The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1869.

THE ONE PER CENT. SPECIAL STATE TAX.

ABSTRACT OF THE ARGUMENT AGAINST THE TAX BY JUDGE H. M. SPOFFORD, OF COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS IN INJUNCTION.

We should be pleased to publish the whole of this finished, elaborate and powerful argument addressed to the Judge of the Seventh District Court, for the parish of Orleans, by Judge H. M. Spofford, in behalf of Fellows and others, who sued out a writ of injunction in that court, to prevent the tax collectors from collecting this tax. Its great length precludes our giving more than a mere skeleton of the argument, which is a thorough and learned examination and discussion of the law, and of the constitutional principles applicable to the subject. We presume Judge Collens' decision yesterday, which was against the constitutionality of the tax, was based upon this argument and the authorities cited therein.

The introduction to the argument forms a very clear and instructive exposition of the paramount authority of constitutional law over mere legislative action. As none of our readers will dispute that doctrine, we proceed to give an abstract of the three leading propositions enunciated in the argument and the authorities on which they rest:

I. That the tax act of Sept. 29, 1868—No. 114—was not passed with the formalities required by the Constitution.

II. That it is retroactive, and therefore expressly forbidden by the Constitution.

III. That it is not equal and uniform, and does not tax all property in proportion to its value, to be ascertained by law, as prescribed by the Constitution.

I. Under the first proposition—that is as to the informality of the act No. 114, it was argued that it violates art. 42 of the Constitution which declares that "no bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each House of the General Assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless four fifths of the House where the bill is pending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule."

This provision is imperative and vital, not directory simply. People vs. Lawrence 36 Barbour 177; Supervisors vs. Heenan 2 Minnesota 330. Fowler vs. Pierce 2, California 165. People vs Purdon 2, Hill 31. 4 Hill 384. In these decisions it was laid down that "the validity of legislation depends upon a pursuance of the constitutional provisions in the enactment, so that the law shall be read on three successive days, and that the Court could go behind the Statute book and enquire whether the act had been passed by the constitutional majority."

The question of fact is then most searchingly examined by Judge Spofford as to whether the act No. 114, when it was in the form of a "bill," was read in each House on three several days, and if not, whether this constitutional requirement was dispensed with by four-fifths of the House where the bill was pending. It is shown most conclusively by quotations from the highest record evidence—the House Journal—that the formalities required by law were not observed by that body, that the bill was not read on "three several days" and that four fifths of the House did not dispense with the rule established by art. 42 of the Constitution for such readings. Judge Spofford discusses the proceedings of the House in a most sarcastic and scathing analysis.

The inferences which he draws must make its members feel exceedingly small. Bad grammar and worse logic, ignorance of the Constitution and their own rules are intimated in the plainest kind of language.

II. Under the second proposition—that is, the retroactive character of the law—it was argued that the tax law directly contravenes article 110 of the Constitution of 1868, which declares that "no retroactive law shall be passed." A numerous array of authorities is brought forward to show that it has been frequently decided by the courts of the United States and other courts, although not without opposition, that the Legislatures of the States have the power, under the Constitution of the United States, to pass laws retrospective in their character and divest vested rights, unless they impair the obligation of contracts or partake of the character of ex post facto laws, the latter of which relate only to crimes and penalties, unless such laws are prohibited by the State Constitutions, see Rhode Island vs. Mass 12, Peters 657; Satterlee vs. Matthewson 2, Peters 380; Watson vs. Mercer 8, Peters 110. Charles river Bridge vs the Warren Bridge 11, Peters 539; Bennett vs Boggs 1, Baldwin 74, Baltimore and Susquehannah Railroad Co vs. Nesbit 10, Howard 401. Carpenter vs. Penn 17, Howard 456. Allen vs. Bundy 2, Paine's c c., Reg 70. But these decisions imply that where retrospective laws are forbidden by the State Constitutions the courts of the United States and all other courts would conform their action to the local laws, would hold retroactive laws to be null and void where they are not constitutionally prohibited and void where they are so prohibited. Thus in the case of the Society, etc., vs Wheeler 2, Gallison 139, Judge Story held a retrospective law of New Hampshire to be null and void, because the bill of rights of that State denounced such laws. See also Clark vs. Clark, 10 N H, 388. Woart vs. Winnick, 3 N H, 476. Boston vs. Cumming 16, Geo. 13. Von Schmidt vs. Huntington 1, Calif 65.

In the Constitution of Pennsylvania, Judge Spofford goes on to say, there was no express prohibition against retroactive legislation. Yet one of the ablest judges that ever sat in that State seems to have regretted that their courts had not taken a stand against it, as prohibited by implication. See Chief Justice Gibson in Greenough vs Greenough, 11 Penn. State Rep 495, who said:

"All ex post facto laws are arbitrary, and it is to be regretted that the constitutional prohibition of them has been restricted to laws for *penalties and punishments*. In a moral or political aspect, an invasion of the rights of property is as unjust as an invasion of the right of personal security. But retroactive legislation being, and has been continued, because the judiciary has thought itself too weak, because it has neither the patronage nor the *prestige* necessary to sustain it against the antagonism of the Legislature and the Bar. Yet, had it taken its stand on the rampart of the Constitution at the *outset*, there is some little reason to think it might have held its ground."

"Noble words," says Judge Spofford, "and full of warning as to the course proper to be pursued by the Judiciary here, in this the first case arising under a new constitutional provision in Louisiana. On account of such experienced mischiefs, and of judicial lamentations like these over the absence of an express constitutional restraint upon retroactive legislation, some States in the Union, previous to the change in Louisiana, had felt and acted upon the necessity of such a textual prohibition in their fundamental laws." See 2d Ohio (N S) 154, 207; 5 Ohio (N S) 225. Following the lead of the Supreme Court of the United States which, finding no clause in the United States Constitution inhibiting the States from passing retroactive laws so nominated, decided therefore that the Court could not supply such a prohibition by implication; the several State tribunals where their *State* Constitutions contained no such express prohibition declined to supply it. And it was precisely upon this ground that the case of Municipality No. 1 vs Wheeler & Blake, 10. La. Ann Reps 745 was decided. In that case it was said by Spofford, J, who delivered the majority opinion: "However repugnant to logic and sound policy they may be, retrospective laws, in civil matters, do not violate the Constitution, unless they tend to divest vested rights or to impair the obligation of contracts, neither of which can be predicated of the act in question." By referring to the Louisiana Constitution of 1852, then in existence, it will be found that there was no prohibition against retroactive legislation, any more than there is in the Constitution of the United States. This decision was followed in Cordeviolle's case, 13 Ann. 268; Powz case, 14 Ann 853; and Locke's case, 14 Ann 834.

