The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

[illegible] HOUSE—"La Muette de Portici."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"The Pearl of Savoy, or the Mother's Prayer."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Gaiete Groupe of [illegible]."

Auction Sales This Day.

Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at [illegible] Chartres street—Fine Seasonable [illegible] Gent' Furnishing Goods, and Fine [illegible].

ANOTHER BENEVOLENT SCHEME.

A proposition has been made to the City Council by a number of benevolent and public spirited citizens to erect, at their own cost, a line of warehouses or sheds for the protection of produce upon the levee, to extend from Common to St. Joseph streets. They offer to relieve the city of the charge of the wharves in front of these proposed erections and to keep them in repair at their own expense, provided their other conditions are agreed to. The parties making this proposition are the following named persons: J. H. Oglesby, Joseph T. Burdeau, [illegible] Warren, Henry Bidwell, John C. [illegible], George H. Kirk, John Lynch, [illegible] R. Beckwith and Andrew W. [illegible].

The conditions they wish to impose may be stated:

The exclusive right to charge for [illegible] landed upon the levee, in front of [illegible], certain fees according to a [illegible] connected with their propositions, [illegible] goods, the petitioners ask to be [illegible] wharfingers of the city.

Exemption from municipal taxes [illegible] their property investment.

That the city shall have the right at the expiration of the lease or privilege—25 [illegible] take the buildings and pay half [illegible] value or extend the term of the [illegible] for 15 years and then become the [illegible] owners of the property.

A guarantee against any municipal legislation during the existence of the [illegible] which may affect the same, in[illegible] to the corporators.

It is reasonable to presume that as little [illegible] will be given to the views [illegible] present against the present project [illegible] accorded to that of which it is the [illegible].

The petitioners have, no doubt, [illegible] care to oil the machinery which is [illegible] the ordinance through that body [illegible] know in advance that it will be [illegible] and become law. In these circumstances, it is useless to discuss at any length the merits of a question which has been prejudged, or to set forth in detail the objections to a scheme, the accomplishment of which has already been determined upon. Nevertheless, as the taxpayers of New Orleans have an interest in opposing the exclusive occupation of [illegible] places by private parties and the establishment of monopolies, it is well enough briefly to urge the objections which owners of real estate have to this and all similar attempts to encroach upon [illegible] rights. Like the Slaughter-house monopoly and other monopolies, the parties who so generously offer to relieve the city of the care of its own property, have prefaced their offer, by a long string of benefits which they propose to confer upon the public in return for the privileges they seek. The ordinance will probably have, for its title, some such caption as this: "An Ordinance for the Protection of Merchandise Landed Upon the Wharves of New Orleans."

1. The first objection to the acceptance of the patriotic offer of these shed-builders is that the ground upon which they propose to build is public property, and the City Council have not the legal right to lease it to private parties. It is the duty of the City Council to give protection to the commerce of the port and to erect all necessary buildings for the protection of merchandise landed upon its wharves, but not to permit those wharves to be used as storage room for the advantage of the owners of that merchandise and to the detriment of the public. The wharves should be kept clear for incoming and outgoing cargoes, and no encouragement should be given to consignees or shippers who wish to make warehouses upon space which has always been free to all the world. It is the duty of the City Council to retain the control of every public place, to the exclusion of private individuals. If the Council have not the means of erecting sheds upon the levee, that is no reason why they should transfer their functions to individual members of the community.

2. Admitting that what the Council may do itself, it may do by another, it has no legal right to grant privileges to citizens or corporations, which are exclusive in their character and which contemplate to permit the establishment of a monopoly. The present scheme does contain such a feature.

That every facility and convenience for the transfer of merchandise through the [illegible] should be granted by the public authorities, we have always advocated. [illegible] competition for trade now fiercely [illegible] on against New Orleans as a port [illegible] and of shipment, admonishes us to remove every obstacle in the way of the rapid transit of freight, to throw off everything which impedes her in running the race upon which she has entered. [illegible] all this, we contend, can be done without subjecting the community to the domination of individuals or corporations, whose privileges are very apt to be magnified by those who obtain them, just in proportion to the patience exhibited by the public. This is the history of all monopolies.

If the Council are determined to grant the privileges sought for by the petitioners, we suggest that they might retain some control over the sheds to be erected, so that the public shall not be at the mercy of the parties building them or their successors in ownership.

The French Opera.—On Thursday night will be performed the first time Auber's grand Opera of "La Muette de Portici," in which Messrs. Cazeaux, Dumestre and DeKeghel and Mesdames Naddi and Dillon will appear.

And on Saturday forenoon, a Matinée, at which time "Voyage en Chine" will be performed.

The management have announced that tickets can be procured at Grunewald's Music Store, 129 Canal street. This will save a long walk to the corner of Toulouse and Bourbon streets.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in this issue, of Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., dealers in coal, which they deliver in any part of the city free of charge.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cough or Cold.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehart, from Baltimore, via Key West and Havana, arrived this morning. The following is her passenger list:

A. B. Cleve, wife and child, Sarah Cleve, Thos Lowell, Chas Johnson, Harvey Langham, Mary Curry, Francisco Cortez and wife, Elias Bratley, Pedro Valdes, Virginia Slater, Ida Duncan, Fran Pessoa, Julia Glover, Richard McGraw, Wm McGraw, wife and child, John Brown, Margaret Robinson, George Williams, Jose Martinez, Lalvero Martinez, Carlos Velasquez, Felipe Arteaga, Mariana Diaz, Albert Christiansen, Geo W Smith, Hy M Jones.

An Imperial Joke.—The following bon mot of the Emperor, perpetrated a short time ago is related. It happened thus:

Count Reille—"What may be the reason why distinctions have been conferred upon both the Prussian Princes and Moltke, but none upon Bismarck?"

General Waubert—"He will probably be King of France—Le grand annecteur."

The Emperor—"That would not be so bad after all. As the Count cannot live without annexations, he would, perhaps, as King of France—annex Prussia."

Mr. Pinchback, a saffron-hued citizen of Louisiana, formerly confidential secretary to the third assistant cook of a Mississippi steamer, and an able and scholarly poker player, is a candidate for the United States Senate.—Boston Post.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Academy.—The Gaitie-Comique Troupe had another rousing audience last night, and no wonder. The programme is so varied and attractive, and the performers so excellent in their several specialities that the audience are kept constantly enlivened, and leave the place at the close well pleased with their evening's entertainment. We are glad to learn that Manager Bidwell has made arrangements with Mr. Baker and the late Varieties company, by which that excellent combination of talent will not be entirely lost to us. A splendid bill for this evening at the Academy.

The St. Charles.—Although the new play, "Jane Eyre," grew in favor with each performance, the management are compelled to withdraw it for the present, in order to make room for another of Miss Maggie Mitchell's popular specialities. This evening will be given for the first time here the "Pearl of Savoy, or a Mother's Prayer," a new five act drama, written expressly for Miss Mitchell by C. W. Tayleure, and which has elicited the warmest praise wherever it has been presented.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The French Bazaar.—The attendance last night showed that the interest in the object for which the Bazaar was projected is not only deep felt, but fast growing. The rooms were literally crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city last night, and the many strangers who visited the place could not have chosen a better opportunity to see our boasted Creole beauties looking their loveliest.

The tickets for the Grand Lottery are meeting with a rapid sale, and here we would mention that a wrong impression has gained ground to a certain extent—that the grand prize of $5000 in gold is a separate lottery from the other contributions. This is a mistake. We have before us as we write a catalogue of the three thousand one hundred and forty-eight prizes that are to be drawn, and we find among them, as they are numbered in the order of their donation, "Lot No. 3110—five thousand dollars in gold." The rest of the prizes comprise articles of almost every kind under the sun, useful, beautiful or ornamental.

We understand that considerable spirit is being manifested by our firemen in the contest for the magnificent silver hat. It was whispered to us in confidence, that though the voting was close among several companies, that so far the indications were that that staunch band "Orleans No 21" were ahead. No one can tell, however, who will win when our firemen engage in a contest of this kind, and we should not be surprised to find that towards the closing of the polls some company that has as yet scarcely made a showing will come forward in solid phalanx and carry off the prize by a grand coup.

The restaurant tables under the general presidency of Mrs. Ed. Forstall attracted many visitors, and the various punch tables done a land-office business. The post-office and telegraph, too, prove excellent paying institutions. The wicked postmaster reads all the letters herself so that none but good news and pleasant missives shall pass through her hands.

The concert last night was a grand success. The large parlors set apart for that purpose being literally jammed with ladies, leaving scarcely room for any of the male persuasion to find standing room. The audience formed a grand bouquet of beauty, a sight of which in itself would repay the veriest anchorite a thousand times the cost and time of the visit. The programme was a most attractive one, and the parties in whose hands its fulfillment was entrusted completed their task in the most perfect style, and to the entire satisfaction of the enthusiastic audience.

