The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol XLIII.—Whole—14,964

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUFOUR & LIMET, Proprietors,
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copy, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $8 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Les Invalides du Mariage," a comedy; Madame est Couchée a vaudeville; "Les Meuniers et les Meunières."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Aladdin, the Wonderful Lamp," and "The Little Rebel."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Engagement of Mr. Leffingwell.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 41 and 43 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

ATTEMPT TO RE-ORGANIZE THE COURTS OF ORLEANS PARISH.

A bill has been introduced in our State Senate, in connection with the other measures in progress to perpetuate the rule of the Republican party in Louisiana, looking to a partial re-organization of the District Courts in the parish of Orleans. The object really in view is patent on the face of the bill. It is to prevent Judge Abell of the First District Court and Judge Cooley of the Sixth District Court from interfering any further with the partisan and unlawfully schemes of the Governor and his associates by the exercise of the jurisdiction with which they are invested. The Republicans here pay a left-handed compliment to the other judges of the parish, for their jurisdiction it is not proposed to touch.

The bill we believe to be unconstitutional, and we ask the attention of those members who are disposed to throw off partisan allegiance in a matter where partisan action is not demanded, to the following points:

Art. 83 of the Constitution recognizes the Seven District Courts in this parish—the first Court having exclusive *criminal* jurisdiction and the second court with exclusive *probate* jurisdiction and third with exclusive jurisdiction of *appeals from Magistrates*, and provides that "these seven Courts shall also have such further jurisdiction, *not inconsistent herewith*, as shall be conferred by law."

It is inconsistent with this article of the Constitution, to give to any other District Court, (whether in existence now or to be created) any *concurrent* jurisdiction in criminal or probate matters, or in appeals from magistrates; for that would do away with the *exclusive* jurisdiction of the First, Second and Third District Courts, in their respective spheres.

The *inconsistency* would be still more glaring, if the jurisdiction of these three courts were wholly given to other courts.

The terms "until otherwise provided there shall be seven District Courts for the parish of Orleans, with the following original jurisdiction," do not affect the question of jurisdiction: they refer only to the number of courts, which "until otherwise provided," shall be seven. The Legislature is at liberty to increase the number; but, in doing so, they must be careful to do nothing "inconsistent" with the recognized constitutional jurisdiction of these courts.

The Legislature can create additional District Courts with general jurisdiction, but exactly on the footing of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Courts, to which the Legislature can in no wise give jurisdiction of any kind in probate and criminal matters and in appeals from Justices of the Peace.

The Legislature may enlarge the jurisdiction of any of the existing courts, provided it does not attempt to give concurrent jurisdiction to them *inconsistent* with the clause giving exclusive jurisdiction to the First, Second and Third Courts in certain matters respectively.

Now, as to increasing the number of the Courts, we learn it is entirely unnecessary. The four courts, now in existence, having general jurisdiction, are quite sufficient for the public business. Their dockets are all well in hand, if not almost entirely cleared off. Why go to an additional expense when it is unnecessary? The re-organization proposed, we learn from members of the Bar, will only make confusion worse confounded, for the judges and the lawyers will contest the constitutionality of these changes, and will not tamely yield the jurisdiction now exercised when they believe the change to be uncalled for and unlawful.

The Legislature cannot constitutionally abolish any of these courts. In attempting to take exclusive criminal jurisdiction from Judge Abell they do abolish his court in one sense. They propose to make that a civil court, which is now a criminal court. It is not believed this can be done.

THE LEVEE COMPANY.

The levee plan of the Louisville Convention has taken substance in the shape of a bill before the Louisiana Legislature to grant certain franchises to a company, whose charter has been before the public for some time and the object of which is announced to be the reclamation and protection of the alluvial district of the Mississippi.

We have already indicated our approbation of this project and have no hesitation in bespeaking for the company such legislative aid as may be deemed necessary to secure the great end in view. The advantages of this new levee plan, as they strike us are: First, it proposes to sweep out of existence the present system, which, if followed a little longer, will bankrupt the State beyond redemption. Secondly: To substitute for this present miserable levee management, an active, efficient and responsible corporation, the measure of whose reward will be in proportion to the service it performs. Thirdly: It provides an indemnity fund for neglect, carelessness and want of skill, giving the planter who pays the toll the remedy of the insured against the insurer. Fourthly: It establishes a thorough system of police and protection for the levee when completed and proposes to defend the work with all the appliances essential to resist the ravages of the river. Fifthly. Contemplating a perfect equipment, united with the utmost vigilance, it makes the levee what it has never heretofore been, beyond the danger of crevasse. Sixthly. On what has ever been under State and parochial control an unending job, it brings to bear the energy, thrift and economy of private enterprise.

In bringing together in this condensed form a few of the advantages which, it is believed, can be claimed for the scheme alluded to, we are not to be understood as doing more than extending to it a general approval. We shall examine the bill and reserve to ourselves the right to scrutinize and object to any of its provisions which may be considered by us unworthy of support.

The Revision of the Civil Code and Revised Statutes.

We have had an opportunity of inspecting a copy of the volume purporting to have been printed at the office of the Monroe *Intelligencer*, entitled "The Civil Code of the State of Louisiana," revised, arranged and amended by John Ray, revisor of the Statutes and Codes; also, a copy of the volume entitled "The Statute Laws of the State of Louisiana, from the first organization of the Territory to the year 1869, inclusive," collected, revised and digested, by John Ray. These volumes purport to have been printed under the supervision of a joint committee of the General Assembly, at the office of the *Louisiana Intelligencer*, at Monroe, La. We are only able to say at present that the typographical execution of this work reflects no credit upon the committee. It is in fact disgraceful. The State will no doubt be called upon to disburse a large sum of money for the printing of these volumes, which might as well be thrown in the river, because no lawyer of standing and respectability will place any confidence in books gotten up as they have been. Every article of the Code and every Statute will have to be compared with the original, before any person can safely trust these books of reference and authority.

As an evidence of the *justice* of these last observations, we cite a mis-statement of fact by Mr. John Ray in his report on page 5 of the Civil Code, addressed to the Joint Committee. He says:

"Inasmuch as Senate Board the work to be reported to the General Assembly at the next session, it was [illegible] and the time was so limited that it was necessary to employ assistance in the work of the revision of the Civil Code. Accordingly Franklin Garrett, a ripe scholar and experienced lawyer, was employed to assist, who, together with the aid of Col. F. A. Hall, who attended to the correction of the proof sheets, and enabled us to complete the work in the form here presented which, it is believed, embraces all the Legislature required or contemplated."

Now we are informed by a gentleman acquainted with the party that the "ripe scholar and experienced lawyer" alluded to in the above paragraph is a young man of not over 25 years of age, who was admitted to the Bar since 1867; a very talented young gentleman, no doubt, but hardly entitled as yet to be presented to the Bar and people of Louisiana as a "ripe scholar and experienced lawyer."

Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association—Grand State Fair.

We have received from the Directors of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association a pamphlet containing the rules, regulations and schedule of premiums for the Grand State Fair to be held at the Fair Grounds, in this city, on April 23d, 1870, and following days. The Directors say in their address to the agriculturists, manufacturers, artisans, mechanics and stock raisers in the United States:

"Feeling a just pride in its past labors and successes, and pointing to these as a guarantee of its future usefulness, our institution once more appeals for support to all sections of the country. Leading off, at the close of our national troubles, in the attempt to awaken the public mind of the South, and direct it into productive channels, we feel more than ordinary gratification at the spirit of friendly rivalry and emulation excited in our sister States. We behold with satisfaction similar institutions, in full accord and sympathy with us, springing into successful existence, in all of the Southern States, and rejoice to see them stimulating into activity, all of the great mechanical, agricultural and commercial interests, which alone will hereafter make the South great and prosperous."

It is evident that the key-note of Southern development has been sounded. The practical men of the country, who are uniting in organizations, similar to ours, are doing more to promote the prosperity of this section of our country than has ever before been accomplished.

In the compilation of this premium list, we have endeavored to correct the errors detected in its predecessors. We have deemed it best to delay the appointment of the awarding committees to a period near the opening of the Fair. Selections will then be made of gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with the various branches of industry, represented in the respective departments.

Our grounds and buildings are in fine order, and are ample enough to accommodate much larger exhibitions than any yet held in them.

We earnestly invite visitors and exhibitors from every section of our country. The Agricultural success of the past season, and the increasing wealth and prosperity of the surrounding region, contribute to make New Orleans, to-day, one of the best points in the South for the sale and distribution of machinery, agricultural implements and stock of all kinds.

Our Fair is held at the pleasantest and healthiest period of the year, at a time when our resident population are all at home, and when a very large floating population are drawn here by the salubrity of the climate, the attractions and amusements of the city, and the great movements of commerce. Everything contributes to make New Orleans, in April, a desirable place of resort. Railroads, steamships and other lines of transportation bring exhibitors and their wares at half fare.