But the oft repeated regrets of judges over their inability to prevent the obvious injustice of retrospective legislation generally, combined with the mischiefs consequent upon such legislation, at last produced their effect here in Louisiana, as they had already done in Ohio and some other States.

Indeed, it is probable that this very decision of Wheeler & Blake's case and those decisions which followed in its wake, impelled the framers of the Constitution of 1864 to revise Article 105 of the Constitution of 1852 by simply inserting the two words "or retroactive" after the words *ex post facto*, making the article 109 of the Constitution of 1864 to read thus: "No *ex post facto* or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed, nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation previously made." This article is preserved *totidem verbis* in Article 110 of the present Constitution of 1868, and this is the first case in which this important and controlling innovation upon the old Constitutions of 1812, 1845, and 1852 has been brought forward as the basis of judicial action. The change was obviously made to prevent the possibility of any more such decisions as the court was compelled to make in Wheeler & Blake's case. If this provision had existed in the Constitution of 1852, that case would certainly have been decided the other way by that bench unanimously. As it was, even without any Constitutional prohibition, such is the odium of this species of legislation, that the court hesitated long over the case, and one of the judges (Mr. Justice Buchanan) dissented in a most earnest opinion.

That case was a most peculiar one in its features, and it was not tainted with the reproach of injustice that this is, as the court will perceive by reading the whole of the majority opinion.

All but that portion which held that retroactive legislation was not forbidden by the Constitution, was *obiter* simply, not even binding on the court that uttered it. Those remarks vindicating the law "from the odium of injustice" were occasioned by the argument in the court, were not material to the judgment, and are not to be taken as essential elements of the case. The law in question there was not strictly retrospective, because it was restricted merely, the tax then in question having been prospectively laid and almost all of it collected and expended, so that the effect of annulling it would lead to great inequality and injustice.

The short opinion of Mr. Justice Field, in Locke vs New Orleans, 4 Wallace, 172, was evidently based upon the majority opinion in Wheeler & Blake's case, 10 Annual, although the latter case is not alluded to. An *obiter* expression is quoted from it almost verbatim, but so separated from the explanatory remarks which followed as to convey an erroneous opinion of its meaning. The question whether the law was retrospective or not was not before the Supreme Court of the United States at all, as the only point that court could review by writ of error to a State court was, whether the Constitution of the United States was infringed, and it was correctly held that it was not, because that instrument did not forbid retroactive laws at all.

If the Legislature can tax upon an assessment made the year previous and with a view to the taxes of that year, it can do so upon an assessment of two years previous; upon one of three years; upon one of four years. Who shall draw the line? The Constitution draws it clearly and unmistakably. You shall not retroact at all. Your legislation levying taxes and providing assessments according to which taxes shall be distributed, like all other legislation, shall be *prospective* only. You shall so act in imposing *future* taxes, which alone you have power to impose, as to provide a just measure of the value of every tax-payer's property for the year in which that tax is to be laid. If you depart from this plain rule all must be left to the wild caprice, and greed, and passion and savagery of party domination, and the boasted Constitution is indeed "a parchment lie."

By virtue of the change in our State Constitution expressly inhibiting, for the future, *all* retroactive laws, the doctrine announced as the true one, on principle, in Michaud's case, 5 Ann 610, has become a constitutional and imperative doctrine, which cannot now be violated by the Legislature without affecting their acts with absolute nullity. "The power to lay and collect taxes has ever been understood to operate prospectively, and never retrospectively, as contended. If the Council could legally tax for a year back, we see no reason to prevent them from doing so for any number of years. Such has never been the interpretation of a power to lay and collect taxes either by the Legislature or political corporations acting under its authority."

The law in question comes precisely within the definition of Worcester: RETROACTIVE Acting backward, or upon *something past or preceding*.

III. We now come to the third proposition or division of Judge Spofford's argument — the inequality and want of uniformity in the tax, in violation of art. 118 of the Constitution. Property, says he, is essentially inconstant in value. It fluctuates from year to year. Some descriptions of property are rising in value, while others are falling. Notably has this been the case during the past few years, marked as they have been by the most sudden and extraordinary convulsions, civil and political. Sugar plantations this year are often appraised at more than twice the valuation of 1867, while cotton lands in many parts of the State have scarcely risen at all. No man's estate is in precisely the same condition as to its elements and valuation in 1868 that it was in 1867. Many persons owning property in 1867 parted with it entirely before the assessment of 1868 was begun or this tax thought of. Many who owned property when the assessment of 1867 was made, have acquired large estates since then, and before the new tax was levied. Large numbers of speculators have been buying up property in this State since the assessment of 1867. These last will escape any taxation at all under the retroactive law in question, while those who have lost all or part of the property assessed as theirs in 1867 will have to pay now a tax of 1868 upon property they ceased to own before the dawn of 1868 and long before the tax was imposed. Numerous individuals who were assessed in 1867 on lands and houses then standing in their names but encumbered with mortgages and other liabilities, were obliged to suffer those lands and houses to be sold before the tax of Sept. 29, '68, was even dreamed of; and yet, if the law be valid, they must be held bound to pay this new tax, while those who acquired the same estates, perhaps at forced sales, even before the year 1868, will escape scot free! Is this the equality and uniformity demanded by the Constitution? Is this prospective, and not retroactive legislation, which produces such results? Or is it not rather the most unequal, retrospective, odious and unconstitutional system of taxation that the wit of man could invent? It is practicable and most reasonable and proper besides, that an assessment of property should follow the act levying the tax, or at least immediately precede its collection. It is not true that when this one per cent special tax was ready for collection, the assessment of 1867 was the last assessment. The assessment of 1868 had been made and completed, if the Assessors did their legal duty, before a single demand was made of any tax-payer for this extraordinary tax. The concluding phrase of the second clause of article 118 of the Constitution now under discussion, fortifies the argument:

"*All property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law.*" Here is no provision for taxing property according to a value that it may have had at some by-gone year, but a direction that it *shall* be taxed according to its *value*, which would naturally mean according to its value at the *date of the levy of the tax*; and this view is confirmed by the expression "*to be ascertained*," implying a *future* assessment.