To-night the Tableau Vivants will be given again. The ball follows the concert or tableau every evening and is the means of attracting many of the fair votaries of terpsichore. But the attractions are far too numerous to be particularized, and those who miss the opportunity of seeing and enjoying for themselves will surely regret it.

Abduction of a Young Girl—She is Terribly Beaten—Her Recapture.—Last night a young man presented himself at the office of the Chief of Police, and stated that his sister, Lizzie Miller, who had been working near Algiers, had been inveigled or forced to the city by a man whose name we did not ascertain, and was then secreted in a house of ill-fame on Gravier street. Special Officer Pearson proceeded at once to the locality specified, and demanding admittance, was refused. He managed to force his way through a gate leading into a yard of the house, and found the object of his search and her abductor in an alley way by the house. The man struck Officer Pearson, who clinched him, and a struggle ensued, during which the fellow got hold of Pearson's hand and bit it badly. Finding the officer about to prove too much for him, the fellow, by a strong effort, freed himself and jumping the back fence, made his escape.

Officer Pearson brought the unfortunate girl, who bore the marks of a terrible beating received at the hands of the scoundrel, to the Chief's office. She stated that the man pulled her along to the house where she was found, and beat her shamefully with a large club when she resisted his foul advances. It was thought at first that one of her arms was badly broken. She was fearfully bruised and was sent to the Charity Hospital for medical treatment.

The officer arrested two women found in the house on Gravier street and locked them up at the Central Station. Their names are given as Elizabeth and Mary Fillman.

Officer Pearson thinks he knows who the villain was that attacked him, and was on his track last night with strong hopes of bringing him to.

Eighth District Court.—The proprietors of the lager beer and concert saloon, situated at No. 66 St. Charles street, enjoined the Metropolitan Police Board from interfering with their business.

The attorney for the Police Board filed an answer, showing that said concert saloon is a resort for thieves, pickpockets, and other disreputable characters; that it is the scene of nightly brawls, fights, and other disturbances; that knives and pistols are frequently drawn in the establishment, and that it is a nuisance generally.

The attorney for the Police Board denounced the establishment as a den of thieves, pickpockets, blackguards, loafers, vagrants, nymphs of the pave, knights of the highway and "minions of the moon," where, day by day and night by night, robberies and thefts are committed by all sorts of vile characters and unblushing females of doubtful characters, known as "beer-jerkers," who minister to the vile tastes of the frequenters of the establishment.

Counsel for the proprietors asserted that the premises were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and that the police make their raids upon it for the purpose of extorting black mail. Counsel made use of various expressive terms not at all flattering to the Metropolitan Police. Case was submitted, and Judge Dibble took it under advisement.

The Public Schools Question.—This matter came up, and was fixed for trial on Friday, the 23d inst.

Warner Van Norden et al. vs. Thos. W. Conway. This is a suit wherein the petitioners seek to make the Ward Boards of School Directors subordinate to the City Board, on the ground that the members of the Ward Boards failed to qualify within the time prescribed by law.

The City Assessments.—Mr. Honzano reports the total assessed value of taxable property of the city at $189,848,531, and states the decrease in the assessed value of property in the former city limits is $10,000,000. The value of property exempted from taxation by the city charter is $15,095,350. He compliments the city Assessors upon their energy and diligence.

A Bogus Legislator.—A highly colored special patrolman rejoicing in several names of Houston and Randolph, has been arrested for humbugging Senator elect Whitney out nearly $100 by falsely representing himself as a brother legislator from East Feliciana. It is said that Randolph has let several other parties on the same pretense. An individual named White is also under arrest as being mixed up in the transaction.

Official Announcement.—Capt. Edgeworth, of the Second Precinct, telegraphs Acting Superintendent of Police Robinson that Lieut. Gov. Dunn arrived at Kenneville, Jefferson parish, in a closed carriage, Tuesday night, and took the cars for Washington. The announcement is made officially as a police item, and it is supposed the detectives have been duly notified.

Sudden Death.—A man named John Fletcher, a native of Ireland, aged 57 years, died suddenly yesterday at No. 122 Julia street, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He had laid down after dinner, and getting up in about half an hour fell to the door and expired almost instantly. An inquest was held, the verdict being in accordance with the above facts.

Railroad Collision.—A Dumaine street car and a Rampart street car collided, at a late hour Tuesday night, at the corner of Rampart and Dumaine streets, damaging one of the cars and breaking the leg of a mule.

First District Court.—This court was occupied most of the day yesterday, in hearing the evidence for the defence in the case of Donnelly, charged with the murder of Dennis Gallagher, all other business having been continued. This case will go to the jury to-day.

The Steamship Robberies.—Owing to the absence of witnesses, Recorder Staes continued the case of Leopold and Oppenheim, charged with receiving and selling stolen goods, until Saturday.

Swindling.—Gustave Arnheim, a broker, who figured in the celebrated veteran frauds, together with Moses Katz and Louis Farrand, were arrested yesterday, charged with swindling the widow of a soldier out of her bounty money.

Died of his Wounds.—The boy Michael Clifford, who was accidently shot by policeman Johnson, on Peace street, Tuesday evening, died of his wound yesterday.

Delay Not.—Convulsions, wind colic and griping in the bowels of infants cause death. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is a tried remedy. It costs only 25 cents.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The German Batteries Command Every Point of Paris.

Bombardment of Paris [illegible] for the 19th inst.

Bavarians Refuse to Continue the Struggle.

Reported Repulse of the Prussians by Bourbaki.

Great Excitement in London Relative to Bismarck's Policy

HOME NEWS.

Action on the General Amnesty.

A Congressman Charged with Bigamy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bordeaux, Dec. 13.—Gambetta writes under the date of the 11th: "I have returned to Tours. I left Gen. Chauzy yesterday. He is still successfully defending the line of the Loire. I think the situation so good that I may go to Bourges and see what can be done with the second army.

It is reported that Bourbaki repulsed the Prussians yesterday.

London, Dec. 13.—The German batteries command every point of Paris. Notre Dame presents as fair a target as did the Strasburg Cathedral. The bombardment of Paris is fixed for the 19th of December.

London, Dec. 13.—Pfalsburg, the stronghold in the Vosges, the siege of which was commenced soon after the battle of Woerth, has surrendered unconditionally. The Prussians occupied the place to-day.

Russian forces are rapidly concentrating near the Turkish frontier.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland refuses to receive deputations soliciting the pardon of Fenian convicts on the ground that no good result is possible.

London, Dec. 14.—The clubs are excited by the report of an important dispatch from Bismarck declaring that Prussia would not longer respect the neutrality of Luxemburg and would annex that State to the German Empire.

Another dispatch states that the bombardment of Paris has commenced.

A private dispatch from Meung states that a letter from an English officer with DeChauzy makes it certain that the Germans have greatly misrepresented the results of the actions near Beaugency. The German losses were 10,000 men.

The Bavarians refused to continue the struggle and were allowed to return to Orleans, thus weakened. Frederick Charles abandoned the advance on Blois.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—The Queen received the following telegram from King William:

General Headquarters, Tuesday 13.—After four days fighting around Beaugency the French retired to Blois and Tours. Their loss was very severe. Many deserters come in our lines here and at Rouen.

London, Dec. 13.—The French are retreating before Prince Frederick Charles at Beaugency.

Brussels, Dec. 14.—The Independence Belge says at midnight of the 8th a letter from Gen. Von Moltke arrived at Paris, announcing the capture of Orleans, and summoning Paris to surrender. Gen. Trochu summoned his colleagues. Picard was inclined to treat for honorable terms. Trochu said the overtures disclosed the enemy's apprehensions. He represented that France had everything to gain by prolonging the struggle, and Paris would hold out for a long time yet. The committee unanimously resolved to continue the war and reject the proposal for a surrender.

Vienna, Dec. 13.—All the journals denounce Prussia's course towards Luxemburg, and call upon the great powers to rise and repress the insolence which renders all treaties useless.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 13.—Herald's special:

Madrid, Dec. 8.—The Imparcial cannot understand Grant's message where he refers to redress for injuries done to American citizens in Cuba, and says it is nothing but political strategy to secure votes of fillibusters.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Congressman Bowen gave bail for $5000 to answer a charge of bigamy. Bowen asks an early trial.

George H. Hasie has been appointed Collector of Customs at Vicksburg.

There is before the Supreme Court of the United States a case from the southern district of New York, which involves the right of mercantile agencies to collect and communicate to their merchant subscribers information concerning the financial condition and character of merchants throughout the country as a privileged communication, and further involves the question whether such mercantile agencies, as hitherto conducted in this country, shall longer exist.