LECTURES ON THE GOSPEL AND TALMUD.—We invite the attention of our readers interested in the subject to the announcement in our advertising columns to-day that the Reverend Dr. Wise will deliver three lectures on the Gospel and Talmud, at the Deutsche Company Hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, one on January 23d, one on January 26th, and one on January 30.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of "Xariffa's Poems," from the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. The admirers of the works of the distinguished authoress, who is well known in literary circles in New Orleans, can supply themselves with a copy of the book by calling on J. A. Gresham, Bookseller, 94 Camp street.

AN APPOINTIVE JUDICIARY.—A bill has been introduced in the Senate of Louisiana providing for the future appointment, instead of election, of the District Judges of the State, but as this is clearly opposed to the provisions of the Constitution, we hear it has been withdrawn and a bill introduced providing for a submission of the question to the people at the next general election, and, if ratified, that the Constitution shall be amended accordingly and the Governor empowered to appoint these Judges.

We shall be in favor of an appointive Judiciary whenever the government of the State shall be returned to those who have a right to administer it. While a Radical Governor and Legislature remain in power we shall be opposed to any change.

Dr. T. Anfoux, one of our most successful surgeon-dentists, has just removed to No. 145 Canal street, near Bourbon. His charges are always moderate. See his card in another column.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, January 22, 1870.

SENATE.—Lieut Gov. Dunn called the Senate to order at 12 M.

Nineteen Senators present.

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Favorably on act creating the Ninth Judicial District. On the act to provide pensions for the veterans of 1814-15, and their widows reported by substitute. Also on the bill authorizing the Governor to establish the manufacture of raw material in the State.

The two latter bills were read twice, and ordered to be printed.

Also, by substitute, on the bill authorizing the Governor to issue warrants against certain persons charged with murder.

Public Lands—Favorably on the bill providing for the payment of Joshua Jones for work done on the levees.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Witgenstein introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs Humphreys. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Bacon—To punish bribery and corruption to persons in office.

By Mr. Lynch—Relative to the sale of Public Lands.

By Mr. O'Hara—To prevent the crowding of cars.

By Mr. Day—Conferring certain powers upon municipal corporations in reference to minor criminal offenses.

Also, for the establishment of certain manufactories in the State.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray introduced a bill relative to appeals from judges in the parish courts.

Also, fixing the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, requiring the clerks and recorders of certain parishes to return the records, etc., of the parish of Richland, etc., to that parish. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bacon called up his bill to punish bribery and corruption in office. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Under a suspension of the rules, a joint resolution was introduced relative to the duties on sugar and molasses, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence against the reduction of the same, as it would result in injury to the sugar planters in this State.

By Mr. Packard—Under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution that the "Election bill" be referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Campbell called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Ray rose to a point of order, as the resolution could not be acted upon, for a motion to recommit the bill to the committee from whence it was referred, was defeated yesterday; therefore, such a resolution could not be in order.

The President decided the point well taken. Messrs. Bacon and Futch differed from the decision of the Chair.

The President decided the resolution was out of order until the bill came up. When the bill came up he would give his decision on the resolution.

A bill relative to Public Education was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Campbell asked leave to present a report on the Revision of the Code. Leave granted and the report lies over.

The bill for the relief of J. H. Hardie appropriating the sum of nine hundred dollars for removing the furniture, documents, books, &c., from the old State House, corner of Conti and Royal streets to the Mechanics' Institute, called up by Mr. Lynch and passed unanimously.

Mr. Ray called up the bill relative to vagrants in the Metropolitan District.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara the bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brangha called up the bill relative to the cessation of a summary docket in the Supreme Court. Passed.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved for a suspension of the rules to bring up the bill passed by the House amending the recent act abolishing the gambling law.

Mr. Blackman called for the ayes and nays. Rules not suspended, yeas 17, nays 12.

Mr. Wilcox moved for a suspension of the rules to call up the bill exempting from taxation the New Orleans Methodist Depository. Rules not suspended.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The "Election Bill" came up as unfinished business, the President stating that the motion was on the ending of the second section.

Mr. Packard called the attention of the President to his resolution referring the bill now before the Senate to a special committee of five.

Mr. Ray made the same point of order referred to above.

Mr. Jeste said that he yesterday made the motion to recommit with instructions, which motion was entertained by the chair and voted on by the Senate, consequently it was in order to move a reconsideration.

Mr. Bacon desired to call the attention of the President to the difference of the motions, maintaining that a recommitment to the Judiciary Committee and to refer a bill to a special committee were two entirely different motions, each of which could be acted upon separately, and entirely distinct from the other.

The President decided that the point made by the Senator from Ouachita was in his opinion incorrect where he joined the recommitment and reference together. That the two questions were separate and the resolution in order.

Mr. Ray, acknowledging the decision of the chair, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Ray called for the ayes and nays.

Senate refused to lay the resolution on the table by a vote of 14 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. Ray took the floor. He had expected that certain amendments would have been made in the bill and he would have been willing to admit of certain amendments proposed by the opposition, but he was not prepared for the passing of the bill to-morrow. The Democratic opponents were not in favor of any portion of the bill now before the Senate. They in fact, undertook—every word and section in it. To consider that the laws now upon the Statute Books were sufficient to ensure a free and fair election, or rather they represent us, while it is well known that it is [illegible] to enact again the same [illegible] in 1868. Mr. Ray desired all, black or white, to the given the right and protection of a free and fair vote. The reference of the bill as the resolution proposes, was the death of the bill. The first section has been adopted. There are no objectionable features in that. Take up the bill again, and if certain portions of it are objectionable in it, let these objectionable features be amended and a fair and full discussion be allowed. Mr. Ray said that if the bill was referred, perhaps ten days or two weeks would elapse before it would be returned, and the same opposition would be offered then as now. He hoped the Republicans would reconsider their vote, and those who voted to commit would vote to continue the discussion of the bill.

Mr. Campbell referred to the opposition shown against the passage of the bill on the floor by the Democratic members and by the press of this city. The bill was drafted by thirty of the first minds in the Republican party in this State. It was a copy of New York, Pennsylvania and other Northern and Western States election bills with all the improvement, as shown by previous election. The laws now on the statute books for the government of elections were not stringent enough to procure a fair election in this State. Mr. Campbell was of opinion that a great mistake would be made by the recommitting of the bill.

Mr. Lynch expressed a desire to have a free, open and peaceable election. He voted for the reference to the committee because the bill, as it now stands, is defective; and he hoped that by reference these defects might be removed. Though a professed Republican, Mr. Lynch could not suffer any one to dictate to him how he should vote. If he could vote conscientiously, as his constituents desired, he would be most happy to do so; but if such a vote was demanded against his own feelings and conscience, his constituents had better send some other person to represent them, as he could not sacrifice his principles of right and justice for the world.

The resolution was then voted upon and adopted. Yeas, 18; nays, 14.

Mr. Campbell desired the President to appoint the committee now.

Mr. Dunn stated that he should not do so now as he wished to discover who those Senators were who declared their intention to vote against the whole bill. They could not be appointed. This was according to parliamentary rules.

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

Mr. Ray then moved to adjourn. Carried.

The Senate was then declared adjourned until Monday at 12 M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair. Seventy-three members present.

Mr. Gartekamp, of Jefferson, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the following contracts, which have been entered into by the Common Council of the city of Jefferson.

The contract for paving St. Charles Avenue, already declared illegal by the courts; that for supplying gas to the city of Jefferson; that with the Chattanooga Railroad Company; that for ditching, grading and improving certain streets; that for furnishing shells and shelling certain streets; and that for endorsing and paying interest on certain bonds of the Ship Island Canal Company.

Mr. Gartekamp stated that these contracts were protested against by a large number of the citizens of the city of Jefferson, and he thought there was some truth in the grounds of their objections.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, introduced a preamble and resolution, declaring that as Mr. James A. Craig, First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House had, on Friday night, the 21st inst., in the hall of the House of Representatives, publicly said to a public meeting that there existed in the House certain "rings," whose object was to push through certain bills for the benefit of certain outsiders, and that some of the members had received as much as $4000 apiece from outsiders to aid in the enactment of certain bills; and more make such declaration, the said Craig be expelled as an officer of the House.

Mr. McMillen thought that the better plan for the House to do, would be, not to summarily expel Mr. Craig for what it is alleged he has publicly said as a citizen about what certain members have done, but to appoint a committee to ascertain if there is any truth in what he has charged, and if any member or members be found who have acted venally, that they be expelled. If, on the contrary, it be ascertained that Mr. Craig has made groundless charges, then let the House take the proper action. He spoke in high terms of Mr. Craig as a courteous man, and a faithful member of the Republican party.