Judge Spofford concluded with appropriate observations as to the power and duties of Judges in cases like these, to check the aggressive, domineering and dangerous tendency of the law making power.

THE SHIP ISLAND CANAL AND DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The bill auxiliary to the Ship Island Canal scheme comes up in the Legislature to-day. It seeks to take from the present Drainage Commissioners the [illegible] now executed, and to place the entire management of the drainage system of New Orleans in the hands of these Ship Island Canal speculators, who base their wild and visionary project upon the revenue derived from the drainage assessment tax, to obtain control of which they are making most strenuous efforts and using means of the most corrupt description. We have on several occasions and at considerable length exposed the merely speculative character of the Ship Island Canal enterprise, and have announced the fact that professional engineers, in whom this community have unreserved confidence, after a full examination of the scheme, have certified as to its impracticability and absurdity. To combine a ship canal and the drainage of New Orleans, two things so distinct, is to our mind an evidence of both the folly and the dishonesty of those who have proposed it. What connection is there between drainage and navigation? If there has been any neglect or improper conduct on the part of the Drainage Commissioners let it be inquired into. If public officers like these Commissioners, who are well known and responsible citizens, are charged separately from any other duty with the drainage of the city of New Orleans, and entrusted with the means of effecting it, and yet fail faithfully to perform their duty as such Commissioners, what reason is there to believe that the drainage will be any better done by men whose principal business avowedly is to dig a deep canal to connect the river and the Gulf for commercial purposes? There have been statements publicly made by responsible parties as to the corrupt means the projectors of the ship canal scheme have employed to obtain from the Legislature their charter of incorporation and are still employing in favor of this other bill which professes to be merely auxiliary to the first but which is really the basis, on which the original canal scheme rests, and without which the whole project would be an abortion, because these corporators have no money with which to carry on so gigantic an enterprise. It is susceptible of proof that certificates of stock in this wild cat speculation have been freely distributed among members of the Legislature and others, for the purpose of influencing their votes in favor of this impudent proposition. Not only this but the principal individual whose name heads the list of corporators has boasted publicly of the cheap rate at which our new legislators hold themselves, and at which he has purchased their votes. We understand a Committee of investigation into this matter of bribery will be demanded to-day. Let the honest members of the Legislature hasten, by promptly complying with this demand, to clear their skirts of complicity in conduct so disgraceful and let them see to it that they vote down this iniquitous canal and drainage scheme in whatever form it presents itself.

The Engineers who have examined this Ship Island Canal bill have expressed their opinion of it in these resolutions:

Resolved, That in our opinion the Ship Island Canal would, if constructed, render impracticable the adoption of any general or efficient system of drainage for the city of New Orleans.

Resolved further, That the drainage of the city into the said canal, provided the right could be obtained from the corporators to do so, would convert the same into a cess pool, injurious to health and destructive to the value of property.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER ALOE.—The steamer Aloe, Capt. Wood, on her way from Fort Jackson for this city, on the night of the 25th inst., when within six miles of town (opposite what is known as the Dunbar Plantation,) struck the wreck of the steamer Lizzie Hancock, knocked a hole in her bottom, about midships; she filled rapidly and sunk in about an hour and a half from the time she first struck. She is now laying on the wreck with her larboard wheelhouse under water, and is in imminent danger of turning over at any moment, in which case she will prove a total loss; if not, there is some possibility of saving the boat. The passengers and crew, also all of the books and valuable papers of the Aloe were brought to the city yesterday morning by the steamer Orleans, Capt. Burridge. The boat was valued at $15,000, on which there was no insurance.

By referring to our shipping column the manifest of the steamer Aloe can be seen.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—"Robert Le Diable" went off last night with more than usual eclat. Mr. Picot is now having a succession of triumphs. The house was full. On Thursday we are to have Verdi's grand opera, in 4 acts, "La Traviata," with Madame Rambaud-Albaize in the character of Violetta, Mr. Charvesa, Messrs. Engel, Pecan and Julien in the other roles.

Passengers per steamship Saxonia, Captain Keir, from Hamburg December 31, via Havre January 3, and Havana.

[illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last night. President Markey in the chair.

The vote by which the budget was adopted at the last meeting, with amendments, was reconsidered. The reconsideration tabled, and the budget sent to the Lower Board for concurrence in the amendments, by which the school appropriation was increased to $358,000, the contingent fund decreased to $200,000, the appropriation of $5000 for library stricken out, and an appropriation of $192,000 for police added.

Mr. Kaiser offered a resolution extending the time for collecting taxes and licenses to first of March. Adopted and sent down for concurrence.

Resolution of Lower Board approving contract with J. O'Hara for building sidewalks on St Andrew street, between Liberty and Claiborne. Concurred in.

Resolution of Lower Board, authorising the Controller to adjudicate the contract for collecting licenses from itinerant peddlers. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Resolution of Lower Board authorizing the Street Commissioner to have removed all dead trees from public squares and along the neutral ground or canals. Referred.

Resolution of Lower Board amending the ordinance so as to tax peddlers and hawkers and keepers of "wheels of fortune." Laid over.

Resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to wait on the Governor and the Legislature to recommend the passage of an act extending the time for paying the city taxes and licenses till March 1st. Adopted.

A communication from the Treasurer was received, asking instructions in regard to the notes falling due February 1st for leases of markets, payable, according to resolution of the Council, in greenbacks, but according to contracts made by the Mayor, payable in city currency. Laid over, subject to call.

Resolution permitting the Magazine street Railroad Company of Jefferson City the right to connect with the City Railroad of New Orleans, provided the city of New Orleans is put to no expense. Adopted finally.

Several not very important amendments were made in the license ordinance.

Resolution allowing Charles Morgan to erect certain sheds and enclosures on his steamship wharf, subject to the approval of the Council. Concurred in, with amendment striking out enclosures.

A communication from the Lower Board asked a committee of conference in regard to the budget, the Lower Board refusing to concur in the amendment increasing the salary appropriation to $550,000, and in the amendment appropriating $192,000 for a police. A committee of conference was appointed.

Resolution approving the adjudication of the lease of the Ninth Street Market for $12,300 U. S. currency, from Feb. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1869. Concurred in.

Resolution of Lower Board for a joint committee to investigate the matter of signing the market contracts for city money. Concurred in.