Senate.—The Committee on Judiciary have made a unanimous report that Indians are not citizens of the United States under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the treaties and laws always having regarded them as independent nations, and not interfered with in their local administration.

House.—The House considered the bill for a full and general grace, amnesty and oblivion of all wrongful acts, doings, or omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late rebellion.

The exceptions are as follows: All those educated at West Point or Annapolis, members of either House of the Federal or Confederate Congress, heads of the Federal Executive Departments, Ministers abroad, Judges of the Federal courts, and those holding similar offices in the Confederate Government, members of State Conventions who voted for or signed the ordinance of secession, Governors of States which were in rebellion, Confederates who treated cruelly or otherwise than according to the usages of war Federal prisoners in their hands, persons intrusted with funds which they have not accounted for, all deserters and bounty jumpers.

Property exceptions then follow, all property wherein the United States, or third parties, have become vested in by sale, forfeiture or confiscation and lands used now or heretofore for Federal cemeteries. Every right of action and liability rising from any ordnance, law or contract in aid of the rebellion, and every such right shall be deemed invalid.

Mr. Butler reported the bill. In explanation he said it was drawn mutatis mutandis from the amnesty bill passed by the English Parliament after the Scotch rebellion of 1745. He quoted from the preamble and body of the act, and referred to the exceptions in it, among which "all persons by the name and clan of MacGregor, and all who had been in favor of having the French army invade Great Britain." He wished the state of the country was such that all of the exceptions could be struck out, but such was not the state of the country.

The bill swept out everything that had been done wrong on one side as well as on the other, and said that no more suits could be brought for acts done or committed during the war, either by those who warred in behalf of the United States, or by those who warred against it. It threw the mantle of charity over all. The bill excepted the leaders of the rebellion, but why should they not be excepted? They had played for empire, and lost, and should now take the penalty of loss. It would be seen that the first exception only applied to those military and naval officers of the United States who had received their education at West Point or Annapolis. It did not apply to officers who had not been so educated.

As to the provision referring to the National cemeteries, he said he thought it time after hearing an eulogy in the Senate on General Lee, that the idea that these cemeteries could be in any way tampered with should be put an end to.

If the Union soldiers did anything during the war they certainly conquered land enough to be buried in. He wants this bill passed if for no other reason so that that question might be settled forever. He said an objection had been made to the bill that it was not a general amnesty. He was not the most forgiving of men and be trusted that he was not the most vindictive. He could remain unforgiving as long as his neighbor, and could forgive an honorable opponent quite as easy as his neighbor, but when he did forgive he forgave all over, and when he did not forgive he remembered all over.

Mr. Lawrence asked how many persons the bill would relieve. Butler replied that it would relieve very many in the South who are under legal trouble or vexation. It would relieve every man who held a postmastership, who was sheriff or constable before the war and had taken an oath to support the Constitution. As to the excepted classes all that they had to do was to come to Congress hereafter and petition for the removal of their disabilities.

Mr. Beck offered a substitute for the bill, as follows:

That all persons other than those hereinafter excepted are now disqualified to hold office by the third section of the 14th article of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, are hereby relieved from such disability, and the same is hereby removed from and after the passage of this act, except from the following classes of persons:

First—Whoever, having been educated at the military academy at West Point or the naval school at Annapolis, shall have engaged in the rebellion and insurrection against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Second—Whoever, having been a member of either house of Congress of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Third—Whoever shall have held the office of head of one of the executive departments of the Government of the United States, minister plenipotentiary, minister resident, or Judge of any court under the United States, and shall have engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a substitute for the whole bill as follows:

That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution are hereby removed.

Mr. Bingham moved a substitute for the first section, removing all political disabilities from all persons except such as were Senators or Representatives in Congress in the years 1860 and 1861, or were in either of such years officers in the army or navy of the United States, heads of departments, United States Judges, United States Ministers, and except all persons who, in violation of that amendment, have held office since the first of June, 1870.

Mr. Butler announced his purpose to have the vote taken on the bill at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Beck opposed the bill; he said that he would have offered such a substitute, as that offered by Mr. Farnsworth, but that he feared the House might not be prepared to vote for a general removal of disabilities, but might do so when certain classes were excepted. He hoped that the House would adopt the substitute offered by Mr. Farnsworth, but if not, then he hoped that his own substitute would be agreed to. He argued that nine-tenths of the matter in the bill, was matter over which the Reconstruction Committee had no jurisdiction, but belonged properly to the Judiciary Committee, and he expressed the fear that if the bill were passed, by a simple majority it would be contended that it was valid in reference to all subjects in it, that did not require a two-thirds majority, while in reference to the removal of political disabilities it would not be valid. He declared that instead of it being a bill granting general amnesty; it was a bill of pains and penalties; a bill making odious discriminations. He had never seen a bill that was further from carrying out the objects which it proposed to carry out; it was a bill adding insult to injury. He believed that the Republican party and the Republican press desire to have a general amnesty extended. He thought that that party had lost State after State by Congress refusing to pass such a bill, and that it would continue to lose State after State so long as Congress maintained that position.

Mr. Potter advocated the adoption of Mr. Farnsworth's substitute. He believed that the proposition would be found to be not only most generous but most patriotic and the wisest proposition in that respect before the House. He argued at length against those provisions of the bill relating to legal proceedings, and the rights of action and property. At the conclusion of Mr. Potter's remarks the bill then went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes, from the Appropriation Committee, reported Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. It appropriated about $20,000,000.

Senate.—This body was engaged all day in discussing the charity fund for the Government employés, and compensation to a Kentucky Federal soldier for property destroyed during the war.

Washington, Dec. 14.—House—The Republicans held an adjourned caucus to-night. Not more than 50 members were present. Among the speakers were Sheldon and Morey, of Louisiana, who advocated a general amnesty, stating that the people of that State, in their recent election, had repealed the provisions of their Constitution imposing disabilities, and Butler, of Tennessee, spoke against amnesty. Other speeches were made and the caucus adjourned sine die without taking a vote on any proposition.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, says the appropriations being nearly exhausted, I have been compelled to announce that no further aid can be granted in support of schools, and to discharge all the superintendents of education in the several States, and to close their offices.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Dec. 14.—The late General Agent of the American Press Association, denounces as State forgeries the news now published by that organization.

New York, Dec. 14.—There is no likelihood of any settlement of the Crispin strike, and as it takes three dollars a week to support the men now on strike in this city, it has been determined to call a meeting to-morrow for the object of forming a co-operate shoe manufactory on a large scale. Shares twenty-five dollars each.

New York, Dec. 14.—It is reported this afternoon that the Custom authorities raided on a German importing firm, suspected of defrauding the revenue.

There are indications of having been irregularities in the classification of imported sugar, the penalty for which is confiscation, and if the government can prove the fact, the seizure will be one of the largest on record.

New York, Dec. 14.—The steamship Persire sailed for Havre to-day with a cargo of arms and 150 men for the French army.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 14.—The recent municipal election carried by the Conservatives was taken before United States Judge Underwood this morning by the Republicans, for revision under the new Congressional law. He declined to commence the case, leaving it to await Judge Boud's arrival.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 14.—The resolution impeaching Governor Holden for high crimes and misdemeanors in office was reported to-day by the Judiciary Committee, and passed by a vote of 60 to 43.

A long and interesting debate occurred prior to the passage of the impeachment resolution.

To-morrow a committee will be appointed to inform the Senate of the action of the House. Also, a committee of seven to draft articles of impeachment and conduct the trial before the Senate. Under a statutory law passed by the last Republican Legislature, the Governor will be suspended from executive functions as soon as arraigned before the Senate.

Chief Justice Pearson will preside at the impeachment trial, when startling developments are expected to be made.

Lake City, Fla., Dec. 14.—Advices from Havana state that Gen. Zea had arrived from Puerto Principe and reports that the revolution is fast drawing to a close. He doubts whether it will last two months longer. Aurecoechea, insurgent Chief of Staff for the Eastern Department, whilst attempting to revolutionize Holguin District, was captured and executed. Capeda, the insurgent Superintendent of Finance, was also captured and executed.

Dates from Jamaica to the 10th have been received. The government contemplates erecting a dock at Kingston and taxing the shipping to contribute to the outlay.

An agent of the New Orleans Underwriters has seized £1700 Sterling proceeds and 12 bags of coffee saved from the wreck of the Emma Sophia in consequence of the captain having engaged to pay Nunes Brothers 75 per cent. for salvage; the Underwriters offered 35 per cent., which was refused, hence the action for £5000, the trial of which has been set down in the Admiralty Court for the 17th inst.

