to remove defects in the extent of work as to the haste with which it was accomplished, and not to any defect in the system itself.

The number of complaint have since been reduced, of through the attention and energy of the Superintendent, the improvements already made, as shown in the present condition of our privies, imperfect advancement has been made in the sanitary condition of our public schools."

WM. O. ROGERS,
Sup't N. O. Public Schools.

PARISH PRISON, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27, 1869.

Superintendent N. O. S. and F. Co.

Dear sir—In reply to your request, for my opinion of the "Dry Earth System," I will state that the system was adopted in this prison since the first of October, and gives great satisfaction. Our closets are used by more than three hundred persons, and since the introduction of the above system, they have been wholly free from any offensive odor. The removal of the matter by daylight occupies but a few minutes, and the prison ignorant of the contents of the boxes, cannot suspect the nature of the material, as it is completely deodorized.

In former times the Closets were periodically cleaned during the dead of night. In my own room, thirty feet distant, it was often quite unendurable. The universal adoption of the system would conduce to the comfort and health of the whole community.

Respectfully,
ROBERT SWAIN,
Deputy Sheriff in charge of Parish Prison.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1870.

Secretary N. O. S. and F. Company:

Dear sir—We have thoroughly tested the Earth Closets, furnished by your company, and they give us entire satisfaction. We deem it but just to say, that in a large city like this, where the drainage is so imperfect the Earth Closets should be made an indispensable adjunct to any proper sanitary regulation for the health of the community.

Very truly, yours,
WALLACE & CO.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9, 1870.

Secretary N. O. S. and F. Company:

Gents—The opinion you request regarding the working of your Earth Closets is cheerfully rendered.

The closets are free from odor, and in a close alley like mine, where there are from twenty to thirty frequently employed each day, and twelve to fifteen men employed below, it is of incalculable advantage in a sanitary point of view.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH H. WILSON,
168 Canal street.

N. O. S. & F. Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8, 1870.

Gents—Having procured two of your "Cypress Earth Closets," and find the same in use for the last three months, they have given me every satisfaction. And I cordially recommend them to the public. Respectfully yours,

THOS. W. BOTHICK,
corner Camp and Delord sts.

261 CAMP STREET, N. O., Nov. 23, 1869.

W. R. C. Clark, Esq.:

Dear sir—The material manufactured by the N. O. S. & F. Co. I consider one of the most comfortable things in the country with the disinfecting material.

It is, in fact, poudrette or manure ready for the purposes of the agriculturist and is in precisely the same category as guano or any other fertilizer, except in its greater cheapness. The material is entirely innocuous to health. The use of the material to be employed in the general introduction of the earth closets, as it is manufactured, will there be no doubt that such diseases as cholera, dysentery, typhoid fever, etc., would be materially decreased, as they are propagated solely by germs in the excrement voided. The process adopted by the Fertilizing Company, thoroughly destroys the germs and converts what would otherwise be a poison into a perfectly innocuous substance. The process is perfect and disinfects and deodorizes most completely.

I. L. CRAWCOUR, M. D.,
Prof. of Medicine, N. O. School of Medicine, etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8, 1869.

The system of "earth closet" has been extensively used in Europe and in the Northeastern part of this country, and has given entire satisfaction to scientific and practical men.

The health officers of the city report favorably upon it, as at present in use in this city, as a great advance upon the old system of privies, both in respect from disagreeable odors and as a measure calculated to improve the health of the community.

C. J. WHITE, M. D.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1869.

W. R. C. Clark, Sup't N. O. S. and F. Co.:

Sir—It gives great pleasure to add my testimony to the satisfactory evidence in favor of the "Dry Earth" System. On Saturday last I saw some of the offensive material heaped up in the yard of your Company, having the appearance of nothing more than earth or fine charcoal. I have seen the system in successful operation in different public buildings, and have been both surprised and gratified at the great result of so simple a process.

The health and comfort of our citizens cannot fail to be promoted by the adoption of your system.

Respectfully,
J. B. COOPER,
Surgeon of Police.

OFFICE OF HEALTH OFFICER, FOURTH DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 5, 1869.