Resolution for the opening of Levee street, below Bartholemew. Concurred in.

The Board adjourned till Thursday evening.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening. Mr. Breen in the chair.

Mayor Conway transmitted the report of the Drainage Commissioners; also, the opinion of Miles Taylor, Esq., on the claims of Mrs Myra Clark Gaines vs. the city of New Orleans; also, the report of the N. O. J. & G. N. Railroad Co to the Legislature, and sent by the President of the Senate to the Mayor.

The reports were read and received.

The report of the Drainage Commissioners was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A report from the Controller relative to adjudications made by him, was referred.

The adjudication of the Ninth Street Market was approved, by resolution adopted on second reading.

A resolution was also adopted on second reading to appoint a committee of five, three from this and two from the Upper Board, to petition the Legislature for an extension of the time for payment of city licenses to March 1st.

The Board of Aldermen returned with amendments the budget as adopted by them for 1869.

The amendment reducing the appropriation for contingent expenses from $350,000 to $250,000, and that striking out $5000 for library expenses, were concurred in.

The amendment providing for an appropriation of $192,000 to pay 200 additional policemen, and that increasing the public school appropriation from $300,000 to $350,000, were stricken out.

A motion by Mr. Pandelly for a Committee of Conference on these last two changes was adopted. Messrs. Fisher, Aitkens and Pandelly were appointed.

A resolution to extend the time for payment of city licenses to March 1st, 1869, came from the Upper Board.

Messrs. Fisher and Breen thought the Board had no power to pass such a resolution. It was not concurred in.

In the meantime a resolution came from the Upper Board to appoint a committee of two from each Board to wait on the Governor and Legislature and urge such an extension. This was concurred in, and Messrs. Ross and Carey appointed.

The Finance Committee reported favorably by resolution for the payment of $1600 for repairs to the Widows Asylum, on La Harpe street; $250 to the St. Anna's Asylum; and $500 for repairing the office for notarial records. Resolutions therefor adopted on second reading.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported favorably to the opening of Levee street, from Bartholomew street to the Ursulines Convent. The resolutions were accordingly adopted on the second reading.

Resolutions were adopted providing for the repair of brick sidewalks on Condé street, from Dumaine to Esplanade, and on south side of part of Magnolia street, between Clio and St. Andrew streets.

Messrs. Farrell, Montgomery, Wynne and Pemberton were appointed a special committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of the lease of the markets.

A resolution was adopted and sent to the Upper Board, requesting the Superintendent of the Water Works to furnish a statement of receipts and expenditures since they came into possession of the city, and to report weekly thereafter.

A resolution, rejecting the sales of the contracts for digging and cleaning canals, was adopted and sent up for concurrence.

A resolution from the Upper Board was concurred in, granting the right of way to the Magazine Street Railroad Co. of Jefferson City to connect with the City Railroad at Toledano and Ninth streets, provided it is done to meet the views of the Crescent City Railroad Co., and without cost to the city.

Several petitions from citizens, asking for street improvements, were referred.

An ordinance to extend the time for building the N. O. Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Co. one year, or till Nov 24th, 1870, provided the company build 25 miles of their track in six months, was read.

Mr. Fisher offered an amendment in these words: "provided the company build 40 miles of the road between this city and Mississippi State Line by or before the 24th Nov. 1869."

Mr. Fisher's amendment was lost by a tie vote, and pending a motion to postpone the subject the Board adjourned.

Matrimonial.—There were two weddings on the tapis last night, a fact which accounts for a notable movement of carriages and beautifully dressed beautiful ladies. Mr. Ed Montgomery won Miss Minor, and Mr. Palfrey Miss Finney. The parties are all well known in our fashionable circles.

Mortuary Report of New Orleans for 1868.—We are indebted to our worthy friend, Dr. Geo. W Dirmeyer, for the consolidated mortuary report of the Board of Health for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1868. It shows that there were 5293 deaths during the year, the principal causes of death being, by consumption, 631; stillbirths, 516; trismus nascentium, 219; pneumonia, 258; convulsions, 300; dysentery, 206. There were 5 deaths of yellow fever; 105 of cholera; 4 of hydrophobia; 14 of small pox; 15 of syphilis; 18 by suicide; 2 by sunstroke; 6 by poison; 9 by varioloid; 19 by burns and scalds, and 61 by various kinds of wounds. Of the total number 3504 were whites; 1101 blacks; 493 mulattoes, and 195 not stated. 3944 were natives of the United States.

Ball of Ætna Conclave.—Our friends of the Ætna Conclave No. 15, S. W. M., had a very large and brilliant attendance on the occasion of their ball last night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, to which we shall refer at another time when we have more leisure.

Eclipse of the Moon.—According to astronomical calculations, there will be a partial eclipse of the moon to-night, visible in North and South America, Europe, and the greater part of Asia and Africa. In this latitude it will begin about 58 minutes past 5 o'clock P. M., and end about 38 minutes past 10 P. M. The middle of the eclipse will be about 18 minutes past 8 o'clock.

Fire.—About a quarter past 10 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out on Spain street, near Claiborne, in an empty house belonging to Mr. Louaille, entirely destroying the building—and supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Whether insured or not is not known.

The Burns Festival.—Monday night, the 110th anniversary of the great Scottish poet, Robert Burns, was celebrated by the St. Andrew Society of this city, by a dinner and other interesting ceremonies, at the Richelieu Restaurant, on Camp street. President McKenzie presided, assisted by Mr. Sinclair. A number of distinguished guests graced the occasion with their presence. Toasts, songs, sentiments and speeches were the order of the evening, reviving many a memory of the great bard. There were so many good things done and said that we cannot even pen their merits had we the room, for want of which we must forego more than this brief mention.

Arrested for Stabbing.—Charles Fredericks was arrested by Officers Green and Robinson yesterday, on charges of cutting James Williams with a knife, and also attempting to cut the officers who, it seems, had to arrest him in the water of the river under the wharf.

Larceny of Eight Hundred Dollars in Gold.—At a late hour Monday night, three gentlemen recently arrived from Havana, Messrs. Ysidoro Sepeher, Miguel Ariosa and Thomas Saavedra, called at the office of the Superintendent of Police, to state that, between 8 and 11 o'clock that evening, their room had been burglariously entered, and eight hundred dollars in Spanish gold taken from an armoire.