Indianapolis, Dec. 14.—A fire occurred at Kentland, Indiana, this morning, which destroyed half of the business part of the town. Loss estimated at $25,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Frankfort, Dec. 13.—Bonds 93¾.

Liverpool, Dec. 13—Noon—Cotton dull. Uplands 8¼d; Orleans 8¾@8½d. Sales 10,000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 14—Evening.—The advance in gold to-day was occasioned by the decline in securities, and cotton at London and Liverpool. During the afternoon it was stronger on the news of the Luxemburg question and the report of the resignation of Secretary Boutwell. [illegible] of 1862, 112¼; 5-20s of 1864, 107¾; 65s, 107¾; new, 109¾; 67s, 110¼; 68s, 110¾. Tennessees, 61½; new, 60¼; Virginias, 65; new, 62¼; Louisiana, 70¼; new, 65; Levee 6s, 72; 8s, 85; Alabama 8s, 100¼; 5s, 70; Georgia 6s, 80¼; 7s, 93; North Carolina 44¾; new, 22; South Carolina, 68; new, 63¼.

New York, Dec. 14—Evening.—Cotton closed weak and in fair demand; sales to-day 6900 bales; middling uplands 15¼. Flour—Southern dull and heavy; $6 10@6 50; common to good extra $6 25@6 35. Whisky heavy 89c. Wheat 1@2c higher—active export enquiry at $1 35 for old; winter red and amber Western $1 37@1 39. Corn 1@2c lower. New mess Pork $19 75@20. Lard dull and heavy, 11¾@12½c for steam; kettle 13c. Turpentine at 46½c. Freight to Liverpool active—Cotton per steam 9-16, sail 5-16@⅜.

New York, Dec. 14—Evening.—Money closed active. Call loans 5@6. Exchange firmer, 108½@109. Gold closed at 111⅛. Governments active—6s 1881 107¾. Southern securities very dull.

New York, Dec. 14.—Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleece 47@58½c; California 20@30c; Texas 28c; pulled 35@43c.

Louisville, Dec. 14.—Bagging firm but firm; hemp and flax 27c. Cotton dull and lower; middling 13¾c. Flour, light demand; market steady—Family $6 25. Whisky 86c. Tobacco—sales to-day 84 hhds; market active and prices stiff—$6@6 50 for common to good lugs, $6 75@$8 for low leaf to medium bright wrappers.

St. Louis, Dec. 14.—Flour—low grades scarce and wanted; superfine winter $4 15@4 30.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Flour—extra spring quiet—$4 80@5 25.

Cincinnati, Dec. 14.—Cotton quiet and weak; middlings 14c. Flour and grain dull and unchanged. Pork dull an nominal, $19 50. Hogs opened firmer, $5 80@$6 40; closed dull at $5 80@$6 30 under advices from other markets. Lard dull and declined; sales of kettle at 11¼c; steam 11c; head and gut 10½c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib 10c; clear sides 10½c. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders 11c; clear rib 13¼c, clear sides 14c. Whisky in good demand at full prices.

Savannah, Dec. 14.—Cotton in fair demand and good grades scarce; middlings 14¾@14⅞c; sales 1850 bales; receipts 4961; exports to Great Britain 411, coastwise 2295; stock 72,480.

Charleston, Dec. 14.—Cotton in good demand and steady; middling 14¾@14⅞c; sales 800 bales; receipts 1934; Exports to Great Britain 2395, to the continent 505.

Mobile, Dec. 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14c: sales to-day 1500 bales; receipts 67; exports coastwise 733; stock 58,085.

Galveston, Dec. 14.—Receipts estimated at 500 bales; stock 42,666.

Norfolk, Dec. 14.—Cotton dull; low middlings 14c; sales 350; receipts 1634; exports coastwise 1336; stock 8115.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, Dec. 14.—Weather cloudy. River rising. Passed up—Olive Branch and City of Quincy. Down—City of Cairo, Wren, Quachita Belle and Sarova.

Memphis, Dec. 14.—Cotton easier; middlings 13¾c; receipts 3739; exports 3686.

Vicksburg, Dec. 14.—Passed down—Exchange, 9 last night, Pargoud, 8 last night, Mary Houston, at 7. Up—Grand Era at 1, and City of Vicksburg at 8 P. M.

River rising. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

Louisville, Dec. 14.—Arrived—H. C. Yerger from Pittsburgh and will remain here until there is water enough to descend the falls. The river has risen 2 inches in the past 24 hours, with 34 inches in the chute and 5 feet 1 inch in canal. Prospects are favorable for plenty of water for the coast fleet to pass down by Sunday or Monday next. Weather clear. Thermometer 38.

Cincinnati, Dec. 14.—The river has rose 9 inches in the past 24 hours, with 11 feet and 9 inches in the channel. Arrived—Minneola from Memphis. Departed—Belle Vernon for New Orleans, and S. J. Hale for Memphis. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 33.

Pittsburg, Dec. 14.—Snowing. The Monongahela has 8 feet and falling. Allegheny falling at Oil City. The present rise takes 1,000,000 bushels of coal to Cincinnati and 1,200,000 bushels to Louisville. There are nine steamers here to go out in addition.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 14—7 P. M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind N. E., fresh.

Arrived—Ship Shakespeare, Fechter, master, 11 days from Savanilla, New Grenada, in ballast, to Ranger, Fatman & Co. The Shakespeare experienced very heavy rains to the westward of Jamaica from the 30th of November until the 2d December. Bark Rosario, Preya, master, 45 days from Malaga, with a general cargo, to Avendano Bros.; steamship St. Mary, at 7 P. M., Hawthorne, master, from Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed—Bark Raleigh and schooner Frederick II.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, Dec. 14—6 P. M.—Wind north, north-east, blowing hard.

Arrived—Schooner Constance, Arnet, master, 10½ days from Enatan, with a cargo of green fruit to K. Morgan & Co. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, Dec. 14.—A Herald special, dated Havre, 10th, says: There is considerable excitement over a reported mutiny among the sailors in the fleet, some of whom refused to go to Cherbourg. Shots were fired, some of which struck the forecastle of the Shenandoah.

The advance on Havre was only a feint to cover an attack on Cherbourg.

The Shenandoah will take American women and children from Cherbourg in case the place is bombarded. There are four French iron-clads in Cherbourg harbor.

Brussels, Dec. 11.—Garibaldi has resigned his command and returned to Italy.

[World's Special.]

Tours, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Gen. DeChauzy, dated the 14th, says: The result of four days' fighting near Beaugency was substantially a French victory. Our army now holds positions only five miles distant from those held on the 7th. Three French corps are close at hand. French losses are not greater than was indicted upon the Prussians.

Versailles, Dec. 8.—A summons for the surrender of Paris was flatly refused, and it is now doubted whether the threatened bombardment can be effected. No guns are in position, though they are at hand and could soon be mounted, did the forts permit it. Three hundred guns could be placed in position during the night, but the forts would silence them at dawn.

Brussels, Dec. 11.—The Prussians are preparing to occupy Luxemburg. The occupation has been sanctioned by the King of Holland.

Constantinople, Dec. 20.—Diplomatic correspondence between Russia and Turkey is unsatisfactory, and there is danger at any moment of a collision between these powers.

London, Dec. 12.—The Eastern question is again agitated. The Russian Minister at Constantinople demands further annulments. England is taking precautionary measures.

Nashville, Dec. 13.—There is not a barrel of salt in the city for sale.

London, Dec. 12.—Shipping Gazette deplores the determination of the French to defend Havre, on account of the destruction of property involved.

London, Dec. 12—Evening.—Consols 91⅞@92⅛. Sugar excited; on the spot 34s 6d@35s 6d; afloat 28s 6d@29s.

Another Pamphlet from Napoleon.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Wilhelmshohe, says:

Having had an opportunity of looking at the Emperor's forthcoming pamphlet on the relations between France and Germany, by Marquis De Gricourt, chosen by the Emperor as the supposed author, I send you a few extracts under the chapter headed "1866":

But it was not only England's and Russia's friendship which, by sincere, openhearted action, the Emperor had gained in 1866, it was also the gratitude of Prussia, through the readiness with which she complied with the wishes of her King. Only the belligerent powers, Russia, England, France, Turkey and Piedmont, had been called to meet at Paris in congress. The King of Prussia felt hurt in the highest degree. He had not been invited to join the conference which was to secure the peace of Europe. England had opposed his admission energetically. She was extremely nettled at the political course of the Berlin Cabinet, which during the entire campaign never concealed its sympathies for Russia. The brother of the present King Frederic William wrote a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, in which he reflected on the deep grief experienced by him at the exclusion, which he viewed as equal to insult. He confided fully in the justice and friendship of Napoleon. He requested him to remove England's opposition, and added that he would be happy and thank him for his admission to the congress, considering it as a service personally rendered for which he would always be grateful.