Mr. Barrell, of St John the Baptist, opposed the resolution, because he thought Mr. Craig and every other citizen had the right to publicly express their opinions about that or legislation. He would uphold Mr. Craig in the performance of his high and undoubted right of citizenship. He said that there had been before the House certain bills that the attempt which had been made to rush the same through was not above suspicion.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, then moved that the resolution be referred to a committee of three, to ascertain whether Mr. Craig had made the declarations which it has been alleged he did make. This motion, after some confusion, prevailed.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Auditor of Public Accounts to report to the House, by Saturday next, a detailed statement of the State's indebtedness, the warrants remaining unpaid, the delinquent taxes, and the assessed value of the movable and immovable property of the State for the year 1869.

Mr. Hutchinson introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Canals and Drainage to ascertain whether the Mississippi River and Mexican Gulf Canal Company have performed their contract with the State, or not, and report to the House.

Mr. Guigonet, of Avoyelles, introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill striking from the Constitution of the State, wherever it appears, relative to citizenship and eligibility to office, the word "male."

Pending a discussion relative to the postponement of the special order of the day, which was the majority and minority reports of the Judiciary Committee upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution, making the judiciary appointive instead of elective, the House adjourned until 12 o'clock M., Monday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Alfred Hennen.—There was a large assemblage of members of the Bar yesterday, in the Supreme Court-room, for the purpose of adopting resolutions touching the death of the late Alfred Hennen, the oldest member of the Bar of Louisiana.

Mr. James Beattie called the meeting to order, and requested the Hon. C. Roselius to take the chair, and Mr. B. F. Jonas to act as Secretary.

Mr. Roselius, in a few brief and eloquent remarks, explained the object of the meeting to be to express the views and feelings of the Bar respecting the memory of the late Alfred Hennen, Esq.

Mr. J. A. Maybin moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft and report suitable resolutions.

The chair appointed Mr. J. A. Maybin, Hon. E. H. Durell, Hon. W. W. Howe, W. A. Elmore, Esq., and W. H. Hunt, Esq., on that committee, who reported, through their chairman, the following resolutions, which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That we deeply regret the death of our venerable friend and brother, Alfred Hennen, Esq., the patriarch of our bar, and present to his family our cordial sympathies.

2. That the deceased was distinguished by great and varied learning in common law, chancery, and the commercial and constitutional departments of our jurisprudence; but especially in that of our State, the sources of which are the Roman law and the embodiment of its principles in Spain and France; he had investigated with great care and continuous perseverance, and pursued the practice of law in this city for upwards of sixty years, with remarkable diligence and regard for the rights and interests of his clients.

3. That we remember with much satisfaction the respectful and kind deportment which he always evinced to his brethren of the bar, especially to the younger part of the profession, uniting courtesy with fidelity.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the chairman of this meeting to the family of Mr. Hennen, and that the chairman apply to the Supreme Court for an order to place the same upon the minutes of the court.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Maybin rose and addressed the meeting.

Mr. Maybin's address was filled with classic illustrations, and was warmly applauded. Mr. Thomas Allen Clark made a few feeling remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

Another Murder.—About 9 o'clock last night Mr. Charles Horn, foreman of Fire Company No. 20, (Washington) while standing at the corner of Dryades and Thalia streets, was shot and instantly killed by two unknown men, who fired two shots at him without any known cause or provocation, and made their escape. A colored man, Oliver Russel, who was passing at the time, received one of the balls in the right knee, injuring very painfully. The body of deceased was taken to his residence, on Thalia, near Dryades street, and the Coroner notified. The affair so far remains a mystery even to his friends.

Loaded Ship Burned.—About 3 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the hold of the British ship Nicklaux, lying at Post No. 29, Third District. It being impossible to put out the flames, she was towed by the towboat Chamberlain to the foot of Dôrs... street and scuttled. Her cargo will be so badly damaged, besides being considerably burned, as to prove almost a total loss. The vessel may be raised but badly damaged. She was loaded for Liverpool with an assorted cargo of 1962 bales of cotton, 190 barrels, 100 tierces and 158 packages of tallow; besides, a quantity of staves, cotton seed, etc. The cause of the fire is not ascertained.

Levee Laborers on the Strike.—There was almost a riot on the steamboat landing yesterday evening in consequence of a strike among the negroes for higher wages from the steamboat men. The and Natchez had Pargoud great difficulty in securing their crews. The negroes were demanding six dollars a day. We did not learn at what price they were finally engaged. A correspondent in an evening paper asks: Why not get steamboat hands at the North, white, and let the negroes work in the cotton and sugar fields? The question is worthy of consideration.

First District Court.—The Grand Jury have found a true bill for murder against U. W. Commack for killing John Hixon, Jr.

Burglary.—About 2 o'clock on Friday night some unknown persons entered the residence of Mr. A. B. Clark, on Liberty street, and robbed it of a gold watch, a revolver and some jewelry. An entrance was effected by cutting out the slats in the shutter and raising the window. The parties seemed well acquainted with the premises, since every part of the house was visited and in turn inspected. A scene of confusion met the eyes of the family when they awoke in the morning. Everything was topsy-turvy, but nothing indicated a clue to the midnight visitors.

Larceny of $150.—A man giving the name of Robert Townsend has been arrested, charged with the larceny of $150.

Death of Emile Morel.—The deceased, aged 50 years, a native of Italy, and for the last thirty years a resident of this city, was buried yesterday. The funeral was attended by a large delegation of Mississippi Fire Co. No. 2, of which he was an exempt member.

Fourth District Court—Judge Theard.—See the notice of the clerk of the Fourth District Court, in another column, relative to the docket of the court.

Drowned Man.—It is reported by Capt. Hunt, of the schooner Parry, that the body of a drowned white man was picked up by his crew near Bayou Tchoupitoulas and Bayou Dollar, on the lake shore Friday evening. The body was sent to the nearest police station, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

Stolen Property.—A man named H Forrester was yesterday arrested on a warrant from the Recorder's court, charged with having some valuable property in his possession, recently stolen from the residence of Mr. Camp. The property was concealed on his premises, but the accused alleges that he bought it at an auction.

Stopping the Gas in the Markets.—The Gas Company have determined to cut off the supply of gas for the use of the city in the markets if the city does not pay its indebtedness for the same by the 1st of February.

Alleged Forgery.—A young man named William Clemens has been arrested on complaint of E. D. Brown, who gravely charges him with forgery.

Accident.—A workman named Lynch, while engaged in repairing the roof of the house No. — Customhouse street, Saturday morning, fell to the ground and sustained, it is feared, fatal injuries. He was removed to the hospital, where his wounds received prompt attention.

Fire.—A fire broke out, about 2 o'clock, Friday night, in the one-story frame house on Greatmen street, occupied by Mrs. Somers, by reason of a defective flue. It was suppressed, however, without material damage and with no necessity for an alarm.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.—We would remind our amusement-loving public—and who does not like amusement—of the near approach of the close of the engagement of this remarkably talented and attractive troupe, who will appear in this city to-night for the last time.

Their plays are adaptations from standard operas, dramas, comedies, etc., and are certainly presented with rare choice in personnel, and beauty and expense in material. The music is of the *pot pourri* style adapted somewhat from opera, and from those waltz songs of the Tyrol or Piedmont which admit the union of song and dance.

The plays are in doggerel in the style of John Brougham's "Pocahontas." They are rather fuller of pun than a cake is of plums. A few of them are very good, but some of them are rather commonplace. The immense circuit taken by the low comedian, Mr. Becket, to bring them in is very funny. He always has our sympathy, even when he cannot command our applause. The political and local gags, though they may not always be in good taste, are quite tolerable and well pointed. Miss Thompson deserves singular commendation. She has apparently organized and sustained this enterprise alone and unaided, unlike the other lady troupistes. We do not see that she has a single sister to aid her. Let us say she has achieved no light task. We have a mixture of song, dance and action.

The display of fine female forms, not so nude as to be objectionable to the most fastidious and yet so well defined as to be attractive, the splendor of elegant and appropriate dress, the illusion of appropriate scenery, are so combined that every one must find something to please in a performance so varied. It is the acme of management to allure one part of the audience without wearying or disgusting the other. To define exactly the limit between broad fun and strict propriety, to make every one laugh and no one blush or yawn, could only be achieved by a consummate observer of human nature, or at least of that part of humanity which goes to the theatre upon any pretence. Miss Thompson has done this, and we are inclined to regard her as the Scheherazade (?) of the drama, the princess in the Arabian Tales who contrived to interest her audience so deeply in an unfinished story that she was allowed to flourish on the sole resources of her inventive genius and attractive charms—one of the few instances, it may be observed, where "to be continued" has proved attractive to the auditor.