They reside on Rampart street near the corner of Canal, in the house kept by a French woman, which adjoins the restaurant. They reached here six days ago, and intended depositing the money in bank, but the landlady assured them there was no danger from thieves. At 8 o'clock in the evening they went out, and when at 11 o'clock they returned the money was gone. An entrance was effected through the door which leads from their room to the apartment of W. S. Shaw, of Panama, who has been in the house but one day. The gold was placed in an old shoe deposited in the armoire. Special Officers O'Connell and St. Clair took the matter in hand, and on visiting the house learned the next morning had several visitors of doubtful character, to whom the money was shown. It was thought a man had been sent into the house at their instigation, and that it was he who stole the money.

Shooting.—Nicolas Hernier, a carpenter, was arrested last evening for shooting and wounding—slightly it happens—John Mallory. The accused occupied premises 149 Rampart street, of which Mr. S. is proprietor. Mr. S. went there to prevent his moving furniture, which caused an altercation probably about the rent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 26.—SENATE.—The Finance Committee report that no bill could be matured to meet the various views regarding the civil service of the Government.

A resolution passed raising a special joint committee of three from the Senate and five from the House, to which the whole matter was referred.

A protest was presented from the Winchester Union League against removing Judge Parker's political disabilities. Sumner classed Parker among atrocious judges.

Consideration of the Pacific Central Railroad and branches was resumed.

Kellogg introduced a bill for a railroad and telegraph from New Orleans to the Rio Grande, in the direction of San Blas, on the Pacific, with branch lines—guarantee interest on the company's bonds for thirty years for $25,000 per mile, and grants eight sections of land per mile to be selected from Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia and Florida—landless laborers on the road to have 80 acres at $1 per acre. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Heaton introduced a bill to amend the 9th section of the act of August 5th, 1861, to provide increased revenue from imports, etc., by suspending and abating the collection of uncollected direct tax laid by that section upon North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Consideration of the Pension bill was resumed, but postponed.

Finance bill was then resumed and discussed to adjournment.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Supreme Court decides the New York Pilot law constitutional, and in and outward bound vessels must have pilots.

The Maryland Congressional delegation proceeded in a body to the White House for Dr. Mudd's pardon.

The President has nominated Edward D. Weil, Commissioner of Education.

There was a full cabinet meeting to-day.

Sheridan reports the destruction of sixty Indian lodges, at the junction of Salt Fork and Elm Creeks. Three soldiers wounded, one mortally. The number of Indians killed is unknown.

A Washington special to the New York *Tribune* says: Gen. Grant is strongly opposed to the pending Alabama claims treaty. The following is his position, nearly in his own words: The treaty is unjust to the United States, because it assumed to measure the injury inflicted upon this country by the money value of the ships actually destroyed—whereas the chief damage to our commerce was in our ships being driven from the seas by Anglo-rebel pirates. In addition to this the sympathy extended by the English Government to the South prolonged the war at least a year, and for all the lives lost and money expended for this time England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to settle all these things by the payment of paltry value of a few ships.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Col. Christy, elected from the Sixth Georgia District to Congress, addressed the Reconstruction Committee to-day. His case will probably come up to-morrow.

The Reconstruction Committee will devote to-morrow to Virginia matters.

Sheridan assures Sherman that no further depredations from Indians in the neighborhood of his operations need be apprehended.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Gen. Hancock was before the Military Committee of the House to-day, and was questioned regarding the new military bill.

The following is the outline of Kellogg's new Railroad bill: Be it enacted that for the purpose of providing and operating a connected line of railroad and telegraph from or near the city of New Orleans on the most eligible route through the States of Louisiana and Texas, to a point on the Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City or Roma, in the direction of San Blas, on the Pacific coast, and to connect at its western terminus with similar lines through Mexico to San Blas and the City of Mexico, the central transit company of Louisiana and the Central Transit companies organized by charters from each State are hereby authorized to consolidate under the title of the "Pacific Central Transit Company," and are granted the right of way through any public lands not otherwise disposed of. With every ten miles of road completed bonds to the amount of a number of millions of dollars with interest guaranteed by the United States for thirty years will be issued.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, Jan. 26.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the Relief Law constitutional.

The report of the Treasurer of the State show that $55,000 had been drawn from the Fourth National Park Bank, of New York city, on State credit by Governor Bullock, for which no account has been rendered.

The resolution in the House memorializing Congress to remove disabilities imposed on citizens of the State by the Fourteenth Amendment was postponed indefinitely.

Tallahassee, Jan. 26.—The committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Governor reported to-day. The majority report of five submitted the evidence taken, but offered no advice or opinion. The evidence shows some irregularities, which the friends of Gov. Reed say he can and will satisfactorily explain. The minority report of two states that the evidence does not warrant impeachment.

A resolution passed authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to visit Montgomery, to negotiate for the transfer of that portion of the State west of the Choctawhatchie river to Alabama. Also, a resolution ordering an election in that portion of the State on the question.

The Alabama commissioners left for home this evening.

New York, Jan. 26.—D. McHenry, charged with perjury, in connection with the Binckley investigation, to-day gave bail in $5000 for his future appearance.

Commissioner Betts was to-day honorably discharged.

Henry Marsh, Customhouse Appraiser, was arrested upon the charge of conspiring to defraud the revenue by false appraisement.

Abram Blaisdell, yesterday sentenced to 3 years imprisonment for defrauding the Revenue Department, will to-morrow be brought up in the United States Circuit Court again for trial, on the charge of subornation and perjury in the case of Collector Bailey.

Attorney General Evarts has ordered stay of proceedings in the case of George B. Davis, charged with perjury, Binckley having, it is said, interfered in his behalf.

New York, Jan. 26.—The painters' strike continues. Most of the houses have acceded to the terms proposed.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 26.—Cotton firm and quiet; sales to-day 1600 bales; middlings 28¾c. Flour declining; State and Western superfine $5 80 to $6 35; common to fair extra Southern $6 80 to $7 25. Wheat dull. Corn unchanged. Pork firmer—new $30 87 to $31 25. Lard firmer—kettle rendered 21 to 21¼c. Whisky dull—$1. Rice dull—Carolina 9 to 10c. Sugar more active—Havana 13¾c. Coffee firm. Molasses quiet—New Orleans 74 to 79c. Turpentine 55¼ to 56¼c. Rosin $2 60 to $8 50. Freights firmer. Cotton by steam ½d.