In 1866 the Prussian ambassador at Paris, Count Von Der Goltz, was commissioned to sound the intentions of Europe, and several conversations concerning this matter took place in the beginning of 1866. The King of Prussia wrote in his own hand to Napoleon to tell him that, in view of events, he had instructed his ambassador to learn the Emperor's intentions and arrive at an understanding. The Emperor then replied to the King that it was difficult to foresee the results of the outbreak, but that both sovereigns had made calculations upon their reciprocal bona fide mutual wish to preserve under all circumstances the most friendly relations. Negotiations nevertheless continued and France declared neutrality. This neutrality, as favorable to Prussia, permitted her to commence the campaign at this epoch. The confidence in Berlin respecting the kind feeling of France was so strong that Bismarck remarked to Benedetti: "Our trust in your Government is so firm that we have not a single soldier left on the bank of the Rhine."

Important movements are evidently on the tapis here. Distinguished guests move backward and forward, whose names are kept secret, and who are constantly closeted with the Emperor.

A young writer once asked Douglass Jerrold at a dinner party, "Don't you think I have something of Goldsmith in my style?" "Yes," answered Douglass the terrible, "not so much of the gold, but a good deal of the smith." The Albany Journal is reminded of this in reading some verses contributed to the New York Tribune of last Saturday. "Little Breeches—A Pike County View of Special Providence," is the name of the poem. It is written by some admirer and imitator of Bret Harte, and reproduces the faults which the genial Californian walks on the edges of so skillfully, but in whose mire this writer sticks deep.

Habitual Constipation.
HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE.
Some occupations of life predispose to Costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralyze the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination in the happiest proportion, of these ingredients, is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from the convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No mere purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the Bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain, we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits. Hostetter's Bitters, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 14, 1870.

The Money market is hardly as stringent, though we are enable to report any decided change for the better. Here and there occasional transactions are made below our quotations, but though there is more money in the hands of investors, it is generally held at full rates. For instance we understand that there are considerable amounts seeking investment in first class mortgage paper at 10 ꝑ cent per annum for which ½ has been offered and refused. The general run of the business paper offered on the street is below first class, though we hear of occasional negotiations of that description at 1¼, 1½ and 2 ꝑ cent per month. At bank the demand for discounts is not so strong but it is still sufficient to take up all of their available means. We still quote as street rates 1@1½ ꝑ cent. ꝑ month for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals and 1½@2 ꝑ cent per month for A1 business paper without collaterals. Mortgage notes rule at 10@11 ꝑ cent. ꝑ annum for A1 and 12@14 for second grade.

The election of the Southern Bank to-day resulted in the unanimous re-election of all the old Board, viz: Thos. Layton, W. C. C. Claiborne, John T. Moore, W. T. Hepp, Christian Roselius and G. W. Byrne.

Gold opened at 110⅝@110¾, (against 110⅝ at New York) and closed at 110¾@110⅞ (against 111⅛). The sales included $1000, $15,000 and $25,000 at 110⅞; $2500 and $4000 at 110⅞; $5000, $5000, $5000, $10,000 and $40,000 at 110⅞; $40,000 at 110⅞@110⅞, $12,000 and $15,000 at 110⅞; $4000 and $5000 at 110⅞, and $3000 at 110⅞. In Silver $500 in American halves, sold at 108½.

Foreign Exchange varied in agreement with the course of gold at New York, the market closing at an advance of ⅛ ꝑ cent. The sales of Sterling embraced nearly £110,000, of which £500 and £800 bill of lading and £900 ship's bill at 118⅜; £— at 118⅜@118⅞; £15,000 A1 clear at 118⅜@118⅞; £5500 bill of lading and £4000 A1 clear at 118⅞; £40,000, £10,000 bill of lading and clear and £30,000 clear) at 118⅞@119; £5000 A1 clear at 119; £6000 A1 clear and £4000 A1 bill of lading at 119⅛@119½; £20,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 119⅛@119¼; and £500 bank at 118¾. In Francs 80,000 A1 commercial sold at 5.71, and 100,000 at 5.70@5.72½. Sterling may now be quoted at 119@119½ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 120½@120⅞ for bank.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were only moderate and rates for commercial bills were a shade stiffer. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ ꝑ cent. discount and the sales included $40,000 bank sight on New York (one bank to another) at ⅛ ꝑ cent. discount, $100,000 bank and private bankers' at ⅛—1-16, $5000, $20,000 and $30,000 commercial and $25,000 private bankers' at ½, $15,000 and $25,000 commercial at 9-16, $6000 sight on Baltimore at the same, and $10,000 on Providence at ⅛.

$10,000 bank gold checks on New York changed hands at ⅛ ꝑ cent. discount.

In Stocks 500 and 500 shares Slaughter-house at $24, 26, deliverable on Saturday at the same, 200 (on the spot) at $24 25, 3 Barbarin Gas Light Co. at $121, 100 Union Bank at $52 25 (in advance), and 50 Sugar Shed at $90 50.

The sales of Bonds included $6000 new City 7s at 69¼@70, and $2500 at 70. $1000 ($400 and $600) and $15100 new State Warrants were reported at 71¾, and $1000 new Metropolitan Police at 95, and smaller amount at 95½. Dealers' rates for the former were 70½ buying and 71@73 selling.

We heard of nothing doing in City Treasury Notes. Dealers' rates for small sums were 24@25 ꝑ cent. discount buying and 22 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 14, 1870.

Cotton.—The sales to-day summed in 8100 bales at irregular prices, requiring no change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 12½@13c; good ordinary 13½@13¾c; low middling 13¾@14¼c; middling 14@14¼c; strict low middling 14¼@14½c.

Some brokers reported the market easier, but most others stronger, especially for the better qualities, the supply of which in desirable lots was limited. Under the circumstances we retain our previous quotations, merely remarking that there was very little low middling and middling to be had at the inside figures for those grades. The ruling rates were 14c. for low middling, and 14¼c. for strict but both the former and the latter sold at 14⅛c. We also heard of strict at high as 14¾c., and one or two authorized quoted low middling at 14@14½c. and middling at 14¼@14½c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales	13,172
Arrived since last statement	12,474
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 3862 bales to Liverpool, 1980 to Bremen, and 300 to Barcelona. Receipts proper since last evening 12,693 bales, against 6349 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 35,874 bales, against 21,047 for the corresponding time last week, and 23,448 last year, and since August 31, of 393,503 bales, against 381,684 last year.

Sugar.—Received to-day 653 hhds. Good descriptions are in demand, but the lower grades are dull. About 500 hhds. were sold at 6@6½c. for inferior, 6¾@7¼c. for common, 7¾@8c. for fair, 8¼@8¾c. for good fair, 9@9½c. for fully fair, 10@10¼c. for prime, 11@11¼c. for choice, 8¼@10½c. for seconds and centrifugal, 11@11¾c. for yellow clarified, and 12@12¾c. for white.

Molasses.—Received to-day 1800 bbls. The demand is good at about previous prices, and the supplies were mostly sold at 33@40c. for centrifugal, 45@53c. for common, 53@55c. for fair, 56@57c. for prime, and 58@59c. for strictly prime to choice. Some [illegible] bbls strictly prime sold at 61@62c.

Flour.—There appeared to be less demand to-day. Prices, however, are firm and unchanged. Double extra and the grades below are scarce. The sales to-day were confined to 1000 bbls., of which 150 good fine at $4 90, 50 do. at $5, 50 superfine at $5 25, 50 and 100 treble extra at $6 50 and 200 do. at $6 87½ do. at $6 75 ꝑ bbl.

Corn.—Is in fair supply, but only in moderate demand, at yesterday's inside prices. 2800 sacks were sold to-day, of which 480 soft at 65c., 150, 200, 1000 and 1200 prime white at 75c. ꝑ bushel.

Oats.—Continue dull, though without any change in prices. Only 280 sacks were sold to-day, of which 80, 100 and 100 St. Louis at 58c. ꝑ bushel.

Bran.—Is firmer, and 200 sacks sold at $1 10 ꝑ 100 lbs.

Hay.—The market is quiet with a fair supply; 200 bales prime Ohio river sold at $27, 300 prime to choice St. Louis, in lots, at $29@30, and 60 choice at $30 ꝑ ton.

Pork.—The stock is light, and we note a fair demand to-day in a small way. 50 bbls. rump pork sold on private terms. It is quoted at $17. 50 bbls. mess sold on private terms, 20, 25 and 25 do. at $22 25, and 50 do. at $22 50 ꝑ bbl. Mess is retailing at $23@23 50.