Miss Thompson seems to be the head and front of her own troupe, excelling generally in everything. We may remark that her labors are evidently very exhausting, and that she should economize her powers. Miss Thompson has a very fine figure, a very pleasing face, and a flexibility of expression and gesture which identifies her self with her characters. She has that faculty of the French actor—of playing without thought of the audience. She seems to be romping with her companions, and laughs at or with them as if she were an outsider. Her voice is mezzo-soprano, charmingly correct and flexible. She is a graceful and superb dancer.

The other principal members and highly attractive ladies of the troupe are Misses Markham and Weatherby. Miss Markham has a very fine and majestic figure as queenly as that of a Juno or Dido, and is beautifully formed as a Venus, displaying fine costumes with exquisite grace and advantage. Her majestic and modest bearing is as necessary to the general effect of the plays of the troupe, and quite as attractive as any other feature in whose makeup the variety essential to a perfect company.

She seems adequate to any of the characters. Her voice is a rare contralto, unusually good in its lower register and capable, when exerted of the finest effect. Miss Weatherby is a lady of very fine physical, vocal and artistic attractions. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano also, even toned, and superbly delicate.

Misses Coel, Lewis and Hope are very lady like performers upon whose handsome persons elegant costumes are excellently displayed.

Mr. Becket is a comic actor of very uncommon talent, who does his honest best to give the best effect to the programme. Mr. Cahill is a worthy associate of Mr. Becket, and makes a most unexceptionable Turk, Irishman or Pole. The rest of the troupe are sufficient for the effectual performance of the duties assigned them.

The troupe played "Aladdin" Friday night for the benefit of Miss Thompson with the most brilliant success.

Miss Thompson's troupe make their last appearance in this city to-night, when "Aladdin" is to be repeated. They go hence to Mobile and thence to Cincinnati.

In common with others the writer was the recipient of a polite invitation to a supper at Victor's Restaurant, on Canal street, Friday night, after the performance at the St. Charles Theatre, which was tendered, in part, to the press as an expression of the appreciation by Miss Thompson and the members of her popular company of the favor with which they have been received in this city. As Mr. Henderson, one of the gentlemen of the party, observed it was not practicable to have all the friends of the troupe present, and members of the press were consequently invited, not only for the kindness they had manifested in their notices of them, but as the usual exponents in behalf of the public, to whom the company have had so much reason to be thankful for the patronage extended to them during their long and successful engagement. In return the writer will state that he is grateful for the compliment extended to him, and conscientiously feels that so far as the notices which have appeared in the *Bee* are concerned they have been fully merited. To Mr. Birgfeld, the very gentlemanly and efficient *avant courier*, or agent of the company, whose efforts doubtless contribute very materially to their success, he is specially indebted for the most acceptable attentions.

Besides Messrs. Baker, Barrett, Jewell, Young and others of the press there were present Messrs Cooley, Bonnabel, Hughes, Creekmore and other gentlemen of this city.

A Bold Step Forward.

The Government of the United States is already identified in history with a large number of the most important advances ever made in international law. Its earnest effort to do away with all plunder at sea by establishing the broad principle that private property shall be respected in war as in peace, has made a deep impression in Europe, and the time is probably not distant when it will succeed. Whilst waiting for that, however, President Grant and Secretary Fish have taken advantage of the sudden prominence which ocean telegraphs are now assuming among the communications of the world to propose a convention among all civilized nations, by which these cables shall be protected from injury, in war as in peace; and all wilful destruction of them shall be treated as piracy.

A form of convention for this purpose, prepared by our Department of State, was sent, under date of November 18, to all our ministers near foreign courts, with instructions to ask that the representatives of those powers at Washington be authorized to enter jointly into negotiations with the United States upon this basis. Several answers, it is said, have already been received: all of them favorable to the general principles of the convention. Its objects are to secure the co-operation of all the powers in recognizing and enforcing the neutrality of the cables, in encouraging the construction of new lines; and in exempting messages from scrutiny by agents of any government.

If these objects can be attained, and these rules established as a part of international law, it is scarcely too much to say that more will thus be done to prevent war than by all the work of all the peace societies of this century. Indeed, it can only be attained by admitting principles which, if carried out to their logical results, would make war almost impossible. For there is nothing in an ocean cable, except the incidental fact that it is harder to repair or replace it, to distinguish it from other telegraph lines, or, indeed from other means of communication between nations. Let it once be understood that the free interchange of knowledge and ideas between peoples is not to be interrupted because of war between their rulers; and the free interchange of other things could not long be prevented. Not only half the misery and evil of war will disappear, but more than half of the means and motives for carrying it on. The next step would seem to be, not so much the partial disarmament of which there have been so many rumors in Europe, this year, but the disbanding of all soldiers; the declaration that war itself shall be piracy; and the establishment of some method for settling international differences by law instead of force.

The more complete and beneficial the results which seem to be implied in an agreement like this, the less reason there is to be sanguine of its speedy accomplishment. Yet it is safe to say that if the people of Christendom could decide such a question without dictation from rulers whose interests are not theirs it would be made and permanent peace. The military monarchs of Europe, whose power is bound up with the existence of vast armies, are felt every day more and more to be an incubus on civilization, a barrier to the true progress of man; and the present rapid decline of personal government in France, the most advanced nation of them all, can scarcely fail to be regarded as a plain notice to military despots elsewhere, that they will soon have to yield much to advancing freedom and peace, or be give way before them.—*Evening Post*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Senate Amendments to the Virginia Bill.

Removal of the Capitol Considered in the House.

The Butler-Drake Collision Postponed.

Sayings of the President on the Interest of the District of Columbia.

Important Order from the Foreign Board at Pekin.

Letter of General Terry.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rochefort Fined and Imprisoned.

Discourse of the Archbishop of Paris Before the Council.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 22—Noon.—HOUSE.—In the Committee on State of the Union speeches were made in favor of moving the Capital, which was made the order of the day.

Fisk, Jr., is on the floor and attracts great attention. There is a thin House to-day.

The expected collision between Butler and Dawes has been postponed.

The Judiciary Committee in the House have agreed to report a resolution that Judge Watson, of Texas, be allowed to resign, and with a salary during his life. If he declines to resign, the President may appoint an Associate Justice to his place.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $439,000.

Fisk, Jr., testified to-day in relation to the gold panic.

The Elections Committee will give a seat to Covode.

Commanders of Geographical Military Departments can grant officers leave of absence for thirty days, and extend leaves granted by superior commanders from thirty to sixty days.

The Nipsic will sail to-day, and the store ship Guard on Monday for the Darien Ship Canal survey.

Replying to a committee for the advancement of the interests of the District of Columbia the President said: "He wished to see the seat of Government made such as to arouse the pride of the citizens of the Republic, and acceptable at least to the proper consideration of the people of the old world. He appreciated the disadvantages under which the citizens of the district labored, and would be glad to help them out."

HOUSE.—Stokes commenced on the military affairs in Tennessee, but having permission to print it he gave way to the capital movers.

Morgan and Logan made long speeches in favor of the movement.

House adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Department of State have received, from our Consul at Amoy a copy of an important order from the foreign board at Pekin, which order had not been promulgated, but was communicated to the Commissioner of Customs of the treaty ports.

The Consul expresses the opinion that under this order the lawful emigration of the Chinese to our Pacific coast will be confined to Hong Kong, as it will be unprofitable from other ports. The following is the substance of the order:

1st. Non-treaty power merchants are not permitted to open emigration agencies.

2d. Non-treaty power ships are not permitted to carry coolie emigrants.

3d. Coolie emigrants are not permitted to proceed under a contract to non-treaty power countries.

4th. Only treaty power merchants can open emigration agencies and only treaty power ships can carry coolie emigrants, and it is only to the treaty power countries that such contract with emigrants can proceed.

5th. The coolie traffic is prohibited at Macao.

6th. The Commissioner of Customs is to cooperate with the Superintendent in seeing the rules and regulations of each agency opened by the authority of the treaty, and that the regulations are in accordance with the acts of the Convention of 1866, and he is to deal with the officials deputed by the local officials in ascertaining that each emigrant fully understands the contract under which he proceeds, and that he goes abroad under that contract of his own free will. The Commissioner is furthermore to sign and seal each contract in proof that the coolie understands its meaning and accepts its terms, and he is also to take care that the ships employed to carry the coolies are *bona fide* treaty power ships. *Amoy, July 23d, 1869.*

A true copy of the record.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LEGENDRE, U S Consul.

Washington, Jan. 22.—On motion of Judge Sharkey the Hon. Michael Ryan, of Louisiana, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Senate yesterday by a very close vote adopted Mr. Drake's proscriptive amendment to the Virginia admission bill. There was not one vote given for it from the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which together number more than one-fourth of the people of the Union.