New York, Jan. 26.—Money closed short at 7. Gold closed steady at 135¾. Sterling easier. Bonds closed strong; old 113½ to 113¾; new issue 108¾ to 108⅞; 10-40s 109⅛ to 109¼. Border State Bonds generally lower, in sympathy with other stocks.

Louisville, Jan. 26.—Sales 265 hhds. Tobacco; new common lugs to cutting leaf $5 15 to $27 50. Cotton 26c. Mess Pork $31. Lard 20c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13¼ to 13½c; clear rib sides 16¾ to 17c; clear sides 17¼c. Bacon—shoulders 14¼ to 15c; clear rib sides 17¾ to 18c; clear sides 18¼ to 18½c, all packed. Whisky, raw, free $1. Superfine Flour $5 75 to $6 25. Wheat $1 75 to $1 85. Oats 60 to 63c. Corn 60 to 63c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 26.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Cotton dull; middlings 28c. Whisky 96 to 97c. Pork $30 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13c; sides 16 to 17c. Bacon—shoulders 14¾c; sides 17¾ to 18c. Hams 18½ to 19c. Lard 19 to 20c. Butter unchanged. Cheese 19 to 23c. Eggs 22 to 23c.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—Superfine Flour $5 25 to $6 10. Wheat—choice fall $1 70 to $2. Corn 74 to 73c. Oats 58 to 62c. Whisky 95c. Pork $31 to $31 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 14¼c; sides 17½ to 18c. Lard 20 to 20¼c.

Savannah, Jan. 26.—Cotton closes weak; sales 400 bales; middlings 27¾c; receipts 1779 bales; exports coastwise 572.

Charleston, Jan. 26.—Cotton opened at 27c for low middlings, and closed quiet, with holders asking an advance; sales 500 bales; middlings nominally 27¼c; sellers asking 28c; receipts 1690 bales; exports coastwise 1795.

Mobile, Jan. 26.—Cotton—sales 500 bales; middlings 27¼ to 27⅜c; market closed quiet; holders asking an advance; receipts 1197 bales.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Jan. 26.—The steamer Periere, from Havre 15th, for New York, returned badly damaged. Six persons were killed by the accident, the nature of which is unknown. A son of Dr. Gross, of Louisville, Ky., who was on board, is unhurt.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Paraguayan advices deny their total defeat at Villeta.

Havana, Jan. 25.—The American Consul demanded the body of Colmer, an American photographer, who was killed by the volunteers during the recent riot. He also asked Dulce if he was able to protect American citizens, otherwise the United States would be compelled to protect them. Dulce, answering, regretted the necessity for bloodshed, and requested the Consul to furnish a list of Americans.

Last night passed off quietly.

Constantinople, Jan 26.—The Porte, in a circular, denies that Turkey is heavily arming. The Sultan confidently expects peace to result from the conference.

Madrid, Jan 26.—The Governor of Burgos was assassinated yesterday when attempting to take an inventory of goods in the cathedral. The excitement is intense; the people generally sustain the Government, and many arrests have been made.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 26—Evening.—Cotton easier but not lower; uplands 11¼ to 11½d; Orleans 11¾ to 11⅞d.

Havre, Jan. 26.—Cotton closed easier, with sales of low middlings afloat at 1.35.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Bourse closed firm. Rentes 70.30.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 26.—Barometer 30.10. Wind S. E. light, with rain.

Arrived—Steamship Clinton, Beckett, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co.; schooner Wm. Fisher, Fisher, master, 5 days from Utilla, with fruit, to master.

Sailed—Steamship Ledona and ship Lydia Schofield.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-a-l'Outre, Jan. 26.—Arrived—Schooner Salvador, Hanson, master, 5 days from Havana, with fruit, to S. Fernandez & Co.; schooner Constance, from Ruatan, with fruit, to J. B. Pignata.

Wind S. E. fresh. Tide high.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Jan. 26.—Weather clear and mild. River falling, 7½ feet of water in the canal.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—River falling, but in good boating order to all points.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Vicksburg, Jan. 26.—Passed down: Greenbush at midnight last night. River rising.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 26—Noon.—Barometer 30.26. Wind N E and light, with rain.

Arrived: steamship DeSoto, Eaton, from New York, to Harris & Bidwell.

Sailed: steamship I. C. Harris.

Havana, Monday night, Jan. 25.—All quarters of the city inside and outside are quiet. Nothing has occurred to-night to disturb tranquility. Sailors are patrolling the streets. Volunteers will only leave their homes when 12 signal guns are fired.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—The ship Viceroy, from Liverpool for San Francisco, is reported burned off the coast of South America.

New York, Jan. 26.—The tug Hercules ran down a boat in the harbor, containing Capt. Osborn, of the ship Plymouth, his wife and wife's sister. The latter was drowned.

The American Consul at San Domingo protests against the sale of Alta Vela, and has sent for an American war vessel.

London, Jan. 26—Noon.—Consols 93⅛. Bonds 79½.

Liverpool, Jan. 26—Noon.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¼ to 11½d; middling Orleans 11¾ to 11⅞d. Sales 8000 bales. Bombay shipments to 294, 8000 bales. Old Corn, 35s to 35s 3d.

London, Jan. 26—Afternoon.—Bonds and stocks quiet.

Havre, Jan. 26.—Cotton on the spot and afloat opens dull—on the spot 133, afloat 136.

Liverpool, Jan. 26—Afternoon.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy and nominal.

Washington, Jan. 26—House engaged on private bills. Senate engaged on the construction of a Joint Civil Service Committee.

Argument in the Louisiana election case was concluded to-day.

The Reconstruction Committee is hearing the Virginia Judges opposed to the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment in that State.

New York, Jan. 26.—Stocks steady and firm. Money easy at 7 per cent. Sterling 109¼. Gold 135¾. 5-20s of '62 113¾; North Carolinas 64; do new 62¼. Virginias ex-coupons 58, Tennessees do. 68¼.

New York, Jan. 26.—Flour 5c better on shipping grades. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Steam lard firmer, in barrels 20 to 21c. Cotton firm—middling uplands 28½c. Turpentine quiet, 54c. Rosin in moderate request, $2 60 to $8 65. Freights firmer. Mess Pork $30 50.

Trenton, N. J. Jan. 26—Stockton has been elected U. S. Senator.