W. R. C. Clark, Esq., Sup't N. O. S. and F. Co.:

Dear Sir—It is a source of great satisfaction to me, now that I have seen the practical working of the "Earth Closet" system under your plan, that I, the first physician to recommend your system in this city, [illegible] should testify to its efficacy. I have spoken of it to my friends as the coming sanitary reform, and from late personal observation I can see no reason to retract from that position.

I know of no sanitary measure likely to accomplish more good for the people of this community, cursed as it is by this incalculable backyard sinks.

Yours, very respectfully,
HEREK SMITH, M. D.,
Health Officer, Fourth District.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1869.

Mr. W. R. C. Clark, Sup't N. O. S. and F. Co.:

In answer to your request for a statement of my opinion of the value of your process for deodorizing and disinfecting fecal matter, I will state that the process of treatment with fresh pulverized charcoal entirely destroys all noxious and offensive odors and germs of disease, by the property of arresting them up or retaining them. The offensive substances are not vanished, as by many disinfectants, but really got rid of. Yours, respectfully,

ALFRED W. PERRY, M. D.,
Health Officer, Second District.

Superintendent N. O. S. and F. Co., present:

My Dear sir—After so long an interval, in which I have neither seen or heard from you, I am glad to learn that the efforts of your company are producing such a satisfactory result, notwithstanding the opposition which have unexpectedly (and yet I think not altogether unnatural) a-risen in your pathway.

The recent proceedings in one of the Recorders' Courts, which I noticed in some of the city papers, will, I think, result beneficially to the company in advancing the sanitary interests of the city.

There is no city on this continent, with which I am at all acquainted, where a greater necessity exists for the full and thorough establishment of the "Dry Earth Closet System," and where the benefit is to be realized from its general adoption than this very city of New Orleans.

I have strongly urged the introduction of this most valuable system not only in this city but also in Chicago, as being somewhat similarly situated as regards topography. I know of but one other place along the whole Mississippi Valley which compares to New Orleans in natural drainage, and that is the wonderful town of Cairo. In that, there has no drainage at all, and the small population which it contains are truly subjects of observation, and, unlike New Orleans, I would like to see this "Dry Earth System" established there.

All summer long have I hoped to see the great sanitary measure introduced successfully in this great city. It would be an unspeakable boon to this community, whose atmosphere is continuously polluted by the exhalations from its foul vaults and privies. I firmly believe that nothing would contribute so fully and so certainly to the health of this city as the substitution now proposed by your company. I think no one who has once seen the effects or modus operandi of this admirable system can ever object to it, but rather advocate most strongly its benefits. I have made close and careful observation in this matter, by reason of my position, and with the most satisfactory use of the plan, and with the most satisfactory result.

I am more and more convinced of the great sanitary value.

It is being introduced into the military service under the direction of the medical and engineer departments of the army.

[illegible] is much to be desired. [illegible] I have no doubt, at least such is my earnest wish; and I live in the daily hope of soon seeing New Orleans relieved of the great nuisance which now so seriously endangers the health of her citizens.

Very truly, yours,
T. A. EDWARDS,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, [illegible] streets, New Orleans, La., Jan. 16, 1870.

MR. W. R. C. CLARK, Supt. N. O. S. and F. Co.:

Dear Sir—I regret that in consequence of the system of "Earth Closets" as a step most conducive to the sanitary improvement of New Orleans, and consequently to the future growth and prosperity of the city. Perhaps the greatest obstacle to immigration to Louisiana is the bad repute of New Orleans in regard to health. Anything that will be of benefit in this respect, as [illegible] sewerage or drainage cannot fail to benefit both city and State. Your admirable system will do this, and, at the same time, furnish an excellent fertilizer.

It is singularly fortunate for you that New Orleans is, of all the cities in the United States, the one where the "Earth Closet" is most needed and can be most economically applied, while, at the same time the products of fertilizing material should find a ready sale for the worn out cotton producing uplands of Louisiana. During the last four months I have had occasion to witness the application of the "Earth Closet" System in several cities of Europe, and uniformly found that it was constantly growing in favor.

Very respectfully,
JAS. A. HOYER,
President and General Agent
Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

It is less than two years since this important discovery was first presented to the scientific minds of America, and, without an exception it has received universal endorsement and most cordial commendation. Your committee call special attention to the opinion of one of the most able surgeons of the United States Army, Dr. T. A. Edwards, to be found among testimonials.