It was carried by a combination of little States and little souls. A large majority of the Americans people, even as represented in the Senate, are opposed to it. Then followed after this adoption cundry and kindred amendments, the offspring of untimely and unworthy fear, distrust and hate, which were generally carried, and, when carried at all, by a very close vote. We deeply regret that Mississippi had not been present by her newly chosen Senators to rebuke, and defeat these insidious and injurious propositions in the spirit of her late sweeping victory for universal amnesty, as well as impartial suffrage. Thus burdened and defaced by amendments which would have been pertinent if passed over four years ago, the bill goes back to the House, where powerful efforts will be made to render it still more ungenerous and hateful. We fear that the restoration of Virginia has been indefinitely postponed by yesterday's work.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—A game of billiards was played to-day between Dion and Deery for the benefit of the poor, and was largely attended. The game resulted in favor of Dion, Deery scoring but 537 points. Large amounts of money changed hands on the result.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 22.—E B. Pritchard, a wealthy citizen has committed suicide. Cause heavy losses.

Atlanta, Jan. 22.—It is understood that the Board of Officers will complete the investigation upon those members of the House that are before them some time to-night.

Gen. Terry to-day sent the following reply to the application of the Democratic Committee to have the question of eligibility submitted to the State Supreme Court:

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, Atlanta, Ga., January 22, 1870.

To Col. J. E. Bryant, Chairman, etc:

Sir—After giving to your letter of the 17th inst. a careful consideration, I have decided that I ought not to submit the questions of law which have arisen in regard to the qualification of certain members elect of the Legislature to the Justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

I have the highest respect for the character and attainments of the gentlemen who compose the court, and have no doubt, that they would endeavor to give me an impartial opinion, but I have learned from several sources that they, or at least some of them, have been consulted individually as to the eligibility of several of those whose cases have been investigated, and had given opinions on the *facts* as submitted to them. I think, therefore that, in justice to all, parties, the ordinary rule of law which forbids a judge to decide upon a matter upon which he had been consulted as counsel should be followed here.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brevet Major General.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Rochefort has been sentenced to six months confinement and 3000 francs fine. The sentence does not affect Rochefort's Deputyship in the Corps Legislatif.

London, Jan. 22.—Baker's expedition on the 1st of January were at the head waters of the Nile. All were well.

Rome, January 21.—A petition against the excess of Laymen, who edit religious journals, has been numerously signed by the Fathers.

London, Jan. 22.—John Ross has been knighted.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The sentence of Rochefort includes the deprivation of his political rights, though he remains a Deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

Rome, Jan. 22.—The Archbishop of Paris delivered a discourse before the Council full of wisdom and moderation.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havre, Jan. 22.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat.

Frankfort, Jan. 22.—Evening.—Bonds closed quiet at 91¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—Evening.—Bacon 58s 6d.

London, Jan. 22.—Evening.—Tallow 46s.

Frankfort, Jan. 22.—Bonds opened firm at 91¾ to 92.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Bourse closed firm. Rentes 73 and 60.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 22—Evening.—Money closed very easy at 5 to 6. Sterling dull at 9. Gold closed firm at 120⅞. Governments closed strong and higher. 5-20s of 1862, 115⅝. Southern securities closed weaker in Tennessee, North Carolina and Louisiana, and steady on the balance.

New York, Jan. 22—Evening.—Cotton closed steady—middling uplands 25⅝c. Flour a shade firm. Groceries quiet. Freight firm.

New York, Jan. 22—evening.—The supply of money is largely in excess of the demand. Discounts easy at 7 to 10. [illegible] Virginias—new, 114¾; 67s, 114¾; 68s, 114¾; 10-40s, 12¾; Louisianas—old, 68; Levees 6s, 64 asked; 8s, 75; Alabama 8s, 64; 5s, 62. The bank statement shows loans increased nearly $580,000; specie increase nearly $2,000,000; circulation decrease $200,000; deposits increase over $4,000,000; legal tenders increased $2,385,000.

Mobile, Jan. 22.—Cotton closed firm; middling 24c; sales 2500 bales; receipts 3131; exports 3025.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Cotton firm; middlings 24⅛ to 24¼c. Wheat firm at 95c. Pork quiet at $27 to $27 25. Sugar 11⅞ to 14c. Molasses 78 to 79.

St. Louis, Jan. 22—Flour—superfine $4 to $4 25. Wheat—No. 2 spring 90c. Corn—yellow, bulk, 70c. Oats 55 to 56½c. Whisky 94c.

Chicago, Jan. 22—Flour—spring extras $3 25 to $5. Wheat 82½c. Corn 73c. Oats 40½c. Rye 74c. Barley 65 to 70c. Highwines 95c.

Louisville, Jan. 22—Cotton steady, good ordinary 21½c. Family Flour $5. Grain and Groceries unaltered. Tobacco—sales 52 hhds, lugs $5 to $8 50; leaf $9 to $11 50.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 22, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30. Wind southeast and very light. Arrived—ship Hampton Court, Griffiths, master, 51 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt to Lovell & Bailey; bark Mary Ann, Hamblin, master, 46 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt to G L Laughland; ship Aaron Brown, Gordon, master, 51 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt to Wheeler, Shepherd & Co; bark bark Guipozcoano, Gerand, master, 45 days from Bordeaux, with a general cargo to Maignan & Laborde; ship Sarawak, Richardson, master, 46 days from Liverpool, with salt to Meeker, Kaes & Co. No departures.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass à l'Outre, Jan. 22, 6 P. M.—Arrived at the bar and waiting orders—English bark J W Barss, 14 days from Boston, in ballast. The British ship Adele Roydeu, Nicholson, master, from Liverpool, with salt, is ashore about 1½ miles to the northwest of the bar. Arrived inside and waiting orders—the Norwegian bark Ebenezer, 16 days from Porto Rico, in ballast.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Iowa has not yet adopted the 15th amendment. The delay is caused by a question of etiquette between the two houses.

The coal miners on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad are on a strike.

The Pawnee Killers' band killed eight of Buck's surveying party on Republican river last August. Several escaping this massacre were killed by another band.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The La Creusot strike continues. It is the greatest iron manufacturing town in Europe. The strike is attributed to republican influences, and the extension of the strike to other parts is apprehended.

The primary cause of the strike was the change of directory. A dreadful accident, the nature of which is not reported, killed several strikers; this increases the excitement.

Semi-official journals state that the troubles at Le Creusot are greatly increased by the distribution of extreme radical journals among the workmen.

Schneider, President of the Senate, and principal proprietor of the works, and several companies of troops, arrived at Le Creusot to-day. More troops are on the road.

London, Jan. 22.—A Greek loan of half a million pounds sterling will soon be put upon the market.

Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour is dead, aged 83 years.

Paris, Jan 22.—Two thousand infantry and six hundred cavalry have arrived at Le Creusot. An editor of Marseilles has been arrested, charged with aiding the Creusot revolt.

Madrid, Jan 22.—The Cortes had a stormy session over the students' manifestation. It was said he would subject to the action of the tribunals of justice all disturbers of the peace, be they old or young—the country shall see that she is not speaking to the wind. He repeated that he would sanctify the opinion of public order.

Rome, Jan. 22.—The German Bishops have resolved that unless the number of members of each diocese was considered in the votes of the Council, they would return home in a body. Their action caused much excitement.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Bourse opened firm. Rentes 73 and 52.

London, Jan. 22—Noon.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds, 5-20s of '62, 87¼; '65s, 86¾; '67s, 86¾.

Tallow 46s 3d to 46s 6d. Common Rosin declining.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 73 and 57.

Liverpool, Jan 22.—Noon.—Cotton market steady. Uplands 11¾d; Orleans 12¼d. Estimated sales 12,000 bales.

Liverpool, Jan. 22—Evening.—Cotton market closed steady.

Uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11⅞d; sales to day 12,000 bales, 2000 of which were taken for export and by speculators.

Breadstuffs firmer. Lard 78s. Naval Stores firmer.

SAILING OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The steamship Crescent City, Captain Norton, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Mrs J O Smith and 2 children, Miss Louisa Smith, Mr J A Lowton, Mrs J A Lowton, M Dej[illegible], W Acker and wife, Jno Luley, Henry Smith, James McDermott.

From Washington.

MR. HOAR'S CHARGE AGAINST BUCHANAN'S CABINET.

Judge Black has written a spirited letter to Attorney General Hoar in reference to his remarks on Monday, in the Supreme Court, on Mr. Stanton, wherein he alluded to the former members of Mr Buchanan's Cabinet as secret plotters with treason. Judge Black, who was then in that Cabinet, thinks that this is a reflection wholly unwarranted by the facts, and calls upon Mr. Hoar to substantiate his assertion. Judge Black has written another letter of a more public character, in which he states that while Gen Dix, Judge Holt, and himself, as members of the Cabinet, were working almost night and day against secession, their colleague—Mr. Stanton—held himself in a subordinate position, and took no aggressive ground at that time.