Carolina Rice.—Is in good demand. Good is quoted at 7¾@8c., and fair 7¼@7½c. ꝑ lb.

Dry Salt Meat.—10 casks shoulders sold at 8¼c. The market is dull. Clear rib sides are quoted at 15c., clear sides at 11½ ꝑ lb.

Bacon.—The market is bare, and without any movement worthy of note. Shoulders are retailing at 14¼c.; clear sides 16¾c.; sugar-cured hams 19@20c. in quality; 7 casks clear sides sold at 15c. ꝑ lb.

Lard.—Continues dull, and prices are still lower. 50 kegs refined sold at 14¼c. ꝑ lb. Tierces are quoted at 13@13½c. kegs 14@14¾c. ꝑ lb.

Breakfast Bacon.—Is dull at 18c. for Northern and 20c. for Western.

Tallow.—Is dull. Buyers for Europe are not operating, owing to want of freight room. 100 tierces prime Texas rendered sold on private terms. It is quoted at 8@8½c. ꝑ lb.

Beef.—Is dull, but holders are firm. Clear mess is offered at $15 ꝑ bbl., and $18@20 ꝑ tierce.

Coffee.—There is no stock in first hands. Dealers are well supplied, and are doing a good business. We quote nominally prime 17¼@17¾c ꝑ lb., (gold duty paid) fair 16@16½c.

Cheese.—Good Cheese is scarce and in brisk demand. Receipts are expected soon. We quote Western factory 15@16c ꝑ lb. Reserve 13½@14c, English dairy 17@18c ꝑ lb., pine apple 20 ꝑ lb.

Cotton Seed.—Is coming in freely, and is in active demand at $13@14 ꝑ ton. Sacks returned.

Oil Cake.—There is no demand for shipment. Manufacturers are shipping to Liverpool on their own account. Decorticated is quoted at $36@37 ꝑ ton.

Bagging.—The retail demand is moderate, the dealers selling at 25c ꝑ yard for India in bales, 25c for do. in rolls, 20c for domestic jute, and 20@30c for hemp and flax.

Cattle Market.

New Orleans, December 14, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—40 Texas Beeves, 71 Calves and Yearlings, 12 Hogs.

Sold yesterday—52 Texas Beeves, 100 Calves and Yearlings, 115 Hogs, 146 Sheep.

Stock on sale—270 Texas Beeves, 170 Calves and Yearlings, 491 Hogs, 328 Sheep and 30 Milch Cows.

Tex. Beeves, corn fed ch., ꝑ lb net	— — @ — —
Texas Beeves, choice, ꝑ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d q'lty, ꝑ hd.	— — @ — —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ꝑ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ꝑ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ꝑ head	[illegible] @ 24 [illegible]
Hogs ꝑ lb gross	[illegible]
Stock Hogs ꝑ head gross	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ꝑ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ꝑ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ꝑ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows (choice) ꝑ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ꝑ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ꝑ head	— — @ — —
Yearlings, ꝑ head	7 [illegible] @ 12 [illegible]
Calves, ꝑ head	7 [illegible] @ [illegible]
Goats, ꝑ head	1 [illegible] @ 4 [illegible]

NEW STYLES. REDUCED PRICES.
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
For Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday Schools, Lodges, &c.
The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order.
FIFTY STYLES, at [illegible].
THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, having been awarded
75 MEDALS
or other highest premiums, for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal of the
PARIS EXPOSITION.
Nearly 1,000 Musicians
including a majority of THE MOST EMINENT IN AMERICA, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
(See Testimonial Circular, Sent Free.)
NEW STYLES AND REDUCED PRICES this month. AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!
PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH CANNEL COAL, screened expressly for Family use, delivered to all parts of the city at LOWEST MARKET RATES, by W. G. COYLE & CO., Office 129 Gravier street. Yard corner Magazine and Girod.

LANDING ex-ship JOSIE, from Cette—
[illegible] casks RED WINE, Nollet & Estève; [illegible] pipes SHERRY, [illegible] boxes Regular and Painted CORKS; [illegible] boxes ORANGEFLOWER WATER; Warnicks frères. Also, for sale by E. VALETON & CO., [illegible] Bienville street.

Found,
A LIVER COLORED POINTER, speckled white, half of his tail white. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, by calling at the corner of Lafayette and Independence streets.

French Bazaar.
IN pursuance of arrangements made several of the City Railroad Companies, and during the continuance of the Bazaar, additional Cars of the following lines will leave their respective depots each evening: [illegible] Magazine, Prytania, Dauphine and Bayou—at [illegible] P. M. Annunciation, Jackson street, Carrollton, as far as the Jackson Railroad Depot, and Claiborne—at [illegible] P. M. By order of the President. G. L. FEVRE, Secretary.

Wanted,
A GOOD COOK, white or colored. Also, a Nurse from FEMALE SERVANT (white). Apply at No 94 Esplanade street.

Notice.
NEW ORLEANS, November 28, 1870.
THE Stockholders of the Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Co. are hereby notified that an installment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of the company, has been called for by the Board of Directors, and made payable on the 15th December next, at the office of the Secretary, [illegible] Carondelet street.
ALEX. BONNEVAL, Secretary.

Watch Free—Given Gratis
TO every live man who will act as agent in a new, light, and honorable business paying $30 a day. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address R. MONROE KENNEDY & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.
New Orleans, LA., Dec. 14, 1870.
THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place according to law, on MONDAY, January 2d, 1871, between the hours of [illegible], at the office of the Company, No. 17 Baronne street.
P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Office, Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company.
New Orleans, LA., Dec. 14, 1870.
THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place, between the hours of [illegible], on MONDAY, January 2d, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 17 Baronne street.
P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Bank of America,
NEW ORLEANS, November 21, 1870.
AN ELECTION for Thirteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Exchange Alley and Custom-house street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of December [illegible].
J. B. PASCAL, Cashier.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.
NEW ORLEANS, December 2, 1870.
AN Election for Twelve Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner Canal and Camp streets, on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, between the hours of [illegible].
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Office New Orleans City Railroad Company.
New Orleans, December 7, 1870.
THE annual election for TWELVE DIRECTORS of this COMPANY, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on the third MONDAY of December, (the 19th instant), between the hours of [illegible].
WM. F. SINNOTT, Secretary.

Removal—Removal.
SAML. BARNES,
DEALER IN POTATOES, ONIONS AND FRUITS.
Has removed to stores Nos. 41 Front and 42 Fulton streets, Between Poydras and Gravier streets. Always ready to fill orders promptly.

Cooperage—Cooperage.
TO PLANTERS and MERCHANTS—I am prepared to contract for [illegible] Sugar Hogsheads. I have a large stock of material and plenty of hands [illegible]. E. J. BENKERT, Cooperage, [illegible] Front street, Sugar Landing, N. O.

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

H. ELIE,
18 ROYAL STREET 18
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, [illegible]. PIANOS tuned.

$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 of all pains in the. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

Armstrong's
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
CORNER ERATO and PETERS STREETS, (Late New Levee Street)
W. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c. Flues and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Imperishable Perfume!
As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use, there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of Murray's & Lanman's Florida Water! Days after its application, the handkerchief or fabric a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

GETTING MARRIED.
Essays for Young Men, on Social Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting Married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.
St. Charles Theatre.
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL. Thursday, Dec. 15—The beautiful domestic drama, in 5 acts, entitled THE PEARL OF SAVOY, OR A MOTHER'S PRAYER—Marie, Miss Maggie Mitchell; Pierrot, Mr. J. W. Albaugh. To-morrow—Benefit of Miss Maggie Mitchell. Saturday Noon—Last Maggie matinee. In preparation—LORLIE. Wanted—25 ladies for the Ballet. Apply at the box office.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Common Sense Compressed. It is difficult to give in a dozen lines the reasons why
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
should be preferred as a corrective and alterative to every other medicine in use. Firstly, it allays fever; secondly, it cleanses the bowels without violence or pain; thirdly, it tones the stomach; fourthly, it regulates the flow of bile; fifthly, it promotes healthy perspiration; sixthly, it relieves the system from unwholesome humors; seventhly, it tranquilizes the nerves; eighthly, it acts upon the blood as a depurent; and lastly, it forms one delicious cooling draughts that ever passed down the throat of an invalid.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

153 DR. CRANE, 153
MEDICAL INSTITUTE
For Consumption, Scrofula, Cancer, Catarrh, Asthma, the Eye and the Ear, as well as all Chronic and Female diseases. No. 153, between Lafayette and Girod streets.
Dr. CRANE is the founder of the Brompton Hospital, inhalation treatment in America. Consultation hours, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Dr. CRANE delivers a series of free lectures on the nature and treatment of diseases, every WEDNESDAY, at the Lyceum, (City Hall) at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

For Sale.
THE Large SUGAR PLANTATION known as the Olivier & Wogan place, situated on the Bayou Terre aux Beufs, in the parish of St. Bernard, having [illegible] of front and [illegible] arpents in depth on each side of said bayou, and containing about 2200 arpents, of which about 900 are cultivatable land, the balance in heavy cypress timber. There is now on the place 160 arpents of plant cane and 150 arpents of first year rattoons, a large sugar house with steam mill, and everything necessary to take off a large crop, large stables for 60 mules, a large dwelling house, overseer's house, a large store house for corn, and other outbuildings, also 18 negro cabins. There is now on the place 22 mules, 1 pair oxen and all the necessary farming utensils, including cane and wood carts, &c. The above plantation is offered for sale deliverable 1st January, 1871, with plant cane enough to plant [illegible] arpents of current market value, if spoken for in time. The place is free from overflow from the Mississippi River, and the land known to be as productive as any in the State. For further information apply to WM. H. VREDENBURG, 23 Peters street.