Your committee visited the headquarters of the Quartermaster General of the Department of Louisiana and there saw the principal workings of the "dry earth system."

Fortunately for the future sanitary condition of New Orleans, this subject has been ably presented to our people, and the present indications point to a complete introduction of this method of removal of night soil, and we present Mr. Clark's resumé of this subject (See memorial to Common Council) on p. 3.

Herein is a brief statement of the subject, in clear and concise terms. Charcoal is substituted in place of earth, as far as has been used in this city.

There are now collected under one shed over one hundred tons of fertilizing material, and strange to tell, there are no offensive odors given off from this immense accumulation of human excreta.

The bottom soil of the Mississippi River answers every purpose as a deodorizer, and may be judiciously employed in the dry earth closet.

Respectfully submitted,
J. D. WALKER,
GEO. W. AVERY.

Read before the New Orleans Academy of Science and adopted by the Academy and the committee were requested to publish the same in the name of the Academy.

J. S. COPES, President.

New Orleans Academy of Science, Dec. 27, 1869.
New Orleans, May 2, 1870.

To the President and Members of the Board of Health:

Gentlemen—The committee appointed by your honorable body to report upon the "dry earth system," as a substitute for the ordinary privy or water closet now in use, beg leave to make the following report:

They have given the subject considerable examination, especially as a sanitary measure, and they find it particularly adapted to the wants and necessities of our climate and the position of this city, where the drainage is imperfect and sewerage of fecal matter.

This system consists in and is principally based upon the absorbent and purifying principles of charcoal, which thoroughly burns and destroys putrescent matter, and to convert offensive substances into a compound which is of some real service in fertilizing the ground. We are justified in saying that it destroys all generation and emission of poisonous gases. The offensive discharges of cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid fever are immediately and effectually neutralized and destroyed, and a perfectly innocuous and healthy gas is left.

Experience has fully endorsed this view, and we find in the reports before us in the East Indies and other places, where it has been fully tried, that beneficial results and a lessening of the mortality have uniformly resulted, and, in a hot and moist climate like our own, we confidently anticipate that the introduction of the charcoal system of closets will render our city almost free from such diseases as result from fermentation, impure air, charged with decaying animal and vegetable substances.

It will strike every one that the promotion of the health of this city must be of great importance in gradual in its future prosperity, and to those who are charged with the public administration of its affairs it would seem that a reform in this essential particular affecting every house in the city of New Orleans, and the fact is so often stated that climate is not to blame for our mortality, the public health and public morals may convince all that we could be reduced to almost nothing.

For the above reasons we confidently recommend the system to the favorable notice of your honorable body, as well fitted for all buildings, adapted to the interests of our population and its adoption would be to our comfort and health.

Respectfully submitted,
J. CECIL LEGARE,
Chairman of Committee.

To the President of the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company:

Sir—The use of your Earth Closet has been so salutary, and the effect of the disinfecting agent so marked in our premises, which were completely offensive from the sinks, that we feel authorized by the public to recommend its adoption of these closets; their convenience, healthfulness is of benefit in a sanitary view, and we ask our fellow citizens to introduce them [illegible].

A few hours after covering our vault with the earth and after the offensive odor had entirely disappeared, the closet was placed in the most offensive place [illegible]. Heretofore we have been using an improved and free from any smell. We have no hesitation, under the existing circumstances in recommending to all their establishments, as well as their privies and private dwellings, the earth closets of the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company.

Very respectfully, etc.,
SAM'L SMITH & CO.
Corner Camp and Common streets.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13th, 1871.

To the President New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company:

My Dear sir—My experience of one year proves the truth of all the recommendations given your closets, as perfectly satisfactory.

Very respectfully,
JAMES T. TUCKER,
Genl. Agent Ill. Central R. R.

SAMPLES OF THE FERTILIZER manufactured by the Company may be seen at the office, No. 12 Union street, and samples of the Earth Closets and Commodes.