CONJUGATE GRANT.—Grant is a verb of the first conjugation, indicative mood, present tense, plural number, third person; from Gro, Grare, Gravi, Gratum; present tense—gro, gras, grat, gramus, *gratis*, Grant. We *grant* this information *gratis*. Another cup of tea, if you please.

AFRAID.—Beast Butler explains the secret of his rigid view of Southern Reconstruction to a Virginia lady. He confesses that he is mortally afraid of the boys now growing up. They are not loyal enough to suit him.

A FATAL SATRAPY.—The Fifth Military District has killed three satraps in two years, Griffin, Rousseau and Mower. Strange to say, the last one of these died on the anniversary of his predecessor's death.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1870.

The Money market proper is unchanged. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals may be done at 1 to 1½ per cent. per month and second grade at 1¼ to 1¾; A1 business paper without collaterals at 1¼ and good at 1¾; A1 mortgage paper at 10 to 11 per cent. per annum and second grade 12 to 15.

At some of the banks the offerings were fully up to their available means, but outside there was no increase in the demand for accommodations.

We notice that the Union Bank declared a semi-annual dividend yesterday of five per cent., payable, tax free, on and after the 7th of February.

Gold opened at 120⅝ to 120¾ (against 120¾ at New York) and closed at 121 to 121⅛ (against 120⅞ at New York). The movement was very active, the sales including $5030 at 120¾; $11,000 and $50,000 at 120⅞; $1590, $4000, $7000, $10,000, $15,000, $21,000 and $35,000 at 120¾; $100,000 at 120⅞ to 120⅞, $23,000, $10,000, $13,000 and $50,000 at 121⅛, $10,000, $20,000, $20,000 and $50,000 at 121, and $1000 at 121⅛. Nothing was reported in Silver. It is quoted at 118 to 119 for American half-dollars, and 1½ to 2 per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

A very active business was done in Foreign Exchange, and with an improvement in gold, rates for sterling at the close ruled ¼ per cent higher. The sales of sterling embraced £150,000, including £4000 bill of lading at 129⅛; £4000 at 127⅞, £2500 and £3500 at 129¼, £15,000 bill of lading and clear at 129¾ to 129⅝; £44,000 at 129⅝ to 130⅛; £6000 A1 bill of lading at 129¾; £18,000 bill of lading and clear at 129¾ to 130⅛; £4000 A1 clear at 130, £4600 and £7000 A1 bill of lading at 130⅛, £3000 A1 clear at 130⅜; £1200 at 130⅜; £1000 bank at 130⅜, and £7000 commercial at 107⅝. In France there were sales of 350,000 A1 commercial, of which 150,000 at 4 36¼, 250,000 at 4 36¼ to 4 35, and 50,000 (in lots) at 4 35. Sterling may be quoted at 129⅞ to 130⅛ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 130⅞ to 131 for bank; and Francs 4 36⅛ to 4 35 for the former and 4 32½ to 4 31¼ for the latter.

We have also to report an active movement in Domestic Exchange, accompanied with an advance of ⅛ per cent. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent discount (against ¼ discount yesterday) and the sales included $39,000 private bankers sight on New York at 5-16 discount, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, $35,000, $30,000, $10,000 and $50,000 commercial and $30,000 bank at ⅜, $50,000 commercial at ⅜ to 7-16, $30,000 commercial and $30,000 private bankers' at 7-16, $10,000 and $20,000 commercial at ¼, $6000 one day's sight at ⅛ and $5000 sight on Boston at 7 16 to ⅜.

In Stocks there were sales at the Board on Friday night (last night) of 100 and 300 shares Ship Island Canal at $1, and 50 Union Bank at $89 75. Two or three days dues, not reported, 100 shares Canal Bank, ex-dividend, sold at $41.

State Warrants were offer. Dealers bought at 72 to 73 and sold at 73 to 76, according to size. At last night's Board (Friday night) $3000 changed hands at 72¼.

Metropolitan Police Warrants were in request at still higher prices. No round sales were reported. The dealers bought small sums at 77 and sold at 78.

Nothing was reported in City Treasury Notes. The dealers' rates for small sums were 30 discount buying and 33 to 35 selling.

Specie and Exchange Office of Bruno & Warner, No. 146 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Quote—	Sold.	
Victoria Sovereigns		[illegible]
Old do.		[illegible]
English Bank Notes		[illegible]
20 Francs		[illegible]
Bills of Bank of France, (in francs)		[illegible]
X Thaler		[illegible]
X Thaler Prussian		[illegible]
X Guilders Holl		[illegible]
Kroner		[illegible]
Ducats		[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons		[illegible]
Patriot do.		[illegible]

SILVER.	
English Silver	[illegible]
French do	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Spanish do.	[illegible]
French Crowns	[illegible]
German do	[illegible]
Thaler	[illegible]
Prussian Paper Thaler	[illegible]
Guilders	[illegible]
Species	[illegible]
Spanish Silver per Ounce	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 9150 bales at stiffer prices, requiring a slight modification of our quotations, as follows: Low ordinary at 20¾ to 21¼c; ordinary at 22 to 22¾c, good ordinary at 23¼ to 23¼c, low middling at 23¾ to 24c, middling at 24¼ to 24¼c, strict middling at 24¼ to —, and good middling at — to 25¼c.

The demand was active throughout the day, and fresh samples offered at about previous rates were taken about as fast as opened. All kinds shared in the improvement denoted by the above quotations, and the ordinary grades, in particular, sold at decidedly stiffer prices compared with previous rates.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	7,904
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales	[illegible]

To-day's exports embrace 4655 bales to Liverpool, 1732 to Barcelona, and 1207 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 3622 bales, against 10,466 for the corresponding day last week, and since September 1st 546,862 bales, against 523,627 last year.

FREIGHTS—The offerings of cotton for Liverpool are quite liberal, and for other foreign ports to a fair extent. With an ample supply of tonnage, rates remain steady. There is very little produce going forward, except to coast wise ports.

By steam—Cotton, to Liverpool 9-16d, to New York ¾c, to Boston ⅞c, to Philadelphia ⅞c per lb. Molasses to New York $1 50 per bbl. Beef $1 50 to $1 75 per tierce.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ½d, to Havre 1⅜ to 1c, to Bremen ⅞c, to Hamburg 1 1-16c, to Boston ¾c per lb. Tallow to Liverpool 30s per ton. Grain to do. 10d per bushel. Other rates nominal.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts this morning embraced 947 hhds Sugar and 840 bbls Molasses. The demand is good and prices are firm for the better descriptions, while the lower grades are comparatively neglected. The supplies are selling at 8¼ to 9¾c per lb for inferior Sugar, 9½ to 10c for common, 10 to 11¼c for fair, 11¾ to 11¾c for fully fair 12¼ to 12¾c for prime, 12¾c for choice, 9¾ to 11¾c for seconds, 13¼ to 13¼c for yellow clarified, and 14 to 14½c for white clarified, 57 to 65c per gallon for inferior and centrifugal Molasses, 58 to 60c for fermenting, common and centrifugal, 60 to 64c for fair, 66 to 70c for prime, 70c for strictly prime and 71c for choice.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—Is in light supply and good demand at firm prices. Fine is quoted at $5 12½ to $5 50, superfine $5 37½, single extra $5 50, double extra $5 [illegible], treble extra $6 to $6 50, choice extra $6 50 to $7, family extra $7 50 to $8 50 per bbl. There were sales to-day of [illegible] of which 75 fine at $5 15, 100 do. at $5 26 [illegible] double extra at $5 [illegible], 100 treble extra at $6 [illegible], 50 do at $6 25, 100 and 233 super at $5 30, 100 single extra at $6 50, 131 do at $5 60, 200 do at $5 65, 100 double extra at $5 75, 250 treble extra at $6, 300 treble extra at $6 87½.

CORN—Poor and inferior continues plentiful and dull, while good or merchantable is very scarce and in demand. 1200 sacks were sold to-day, of which 300 and 200 prime white at $1 10 per bushel, and 600 yellow at $1 05.

OATS—Are in light supply and firm at 70c per bushel for prime St. Louis.

BRAN—Is scarce and firm. 300 sacks sold at $1 30 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is scarce and firm at $31 to $35 per ton for prime to choice Western.

PORK—Is quiet but firm at $30 per bbl for mess. 50 bbls sold, in two lots, at $30, 100 bbls at the same price, and 30 bbls at $29 25 per bbl. It is retailing at $30 50 per bbl.

BACON—Is scarce and firm. 9 and 14 casks clear rib sides sold at 17c. Shoulders are held at 14¾c, clear sides 18c per lb. 10c for sugar-cured hams sold at 19¼c per lb.