Governor Hoffman's Message.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The message of Governor Hoffman was received and read in the Legislature to-day.

He thinks there is a manifest disposition on the part of Congress to control and regulate suffrage in all the States, which he deprecates as a step in the direction of centralized power by the General Government, unwarranted by the Constitution. The movement to remove the powers of naturalization from the State to the United States Courts he opposes, as it would then devolve more appointive power in the General Government than is proper at present, and he contends that the present alleged abuses can be remedied under the existing jurisdiction.

He does not consider that policy wise that while conferring suffrage upon the masses of the people at the South, it places obstacles in the way of extending it at the North. In referring to national matters, he calls attention to the little that has been accomplished during the past four years to restore the people of the South to their place, and charges Congress with having directed its efforts to the perpetuation of representation, subversive of a republican government in these States, in prolonging the subserviency of the civil to the military, and in postponing the return of peace.

He considers the spirit of intolerance a dangerous evil, which follows all elective offices, but they should not be intimidated by it.

He will endeavor to do his duty faithfully, and while upholding the principles of his party will support the Executive of the United States in every patriotic effort for the welfare of our common country.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NINETEENTH DAY—TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1869.

SENATE.—This body met at noon yesterday, Lieut. Gov. Dunn in the chair.

The report of the Committee on Rules was adopted, and the printed rules of the Senate was directed to be posted [illegible] of the Senate Chamber.

Senator O'Hara introduced a resolution to inquire whether the Barrataria and Lafourche Canal Co. had not forfeited its charter, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Senator Bacon introduced a resolution requiring the Governor, Lieut. Governor and Speaker of the House to report what contracts, etc., have been made by them under the provisions of the Printing bill, which was read once.

A bill granting land in aid of the Mandeville and Sulphur Springs Railroad was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The joint resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the first Monday in February to the first Monday in October, was indefinitely postponed.

The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on the bill relative to divorces. This bill proposes to reduce from 12 months to three as the time to elapse for divorces to take effect after judgment for separation from bed and board. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill repealing the act authorizing free markets in the city of New Orleans was, on motion of Senator Pinchback, indefinitely postponed.

The Senate then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock M., to day (Wednesday).

HOUSE—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair; seventy-three members present.

Pruit, (Dem.) of Claiborne, introduced a joint resolution providing for a joint committee for the purpose of investigating whether trickery and corruption have been used to effect the passage of the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company.

Lee, (Rad.) of St. Bernard, thought it beneath the dignity of the House to entertain the resolution. That the rumors of trickery and corruption had been created by the Democratic press of this city, and it was well known what was the *animus* of that press to this General Assembly.

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, moved that the resolution be so amended, that the proposed investigation be so extended as to inquire whether any undue influence has been used to defeat the bill referred to.

Pending consideration of the resolution and amendment, the order of the day was taken up. House bill No 14, an act relative to appeals was taken up for a third reading.

The bill was postponed until Wednesday, and ordered to be printed.

McMillan, (Rad.), of Carroll, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreement between the two Houses on Senate bill No. 63, appropriating the sum of $250,000 to defray the expenses of the present session of the General Assembly, submitted a report as the result of the conference had. Senate bill was so amended by the committee as to appropriate to the exclusive use of the Senate $15,690, and to the House $10,000 as contingent funds. From these funds the bill contemplates the payment by both Houses of the committees separately authorized to sit during the adjournment.

After much discussion the report of the committee was rejected.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Committee on Claims, which report recommends that Messrs. E. H. Angamar and Charles Isard, special Levee Commissioners from the 25th of October, 1866, to the 28th of December, 1867, be allowed each $3980 for per diem, $2100 each for mileage, for assistance rendered the aggregate sum of $2512, for contingent expenses the aggregate sum of $3005, and for confidential services the aggregate sum of $2875, the whole amounting in the aggregate to $30,138.

Meuse, of Lafourche, in the chair.

After some time spent in consideration of the bill, the committee arose and recommended that it be postponed until Friday next. Report received and agreed to.

Lee, of St. Bernard, from Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on Senate bills Nos. 63, 8, 55. Report received.

The House then adjourned until Wednesday (to-day) at 12 o'clock M.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1869.

Within a day or two there has been rather a better demand for accommodations, which may be partly ascribed to the limited sales of Cotton, but the money market nevertheless continues easy with a large amount of idle capital and without any material change in street rates. We accordingly continue to quote at 9 per cent per annum to 1 per cent per month for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, and 1 to 1¼ for second grade, 1 per cent per month for first class business paper without collaterals, and 1½ to 2 for good and second class. Mortgage notes are wanted and rule at 9 to 12 per cent per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and the lenders on call or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 136¼ to 136½ (against 135¾ at New York), and after a moderate movement closed at 137 to 137⅛. The sales included $3200, $3000 and $11,000 at 136¾; $10,000 and $5,000 at 136⅞; $7000 and $12,000 at 137; $3500 and $10,000 at 137⅛. The only transaction reported in Silver is $1000 in American half dollars at 132. We quote 132½ to 133 for American half-dollars and 139½ to 140 for Mexican dollars.

The business in Foreign Exchange was again on a limited scale, rates advancing still further under the improvement in gold at New York. The sales of Sterling included £2500 bill of lading at 148, £3000 A1 at 148½, £3000 (sight) at 149, £3000 private bankers' (sixty days') at the same, and £1000 bank at 149½. In Francs 50,000 commercial sold at —, 10,000 private bankers' at 3.78¾, and 25,000 bank at 3.77½. Sterling may be quoted at 148 to 148½ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 149¼ to 149½ for bank; and Francs 3.81¼ to 3.80 for commercial, and 3.78¾ to 3.77½ for bank. We note a sale of 8000 rix-dollars, exchange on Bremen, at 107.

Domestic Exchange was without any material variation. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent discount, at which most of them met with a very limited remittance demand, and the sales of commercial included $25,000 New York sight at 5-16 per cent discount, $16,000, $20,000, $30,000 and $50,000 at ¼, $12,000 at ¼, $12,000 ten days sight on New York at ½, $20,000 sixty days' at 2¼ and $35,000 sight on Boston at 7-16.

In Stocks 635 shares Opelousas Railroad sold at $3.

The only transaction reported in Bonds is $3500 City ten per cents at the reduced rates of 98.

$900 and $1700 past due coupons of State Bonds changed hands at 95¼.