The Fertilizer sold by the Company is manufactured under the supervision of a competent chemist, and is pronounced equal, if not superior, to Peruvian Guano, as a fertilizer, and is sold at a price within the reach of all. [illegible]

Published by order of the Board of Directors.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

CRESCENT CITY......Capt. GEO. W. NORTON
SHERMAN............Capt. A. BLANCHARD
GEN. MEADE.........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES......Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI........Capt. W. P. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS..Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. M. B. CROWELL

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship

WESTERN METROPOLIS,
H. S. QUICK, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, Jan. 28, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodation for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE....................$30 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE..................$2 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
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 105 Common street.

The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow—leaving February 4, at 8 A. M.

For New York.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.

The steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,
B. L. CLAPP, Commander

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Jan. 28, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE..............................$50.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
61 Carondelet street.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP	Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.	Price, 35 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP	Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children.	Price, 35 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP	Cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages.	Price, 35 Cents.

It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.

Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

$1000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease known. Sold by all Druggists.

Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870:

Premiums received during the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, including unterminated risks of 1869		$[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	
Premiums on Risks not terminated in 1870	[illegible]	
Net earned Premiums		[illegible]
Losses during same period		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Reinsurance, and rebate in lieu of scrip	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Interest on all outstanding scrip and expense account, less discount and profit and loss	[illegible]	
Net profit		[illegible]
The company have the following assets:		
Cash	[illegible]	
Bills receivable for pledged loans on call	[illegible]	
Bills receivable, for Premiums	[illegible]	
Outstanding accounts in course of collection	[illegible]	
Real Estate, No. 75 Camp street	[illegible]	
Bonds of the city of New Orleans	[illegible]	
Bonds of the State of Louisiana	[illegible]	
Bonds of St. Charles Hotel Company	[illegible]	
Bonds of Grand Lodge, F. A. M.	[illegible]	
Bonds of Odd Fellows' Hall Association	[illegible]	
Bank stock	[illegible]	
Mobile Dry Dock Company stock	[illegible]	
New Orleans and White River Packet Company stock	[illegible]	
Harbor and Protection Company stock	[illegible]	
Scrips of other Insurance Companies	[illegible]	

The above is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

ALF. MOULTON, President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish and City of New Orleans, Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of January, 1871.

ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held the [illegible] day of January, 1871, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That SIX per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of profits be paid to the legal holders of the same, on and after the first Monday of February next; and further, that a Dividend of TWENTY FIVE per cent. be declared on the net earned premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be delivered on and after the [illegible] day of March next.

ALF. MOULTON, President.
W. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

CORNER CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Eleventh Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Premiums during the year ending 31st December		
On Fire risks	[illegible]	
On Marine risks	[illegible]	
On River risks	[illegible]	
Total Premiums		[illegible]
Premiums unearned 31st December, 1870		[illegible]
Net earned Premiums		[illegible]
Losses		
Losses on Fire risks	[illegible]	
Losses on Marine risks	[illegible]	
Losses on River risks	[illegible]	
Taxes, licenses and expenses less interest	[illegible]	
Interest on outstanding scrip	[illegible]	
12 per ct. rebate in lieu of scrip on 1870	[illegible]	
Claims unsettled belonging to the year 1870	[illegible]	
Profit		[illegible]
As follows:		
On Fire premiums	[illegible]	
On Marine premiums	[illegible]	
On River premiums	[illegible]	
The Company have the following ASSETS:		
Cash on hand	[illegible]	
Real estate	[illegible]	
Bills receivable, secured by mortgage and pledge	[illegible]	
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]	
City Consolidated and Railroad bonds	[illegible]	
Turner Hall Association first mortgage bonds	[illegible]	
Odd Fellows' Hall Association first mortgage bonds	[illegible]	
Burra Burra Copper Mine Co. first mortgage bonds	[illegible]	
New Orleans Gas company stock	[illegible]	
New Orleans City R. R. Co.	[illegible]	
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	
New Orleans and White River Packet Co.	[illegible]	
Scrips of other Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]	
Vicksburg Dry Dock	[illegible]	
Opera House Association	[illegible]	
Harbor Protection Co.	[illegible]	
New Orleans Lighting and Wrecking Co.	[illegible]	
Less Depreciation	[illegible]	
Cash market value		[illegible]
LIABILITIES.		
Outstanding scrip	[illegible]	
Interest for 1870	[illegible]	
Interest unclaimed	[illegible]	
Unearned premiums	[illegible]	
Claims unsettled 1870	[illegible]	
Profit for 1870	[illegible]	
Balance above over liabilities	[illegible]	

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed this 12th day of January, 1871, before me,
JOHN MONTAMAT,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 12th day of January, 1871, it was resolved to declare the following dividends on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending the 31st December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st MONDAY of March next:

45 per cent. on Fire Premiums;
[illegible] per cent. on Marine Premiums;
[illegible] per cent. on River Premiums.