LARD—80 kegs pressed sold at 17¾ and 50 kegs kettle-rendered at 18c per lb. Tierces are quoted at 11¾ to 17c, kegs 17¾ to 18c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 16¾ to 13¾c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is selling at 17¾ to 18c per lb.

BEEF—Texas Beef is in fair supply and good local demand. Extra mess in bbls is quoted at $13 to $14 and $15, and ordinary at $11 to $12 per bbl. Prime shipping mess in tierces sold at $15 to $16 per tierce.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and fair request. Choice kiln dried is quoted at $4 75 per bbl on the landing, and at $5 from store.

BUTTER—Choice solid packed Western is in light supply and good demand at 33 to 35c per lb, but inferior continues very dull and nominal at 18 to 23c per lb. Northern is in good supply and demand at 43 to 44c for choice, Goshen, and 35 to 38c for common.

CHEESE—Choice is scarce, and in good request at full prices. We quote Western Reserve 17¾ to 18c, factory 18¾ to 19c, English dairy 21 to 22c, Northern cream 19 to 19¾c, factory 18¾ to 19c per lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The demand for the local trade is moderate, and we have still to note the absence of any demand for the West. The stock is large. Rough lots are quoted at 7 to 7¾c per lb for choice, 6¾ to 6¾c for prime to good do, and 4¾ to 5c for inferior and broken. A lot of very choice sold at 8c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—The season is about over and there is no movement in round lots. The retail demand is limited, and the dealers are selling at 25 to 25¼c per yard in rolls, and 26c in bales.

TALLOW—Texas-rendered is in fair demand for export at 9¾ to 9¾c per lb. City-rendered sold at 10¾ to 10¾c per lb.

COTTON SEED—The supply is large. It is held at $15 per ton.

COFFEE—We extract the following from the weekly circular of Messrs. Small & Co, dated yesterday: Sales of the week, 6000 bags ex "Virginia," pt., 4695 ex "Egeria," pt., 375 ex "Societal," at 15 to 17c, 350 ex "Mathilda," pt—Total, 11,114 bags. Market—Prime 17¾ to 17¾c (gold duty paid); good 15¾ to 16¾c; fair 15¼ to 15¾c; ordinary to do. 14¾ to 14¾c. Stock in first hands 7376 bags. Remarks—The market has ruled active throughout the week with advancing tendency. Bark Hermann, with 3607 bags to A. Lamotte, is in the river coming up.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Jan. 22, 1870

Arrived yesterday—269 Texas Beeves, 119 Calves and Yearlings, and 30 Hogs.

Sold—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 171 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, 112 Sheep and 3 Milch Cows.

On hand for Sale—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 169 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, and 34 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn-fed choice, ℔ net	10	14 00
Texas Beeves, corn-fed 2d quality, ℔ head	—	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	45 00	50 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	20 00	35 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	18 00	25 00
Hogs, ℔ gross	10	12
Stock Hogs, ℔ head	7 00	9 00
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	3 00	3 50
Sheep, 2d quality, ℔ head	2 50	3 00
Sheep, 3d quality, ℔ head	—	—
Milch Cows, choice, ℔ head	80 00	100 00
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ℔ head	—	—
Yearlings, ℔ head	10 00	14 00
Calves, ℔ head	10 00	15 00
Goats, ℔ head	1 50	2 00

DIED.

On Saturday, the 22d instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., [illegible], daughter of George Pandely and Ernestine Martinez, at the age of 25 months and 5 days. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, To-DAY, without further invitation, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 165 Victory street, between Mandeville and Marigny streets.

Special Notice.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. Hon. Paul E. Théard, Judge.—Saturday, January 22, 1870.—Cases on Issue Docket at this date to be called, and cases fixed for trial. Promissory note cases, none. Preference cases, none. Ordinary or appealable cases, 12.
Ja23 1t JOSEPH HANLON, Clerk.

Wanted.

A WOMAN to COOK, WASH and IRON. Large wages to a competent woman. Apply at 25 Bayou Road, near corner of Claiborne. ja23 1t

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 21, 1870.

AT an election held on MONDAY last, 17th inst., the following Stockholders were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

SAM'L BELL, H. C. MILLAUDON,
ADP. MOULTON, H. GALLY,
A. C. ELLIOT, K. F. STOCKMEYER,
A. G. BOHN, AD. FRERICHS,
EDM'D GANUCHEAU.

And at a meeting of the Board this day Mr. Sam'l Bell was re-elected President.

It was Resolved that a semi annual dividend of five per cent be declared, payable to stockholders on and after 7th February, free of U. S. tax.
ja22 1t ed 7 GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, No. 284 Louis street, New Orleans, Jan. 17, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held to-day, there not being a majority of the stock represented as required by the 14th section of the Charter, the meeting was postponed to MONDAY NEXT, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
ja17 1t CHARLES KERR, Secretary.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 4th, 1870.

AN election for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on Monday, 7th of February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ja5 2aw & 1d6 J. L. DEDERY, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co., New Orleans, January 3, 1870.

AT an election, on the stockholders of this Institution, on the 3d inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to-wit:

Geo. Jonas, G. W. Babcock,
Chs. Morvely, H. McCord,
E. J. Hart, J. G. Morris,
J. M. Allen.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, GEO. JONAS, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.
ja4 1m CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

RE ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Monday and Tuesday Eve's Jan. 24 and 25. OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. ASA TRENCHARD—[illegible] original character. [illegible]
Friday evening [illegible] benefit of Mr. Jefferson.
Monday, Jan. 31—Miss [illegible] will appear. ja23

St. Charles Theatre.

LAST APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
SUNDAY Evening, January 23, 1870, will be performed the Grand Operatic Burlesque of ALADDIN, the WONDERFUL SCAMP, commencing with the LITTLE REBEL. Miss Thompson in both pieces.
MONDAY, Mary Gladstane, as "Elizabeth, Queen of England." ja22 2t

St. Charles Theatre.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Engagement of the Distinguished Artiste, MRS. MARY GLADSTANE. Monday, January 24. ja21 2t

National Theatre.

Corner Baronne and Perdido streets.
Manager [illegible] H. GRAF.

Sunday, January 23.

[illegible] La Flute Enchantée. The Enchanted Flute. [illegible]

Three Lectures

BY

REVEREND DOCTOR WISE,

ON THE GOSPEL and the TALMUD

At the Deutsche Company Hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

A research into the origin of Christianity from the original sources.

The subject is divided into three lectures.

1st LECTURE. JESUS. SUNDAY, January 23, 1870.
2d LECTURE. THE APOSTLES. WEDNESDAY, January 26, 1870.
3d LECTURE. PAUL. SUNDAY, January 30, 1870.

Tickets for the course $1. Single ticket 50 cts. Doors open at 6 P. M. Commencing at 7 P. M. [illegible]

Treasurer's Office, City Hall, New Orleans, Jan 1, 1870.

CITY LICENSES.

ONLY NINE DAYS more will be allowed for the payment of City Licenses without the [illegible] PER CENT. [illegible]

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co. New Orleans, January [illegible], 1870.

AN election to be held [illegible] for Directors of this Road [illegible] postponed to Wednesday [illegible] hours of 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
jan26 1m CHARLES KERR, Secretary.

Wanted.

A GOOD DINING ROOM SERVANT [illegible] Esplanade and Derbigny streets, Third District. [illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. Moulton, Archie Wood,
W. M. Perkins, E. K. Converse,
A. H. May, Wm. Chambers,
R. Hare, Jno. T. Moore,
B. M. Horrell, J. M. Allen,
Jno. C. Rogers, Edward Page.
ja21 1m

WHISKIES, GINS, WINES, &c.

100 BBLS. J. A. Miller's Bourbon WHISKY,
50 ... T. J. Megibben's ... old,
75 ...
50 ...
25 ... old,
25 ... Gem Bourbon WHISKY, old stock
OLD RYE WHISKY, Megibben's
Also, sundry other brands of Rye and Bourbon
15 half puncheons IRISH WHISKY, Jameson's,
1 quarter puncheon one BATAVIA ARRACK
2 puncheons STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY.
Ex S. S. Bremen and Hanover:
15 half pipes HOLLAND GIN Bell Brand;
"OLD TOM" GIN.
SHERRY WINES of Widow Harmony, such as Topaz, Amontillado, Cabinet, Vino de Pasto, V. H. Co. and H., in quantities.
—Also,—
PORT WINES of sundry Brands and Grades.
25 quarter casks T. Hine & Co's COGNAC, of various vintages.
Also, PEACH and APPLE BRANDY, Wine and Soda CORKS, CHAMPAGNE, &c.
To arrive per brig "Sailor Boy"
100 cases BOKER'S BITTERS.
For sale by J. RIVIERE,
jan20 1m 70 Common street.