For Sale,
A HOUSE, forming the corner of Claiborne street and Kerlerec street, south side, No. [illegible], built with cypress wood, bricked between posts, slate roofed, cement cistern, balconies, divided into two rooms, having four rooms below and four above, a kitchen with closets, pantries, galleries and balconies, and attic windows. The kitchen contains two rooms below with two cellars, and two rooms above. It is built like the house.
The lot measures sixty-four feet front on Claiborne street, with fruit trees, by one hundred feet in depth on Kerlerec street. For terms, apply on the premises.

PACKWOOD & BROTHER,
Old stand at 25 and 27 Camp Street,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
—AND—
IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND ALES.
HAVE constantly on hand the best of FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC ARTICLES, suitable for Family supplies.
Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the City.
—And—
Country orders carefully attended to.

G. L. FEVRE,
148 ROYAL STREET 148
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Leather and Shoe Findings,
Receives by every steamer from Europe and New York a large stock of Calf Skins, Morocco Kid and Goat Skins, English Serges, French Satin, Terry Cotton, Galloons, Reed Webs, Shoe Trimmings.
Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER.
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

EDWARD BEALS, Jr. ALPHONSE LAINE
BEALS & LAINE,
DEALERS IN PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.
Steamers, Cotton and other presses, foundries, and families supplied promptly. Yards on Levee at Delord Ferry, and corner Louisa and Levee streets. Office No. 38 Carondelet street, New Orleans, LA.
Orders received either at office or yards.

SPENCER FIELD, Jr. WALTER O. BELL
Field & Bell,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Pittsburg, Anthracite and English CANNEL COAL.
Also ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD. Steamships, Steamboats, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main Office 147 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch Office [illegible] Magazine street, near [illegible].

Coal! Coal! Coal!
PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND ENGLISH CANNEL COAL, delivered to all parts of the city at the lowest market rates, by W. G. COYLE & CO.
Office—129 Gravier street.
Yard—Corner Magazine and Girod streets.

P. & R. De Vergès,
DEALERS IN
ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL.
No. 172 Gravier, and 25 Tchoupitoulas Streets.
Families, Planters, Steamboats and Cotton Presses, supplied at the lowest market prices.

Louisiana Savings Bank
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
No. 51 .... Camp Street .... No. 51
JOSEPH S. COPES, President. W. VAN NORDEN, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
E. W. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
Six per cent. paid on savings deposits. Safes rented, and valuables received. Interest on bonds collected and remitted. Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense.

Richard's Cape Lime.
Depot of these of Richard's CAPE LIME, No. 128 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER
The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others, is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible BAKING POWDER.
It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious Rolls, Biscuits, Buckwheat, Corn And other Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Pot Pies, Pastry, &c.
It is especially adapted for use by Inland and Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.
THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE is put up in Cans of ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs. each actual net weight, and warranted, and Sold generally throughout the United States by Grocers and Ship Chandlers.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufacturers, [illegible] New Street, New York.

Lime, Tar and Sulphur.
3000 barrels Rope, Rockland and Alabama LIME, landing ex McGill, Mohawk, Peabody, Carroll, Belle of Alton and Pontchartrain Railroad. 50 packages TAR, in barrels, half barrels and boxes; [illegible] barrels SULPHUR, landing [illegible]. For sale by [illegible] & SON, [illegible] street.

AUCTION SALES.
HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO.'S SALES.
500 Lots Fine Seasonable Clothing—200 Lots Gent's Furnishing Goods—150 Cases Fine Hats—Without Reserve on Very Low Terms.
BY HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO.
A. LEVY, Auctioneer.
Office: No. 38 Chartres street.
ON THURSDAY, December 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at salesroom, No. 38 Chartres street, will be sold—
500 lots Fine Seasonable Clothing, comprising a fine assortment of regular custom made goods, viz: Black Cloth Frock and Sack Coats, Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits, Black Cloth and Doeskin Pants, Beaver, Sealskin and Petersham Overcoats, Satinet, Jean, Tweed and Kersey Pants, etc.
200 lots Gent's Furnishing Goods.
150 cases Fine Hats.
Terms liberal at sale.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.
Valuable Property Adjoining the Fair Grounds—Comfortable House and Large Garden.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.
SATURDAY, 17th of December, 1870, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, St. Charles street—
A TRACT OF LAND, comprising several lots of ground, designated by letters A, B, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, contiguous to the Fair Grounds, and having the following dimensions, to-wit: About 167 feet front on the Gentilly Road, by a depth of about [illegible] feet fronting Forstall street. Said portion of ground is well fenced in and is cut through its width by Crete street and Bayou Sauvage, which cuts, by consent of parties, have been closed by the Fair Grounds and the neighbors; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting in a comfortable frame house of five rooms, front and back galleries, kitchen, servant's room, stable and shed, cistern, well, privy, etc.; a large vegetable garden, fruit trees, grape vines, flowers, etc., etc.
See plan at the St. Charles Exchange.
Terms—One third cash, and the balance payable at a credit of one and two years, for notes bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date, and mortgage. Buildings to be kept insured and policy transferred to the holder of the notes.
Act of sale before O. Drouet, Notary Public, at the expense of purchaser, including U. S. stamps and the lawyer's fees, fixed at 5 per cent., in case of judicial proceedings for recovering the amount of the notes.