It was also resolved to pay 6 per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of profits, and to redeem the issue of 1860, and to pay the balance of 1861, in cash, to the legal holders thereof on and after the 1st MONDAY of March next.

Directors:

GEO. URQUHART,	M. PAYRO,
A. ROCHEREAU,	PLACIDE FORSTALL,
G. W. BABCOCK,	AUG. REICHARD,
T. B. BLANCHARD,	W. SELTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER,	H. S. SCHMIDT,
CHS. LAFITTE,	J. TUYES.

Office of New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY [illegible], 1871.

In accordance with the requirements of the Charter and the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company makes the following statement of scrip and interest unclaimed for of three years standing:

That [illegible] unclaimed thirty days from date hereof is forfeited to the Company:

[illegible]	[illegible]	Beauregard, Mrs. M. C.	[illegible]
J. Hewitt, F.	[illegible]	Becker, Michel	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bourdet, Jean	[illegible]
Bowman, Thos. K.	[illegible]	Bowman, J. & L.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Camden, Mrs. J. B.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cartier, Jules M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dietrich, Jno.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dubois & Miah	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fisler, Geo.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Falkenheimer, Fred	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fisk, F. M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gouilaume, Mary and Francois	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hunt, B. B.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kennedy, Duncan, E.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Levy, Prosper	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lacroix, P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Miller, G. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	McManus, Urtha	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oxford, Mrs. Corella A.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	O'Brien, Mrs. Mary C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pelletier, Amelie	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pell, Ph.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Power, Jno.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sabba, Jos.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Simpson, Jno.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Smith, Mrs. H. E.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Taylor, H. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tick, Mrs. Cynthia	[illegible]
Weaver, Jas. B.	[illegible]		

We the undersigned hereby certify the above to be a correct copy from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President.
J. M. [illegible], Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed this 9th day of January, 1871, before me,
JOHN F. MONTAMAT,
Third Justice of the Peace.

C. Mehle & Co.,
CHAS. MEHLE, B. C. STEINBECK,
J. DONALDSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE
SALE OF LIVE STOCK.
Stock Landing, New Orleans.

Notice.

FROM and after this date, my son CHARLES CAVAROC, Junior, will be associated as a partner in my commercial business.

The style of the house will be that of C. CAVAROC & SON.

C. CAVAROC.
New Orleans, January 1st, 1871.

V. BIRI,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WILLOWWARE,
Wagons, Cradles, Market-Baskets, Work Baskets, Chairs, Clothes-Baskets.
Importer of
German and French Fancy Baskets, etc.
[illegible] streets, New Orleans.

City Licenses.

Department of Finance, City Hall,
New Orleans, Jan. 4th, 1871.

THE Licenses for 1871 are now due, and ready for delivery at the City Hall.

All persons conducting business, or pursuing professions, or owning vehicles, are hereby notified to procure the necessary papers from this office immediately, or incur the risk of being summarily proceeded with at considerable expense.

I have power under the new Charter to prevent any person from carrying on business who fails to procure a license.

JOHN S. WALTON,
Administrator of Finance.

New Music Book,
THE WREATH OF GEMS.

A Collection of the Most Popular Songs, Ballads and Duets of the Day, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte.

Boards, $2 50. Cloth, $3 00. Cloth, full gilt, $4 00. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
277 Washington Street, Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

Notice of Copartnership.

FROM and after the 1st of January, 1871, Mr. VICTOR FRADUS is a partner in our business. The style of the firm will not be changed.

VOSE BROTHERS.
New Orleans, December 31, 1870.

Swiss Mulls,
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.
For sale by
J. G. LANGHAM & CO.,
7 Carondelet street.