Office, New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, No. 46 Dryades street, New Orleans, January 15th, 1870.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders held at the office of the Company, on the 12th inst. it was unanimously resolved, that the Capital Stock of the Company be and is hereby increased to two thousand shares, and that the one thousand additional shall be offered to the stockholders [illegible] as follows, to wit: Twenty per cent, or twenty dollars on each share at the time of subscribing, and the balance in monthly installments of ten per cent, or ten dollars on each share subscribed for.

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the additional shares are now open at the office of the Company and at the office of E. Girardey & Co., Nos. 17 and 18 Exchange Place.
jan16 1t J. C. GOLDING, Secretary.

Notice.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE PARISH OF JEFFERSON, RIGHT BANK.

THE Tax Payers of the Parish of Jefferson, Right Bank, are hereby notified that the Taxes on the Assessment Roll of 1870 are now due, also the Licenses on trades and professions for 1870. The undersigned will be at his office every Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, from the hours of 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., to receive the payment of the same. After the 1st day of March, 1870, all bills unpaid will be collected by judiciary process.
L. A. HARANG,
jan23 1m eod Secretary and Tax Collector.

The Meridian.

WE have purchased from the late proprietor, Mr. Lafrenière, this popular and centrally situated Coffeehouse, on Exchange Alley, between Canal and Customhouse streets, nearly opposite the "Sazerac," and respectfully invite the patronage of our friends. Only the best Liquors sold, as we intend to keep up the reputation of the "Meridian," and retain its first-class customers.
JOHN LAFRENIÈRE, Lately of the Washington House.
MANUEL NAVAS, Lately of the "Sazerac."
Hot Lunch from 10½ to 1 o'clock. jan16 1m

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Office: No. 120 Common Street.

Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $600,000.

Insures Fire, Marine and River risks at the lowest rates of premium, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen at the option of the assured.

Fire insurance on Brick Dwelling Houses and Furniture therein from three eighths to one half of one per cent. per annum, and Frame Dwelling Houses, Stores, Stocks of Merchandise and other risks proportionately low.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary. dec22

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans,

No. 61 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1870.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1869:

[illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of January, 1870.

A. SHELLEY, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, also THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the balance of the [illegible], and EIGHTY PER CENT [illegible] on participating Premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 21st day of March next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JOHN I. ADAMS, Vice President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1870:

Thomas Sloo, E. J. Hart,
J. I. Adams, Henry Renshaw,
[illegible], Hugh Wilson,
[illegible], W. J. Seymour,
[illegible], Richard S. Venables,
[illegible], Thos. Sloo.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company,

CORNER CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement for the year ending 31st December, 1869:

[illegible]

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of January, 1870.
W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th day of January, 1870, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of fifty five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 2d Monday in March next.

It was also resolved to pay six per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of scrip, and sixty per cent. in cash of the issue of 1866, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the 2d Monday of March next.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. Urquhart, Ml. Payro,
A. Rochereau, W. T. Williams,
G. W. Babcock, Aug. Reichard,
T. B. Blanchard, E. Miltenberger,
W. Sevier, W. B. Schmidt,
A. Durabo, J. Tuyes.
ja16 1f

Book Keeping.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. PHILIP SCHOOL will give lessons in Book Keeping to individuals and classes. The instructions will be thorough and by Lecture, no copying out of books and embrace all kinds of transactions in Merchandise, Cash, Bills, Commission Consignments, Shipments and Partnerships, domestic and foreign, etc. etc. Two sets of books by double entry, will be opened and closed, the second set being opened from the balance sheet of the first. He guarantees a perfect knowledge of the Art as can be acquired in any institution in this city. Terms moderate. Apply at the St. Philip School, St. Philip street, near Royal, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. jan11 1m

RICHARD FROTSCHER, SEEDSMAN, NO. 12 DUMAINE STREET.

KEEPS on hand a well selected stock of GARDEN SEEDS for fall and winter planting, which he offers in quantities to suit purchasers, at reasonable prices. dec17 1y

Notice

To State Tax and License Payers of the Second District.

THE STATE TAX COLLECTOR hereby gives notice to all Tax and License Payers that his office, No. 86 Bourbon street, will be open and ready for collection of the State Tax for 1869 and Licenses for 1870 on trades and professions and occupations on the 1st day of February 1870, which will fall to [illegible], and will proceed to collect the same according to law.
E. LEMARIE,
jan14 1m State Tax Collector, Second District.

Flour, Flour.

A. POINCY & SON,

31 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET 31

Agents for the following celebrated brands of Flour:

TEXAS, DIXIE,
OSTRICH, SAXONY,
BATES STREET, WESTERN STAR,
POSTEL'S ORIGINAL MASCOUTAH STAR,
CHOUTEAU & EDWARD'S PEERLESS.
dec24m

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 5th, 1870.

THE annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 7th of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
jan6 1 fe 87 M. L. PEIRCE, Cashier.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class steamships
MISSISSIPPI..........Capt. W P HENRY.
CRESCENT CITY......Capt. E. HILDRETH.
SHERMAN..........Capt. H. S. QUICK.
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. W. SAMPSON.
UNITED STATES......Capt. C. L. NORTON.
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship SHERMAN, H. S. Quick, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, January 30, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE.........$60 00.

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.

For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & BALDWIN, No. [illegible] Common street.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

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

The steamship MARIPOSA, E. Kemble, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of [illegible] street, on Saturday, January [illegible], at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE..........$30.

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

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, [illegible] street.

For New York via Havana.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

To sail on THURSDAY, January [illegible], at 8 M.

The magnificent Al side wheel [illegible] steamship DE SOTO, Morton, Commander, will leave her wharf, Post [illegible] District, as above. For freight or passage, having superior passenger accommodations, apply to WM. C. VENY, Agent, [illegible].

The steamship BIENVILLE, [illegible], Baker, Commander, will follow, leaving [illegible] February.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Transatlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are ST. LAURENT, LAFAYETTE, PEREIRE, VILLE DE PARIS, [illegible].

First cabin [illegible] $145. Second cabin [illegible] $75.

Baggage checked through to [illegible] carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Persons leaving for Europe may obtain their passage tickets here in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to L. GRANJON & CO., Agents, [illegible].

For Attakapas Via Atchafalaya.

THE steamer [illegible] will leave as above [illegible] Saturday, Tuesday [illegible] and St. Martinville. [illegible]

Dr. T. ANFOUX, Dentist,

HAS removed to No. 145 Canal street [illegible] Teeth extracted without pain. [illegible]

Removal.

J. A. CASADABANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 130 CANAL STREET,

Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Plate Teeth on gold, silver and vulcanite, at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of nitrous oxyd gas.

Dr. C. Blanche,

116 & 118 St. Charles [illegible] 116 & 118

GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY! ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

GREAT SUCCESS!

DR. C. B. BLANCKE [illegible]

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,

No. 13 Baronne Street, No. 13

HAVING been forty years a resident Dentist of New Orleans, his nominal prices [illegible] acceptation.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. [illegible] informs the public that [illegible] Teeth [illegible] PAINLESS EXTRACTION [illegible]

Premium Dentistry.

DR. MAYBIN [illegible] near Magazine, Fourth [illegible] sets of teeth [illegible] AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE for the best set of Teeth [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. [illegible] Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS

Dr. Luke

TREATS all private diseases [illegible]

F. GONTHIER,

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

34 St. Charles Street 34

OPPOSITE THE HOTEL

Where he is prepared to receive his customers, and attend to their orders at [illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

Office, No. 120 Common Street.

INSURES against FIRE, MARINE and RIVER RISKS, and pays losses at New York, London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre or Bremen at the option of the insured.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANTOINE CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

J. Bontemps,

DYER AND SCOURER,

182 Poydras Street, 182

Between Carondelet and Baronne, formerly in Bourbon street, New Orleans.

TREATMENT

SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRICTURES, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

Druggist [illegible] E. GAUDOZ, Corner Conti and Burgundy streets [illegible]

For Sale! For Sale!

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!

MOET and CHANDON, VERZENAY, In quarts and pints, at CARL L. BRAUER, [illegible]

To All Who Are Afflicted With HARDNESS OF HEARING.

NOW READY: Notes on Deafness by [illegible] Davis M. D., a new edition [illegible] that can be effectually and rapidly [illegible] Price 50 cents. [illegible]

Photographs—Sun Pictures.

TRIUMPHS OF THE ART.

THE public are respectfully invited [illegible] Plain and Colored Photographs [illegible]

To Rent.

THE extensive two-story building [illegible] a four story warehouse [illegible] the corner of Conti and Chartres streets [illegible] used as a Crockery Store. Possession given on the 1st of October next.

Apply at C. Dufour's office, No. [illegible] street.