BAZAAR
For the Benefit of the Victims of the War in France.
PRESIDENT,
FELIX LARUE.
VICE PRESIDENTS,
A. ROCHEREAU, H. DUBOS,
P. JAUFFROID, D. A. CHAFFRAIX,
L. E. MARCHAND, F. TUJAGUE.
G. C. FEVRE, Secretary.
DE MONTLUZIN, Assistant Secretary.
J. P. BLANCAND, Treasurer.
C. ESPENAN, Assistant Treasurer.
Council Committee:
M. MUSSON,
DR. O. HUARD, E. LABOLDE,
A. MARKS, A. WALL,
S. CAMBON, J. BAYLE.
Committee of Arrangements:
FELIX LARUE,
F. A. CHAFFRAIX,
F. LABORDE,
JOS. BAYLE,
PAUL BRIENNE.
At a meeting of the Lady Patronesses, held at the St. Louis Hotel on Tuesday, November 8th, the following committee was named, with full power to appoint jointly with the Committee of Arrangement, the sub-Committee of Ladies:
PRESIDENT,
MRS. J. M. ROUZAN.
HONORARY PRESIDENT,
MRS. W. C. C. CLAIBORNE.
VICE PRESIDENTS,
MRS. W'M AIMEE LABORDE,
MRS. EDOUARD FORSTALL.
Standing Committee:
MRS. J. BOURGEAU,
MRS. JAS. HEWETT,
MRS. MEYER-GODCHAUX,
MRS. P. FACHOUD,
MRS. HENRY PEYCHAUD.
Programme:
To-day and the following days, Sundays excepted the St. Louis Hotel (entrance on Royal street) will be opened for the reception of all objects, such as Jewelry, Bronze, Perfumeries, Works of Art of Fancy Goods, Millinery Goods, Furniture, staples, sundries, etc., which can be given for the formation of various prizes in the Lottery.
A receipt will be given by the Deputies of the Reception Committee, to each giver for whatever he has present d.
Said gifts will be entered, with the names of the respective givers, in a book kept for that purpose, which shall always remain open for the inspection of visitors.
All gifts will, in proper time, be suitably arranged and placed in order, so as to form a Bazaar, to be visited by the public. They will be exhibited, with a ticket attached thereto giving the name of the donor, unless otherwise ordered by the latter. Heavy goods, such as hogsheads of sugar, bales of cotton, etc., will be represented at the Bazaar by labeled samples.
Admission to the Bazaar, 25 cents for [illegible] and every person. Presented season cards will, however, be issued at the rate of $2 each.
A committee ad hoc will attend to the appraisement of each prize, and a corresponding number of Lottery Tickets will be issued at ONE DOLLAR A TICKET.
The programme and classing of prizes being a long and intricate task, persons wishing to forward gifts to the Bazaar are earnestly requested to do so as soon as circumstances will allow.
Unless otherwise ordered, the Bazaar will be opened to the public daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to midnight, from Monday, December 5th to Sunday the 11th inclusive.
It will open again, for the DRAWING OF THE LOTTERY, on MONDAY, 12th, at 5 P. M., and the following evenings, until all the prizes are disposed of.
The delivery of prizes will take place after the drawing of the Lottery. A special notice will be published stating the hours for the delivery.
All prizes remaining unclaimed after a delay to be specified hereafter and shown by the unsold tickets, will be offered at auction for the benefit of the Bazaar.
Parties residing in the country, who use ticket holders, will please leave the [illegible] living in the city with a request to claim, at a proper time, the prize they may draw.
There will be, every evening, in the main and adjoining halls of the Bazaar, and as long as the Bazaar is held, stands with refreshments, cigarette tables, etc., kept by ladies.
The Managers intend, besides, to offer visitors the additional inducement of Concerts and other amusements, particulars of which are to be given on a future day.
The net proceeds will be handed to Mr. Alfred Rochereau, the President of the Committee, to be by him forwarded to France to the proper parties.
F. LARUE, President.
G. L. FEVRE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
—OF THE—
New Orleans, Canal and Banking Company.
THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted November 3, 1870, a meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation will be held at the office of the said corporation, at the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, in the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, on the 20th of December, 1870, between [illegible] o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and to be adjourned from day to day, and resumed and continued every day successively, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the same hours, until the 1st day of July, 1871, inclusive, to take into consideration and decide.
1. Whether or not they accept the benefits and provisions of an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved March 14, 1870, entitled "An act extending the charter of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and the duration thereof for twenty five years, and authorizing the reduction of its capital stock to one million of dollars."
2. Whether or not the said capital stock shall be reduced to one million of dollars.
The act above referred to is in the following words and figures, viz:
[No. 72.]
AN ACT extending the charter of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and the duration thereof for twenty five years, and authorizing the reduction of its capital stock to one million of dollars.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the charter of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, as enacted by the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company," and other purposes, approved March 5, 1831, be and the same is hereby extended for the term of twenty five years, from the thirty-first of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and that the fourth section of said act shall be, and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows:
That the subscribers to the said Company, their successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby created a corporation, by the name and style of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and shall so continue until the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety five, and by that name shall be able to contract, but, receive and possess all kinds of property, immovable and movable, and to sue and be sued, to have a common seal, and to establish such by laws as may be convenient, not being contrary to this act nor to the Constitution or laws of the United States or of this State.
Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be lawful for the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, by resolution of its Board of Directors, to reduce the capital stock of said company to one million of dollars, provided that such reduction be recommended to the Board at the meeting of stockholders to be called according to law, or by any special meeting called for the purpose of considering the expediency of such reduction.
Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That nothing in this act contained shall be held, or construed, to extend, or grant, to the said Canal and Banking Company any other than its bank or privileges, as contained in the original charter and its amendments, and its rights under existing laws to charge eight per cent. per annum interest or discount on its loans or discounts.
Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of said New Orleans Canal and Banking Company shall be liable and subject to taxation at the same rate as other personal property under the laws of this State.
(Signed) MORTIMER CARR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 14, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy: GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.
By order of the President and Directors.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

TO THE
EAST!
VIA
LOUISVILLE
AND
Ohio & Mississippi Railway.
The completion of the Louisville Division of this road and the splendid equipment for passenger travel makes this the
BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,
AND
All Points East and North East.
3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
With direct connections from the South for Cincinnati
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Co., corner [illegible] Main Sts., also at Galt House and Louisville and Willard Hotels.
N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and Points East via this Line are good on Mail Line Steamers and Mail Line Tickets are good on this Road.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, J. C. GRISWOLD, G'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't. Gen'l Superintendent, St. Louis. St. Louis.
THEO. DORWIN, Gen'l Southern Ag't., Louisville.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
AFTER HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY RENOVATED.
[illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
CRESCENT CITY .... Capt. GEO. H. NORTON
SHERMAN .... Capt. A. BLANCHARD
GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES .... Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS .... Capt. E. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. M. B. CROWELL
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
GEO. L. NORTON, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 8 A. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $30 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... $15 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. 100 Common street.
The steamship MISSISSIPPI will follow—leaving SATURDAY, December 24th, at 8 A. M.

For New York.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA,
ST. LOUIS.
The steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
GAGER, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Dec. 17, 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,
6 Carondelet street.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!
[illegible]
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern
—AND—
Mississippi Central Rail Roads
Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, without change. The JA. R. express train leaves New Orleans, daily, (except Sundays) and makes close connection for
VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,
and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night. Custom to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 5 P. M. mail train makes schedule connections with Lightning Express Trains to all points—
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Carries the Great Northern Mail!
Time to New York—70 hours!
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn., Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.
Express Train South arrives at N. O. .... [illegible] A. M.
Mail Train .... [illegible] A. M.
Ticket Office, Galveston—Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
E. D. FROST, H. O. SEWALL,
Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R. Gen. Supt. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.
D. B. MOREY, J. B. MOREY,
G. T. A., M. C. R. R. G. T. A., N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.
[illegible]
The Mobile Division of this Road Will be Opened for Business
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1870,
And Passenger Trains will run as follows:
Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile, at .... [illegible] o'clock A. M.
Arriving at Mobile at .... [illegible] P. M.
Connecting at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio and the Mobile and Montgomery Railroads, for all points North, East and West.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans, at .... [illegible] P. M.
Arriving at .... [illegible] P. M.
Fare between New Orleans and Mobile $5 00
Through freight trains run each way daily.
Freight received at New Orleans at the foot of Julia street, before 4 P. M. delivered at Mobile early next morning.
Freight as low as by any other route.
For further information call at the General Office of the Company, rooms 1 and 2 upstairs, Story building, corner of Camp and Common streets.
J. B. KENDRICK, Gen. Supt.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.
[illegible]
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD and BLUE LINE via Cairo will take freight from New Orleans on first class steamers, leaving daily at 5 P. M., for Cairo, Chicago, and all points North, West and East, at the lowest rates.
All rates, and all guarantees of through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the general office of the Company, No. 28 Carondelet street.
Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and in the care of persons forwarding.
JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE, SAME DAY, 25 Cents.
ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1st, 1870, the trains on this Road will be as follows:
[illegible]
On Sundays the trains will leave Olivier street and the Lake, hourly, after 2 o'clock P. M.
A Horse Car will leave the Old Depot every morning, at 6 o'clock A. M. and the Lake one hour after each train.
Passengers for Bonfouca should notify the Conductor prior to departure of train.
Fare to Bonfouca, 25 cents each way.
G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
[illegible]
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.
Freight for the road or landings on the Teche and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.
Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Bayou Boeuf, and for Houma, will be transported at through moderate rates.
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
For freight or passage, apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.
No freight received after 4 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

DR. GODFREY,
DENTIST,
MAY BE FOUND AT
No. 182 Canal Street,
SECOND floor and third door west from Christ's Church. The same entrance as Anderson's Art Gallery.

Dental Consultations.
J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,
No. 13 Baronne street, near Canal.
BESIDES attending, as usual, to operations for adult patients, will devote a portion of each DAY to CHILDREN, advising on the extraction of the "first teeth," and the treatment of the irregularities and various diseases to which the mouths of children are peculiarly liable. CONSULTATION FREE.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that being desirous that all, rich and poor, should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanized Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers at $20. All surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Dr. L. Dupuy's office, No. 26 Bienville street, corner Royal. PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 120 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.
HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

Dr. C. Blancke,
416 & 418 .... St. Charles st. .... 416 & 418
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY
ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE
GREAT SUCCESS!
DR. C. B. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal, executed in the most difficult and elaborate manner. The aluminium plate is far superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort, being lighter and more durable, and thus not susceptible of being injured by acids.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 [illegible] Street, second house from Canal street.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

J. Beaucamps,
DYER AND SCOURER.
[illegible] street, [illegible] Bourbon street, New Orleans.

V. RIRI,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WILLOWWARE.
Wagons, Cradles, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, Chairs, Clothes Baskets. [illegible]