The transactions in Warrants included $800 city at 82, $1500 Metropolitan Police at 72, and $5000 at 72¼.

City Treasury notes were in good request and taken at a marked advance. The sales include $2000 at 28 per cent discount, $55,000 at 28¼ to 29, and $40,000 on time at 29¼.

The sales at this evening's Board embraced $1200 gold at 137, $20,000 State Warrants at 84c, $3500 and $12,000 City Notes at 29½ discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day comprised 3000 bales at a slight improvement on yesterday's ruling rates. We now quote ordinary at 24 to 24½c; good ordinary at 25¾ to 26c; low middling at 26½ to —c; middling at 27¼ to 27½c; strict middling at — to 28c.

The market opened dull and drooping, but the encouraging tenor of dispatches subsequently received from New York gave an additional impulse to the demand, and while factors assumed renewed confidence and showed decidedly more stringency in their pretensions, the business summed up the amount noted above, and prices closed firm at the quotations given. Adding 450 bales to Saturday's sales, and 100 to yesterday's, made late in the day after the close of business, the aggregate for the past three days is 5500 bales. The receipts since Friday evening amount to 19,024 bales, embracing 18,968 proper and 56 by sea, against 13,491 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 5474 bales. The increase compared with last year, (18,968 against 8395) is 10,573. The three days exports comprise 13,573 bales embracing 2348 to Liverpool, 136 to Malaga, 2821 to Boston, 6312 to New York, and 956 to Philadelphia.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	5 947	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	456,[illegible]
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		14[illegible],57[illegible]

To day's exports were to Malaga. We have added to previous receipts 1297 bales shipped last week via the river to New York, and 753 to Mobile for Liverpool.

TOBACCO—Since our report of Friday last there has been a moderate degree of animation in the Tobacco market. The sales include 54 hhds good (old) at 13c; 2 do. do. at 12¾c, and 18 hhds (old) at 12c per lb. There is very little now left in first hands, not over two hundred hhds. The new crop comes in slowly and has so far brought fair prices.

Receipts for the past three days 47 hhds; exports none. Wholesale quotations are nominal and we therefore omit them.

FREIGHTS—There is no improvement in the offerings of cotton for foreign ports, but rates to Liverpool are a shade firmer. Coastwise rates a shade easier, though as yet not quotably lower, owing to a decrease in the amount of cotton going forward. We quote as follows:

By steam: Cotton to Liverpool 11-16 to ¾d; to Hamburg 1d; to New York ¾ to 1¼c; to Boston 1¼c, to Philadelphia 1¼c per lb. Tobacco nominal. Sugar nominal. Flour to New York and Boston dull at $1 per bbl. Pork and Beef to New York $1 75 per bbl, and $1 per tierce. Molasses $2 75 to $3 per bbl. Corn to Boston 23c per bushel.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d. to Havre 1c; to Bremen 1¼c, to New York and Boston 1c per lb; Pork and Beef to Northern ports $1 00 per bbl. Corn to do. 15c per bushel; Corn to Liverpool 11d; Oil Cake to do. 32s 6d to 35s.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts to-day comprised 126 hhds Sugar, 1165 barrels and 46 half bbls Molasses. The demand has slackened, and the market was inactive to-day, but the supplies were pretty much all taken up. Prices for the medium and lower grades of Sugar have given way, while those for the better descriptions and for Molasses have remained about the same, though they have weakened. We now quote inferior Sugar 9½ to 10c; common 10¼ to 10¾c, fair 11 to 11¾c; fully fair 11¾ to 12¼c; prime 12¾ to 13c; choice 13½ to 13¾c, yellow clarified 14 to 15c, white 15½ to 16c. Common Molasses 50 to 55c; fair 60 to 65c; prime 67 to 68c; choice 71 to 72c per gallon.

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

FLOUR—We have again to note a quiet flour market, without any marked change in prices. The supplies offering are scarcely desirable for export, the bulk of the stock on hand consisting mostly of country brands, while those graded from city mills, principally St. Louis mills, which are scarce, are held with firmness. [illegible] superfine $5 75; single extra $7 25; double extra $7 25 to $7 50, treble $7 75 to $8 50 per bbl. The principal sales to day embraced 3315 bbls, of which 200 on its merits at $6 75; 100 treble extra at $7 50, 100 do. at $7 75, 150 at $11 62½, 1000 choice extra on private terms, 170, 500 and 250 superfine at $5 75; 100 double extra at $7 25, 100 do. at $7 37½, 200 treble extra at $7 62½, and 100 choice extra at $9 50 per bbl.

CORN—The demand is good. The supplies have been very much reduced, and there is very little remaining on sale on the landing. Prices are firm, and have an upward tendency. There were sales yesterday evening and to-day not reported, taken for account of the West, of 9000 sacks, of which 6000 white and yellow [illegible], 1000 yellow at 80c, [illegible]; 150 and 200 white at 80c; 190 and 500 yellow at 75c per bushel.

OATS—Are quiet but firm; 143 and 200 sacks St. Louis sold at 70c per bushel.

BRAN—Is selling to the trade at $1 10 to $1 15 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Choice is scarce, otherwise the market is in good supply. The demand is fair and prices are firm. Some 300 bales prime Ohio were sold at $23 50 per ton, and 150 at $23. Prime commands $24.

PORK—Continues in a speculative demand and prices are ruling with a further upward tendency. The sales to day embraced 1000 bbls mess, of which 100 at $31 75; 250 and 500 at $32, and 150 at $32 25 per bbl. Mess is retailing at $32 50 per bbl.

BACON—We hear of sales of 20 tierces clear sides at 18¼c, and 15 tierces sugar cured hams at 21c per lb. Shoulders are quoted at 15¼ to 15¾c; clear rib sides 18¼c.

LARD—We note some speculative inquiry to-day. The market is firm, and prime in tierces is held at 20¼c per lb. 100 kegs choice sold this forenoon on private terms. Keg is quoted at 22¾ to 23c per lb. This afternoon 75 kegs sold at 20¼c; 60 tierces at 20c; and 50 at 20¼c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 14c per lb, and are quoted at wholesale at 13¾c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Northern is selling at 17¼ to 18c, and Western 18 to 18½c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried is selling from store at $3 50 to $3 75 per bbl.

WHISKY—Western rectified is jobbing at $1 08 to $1 10 per gallon, and is quoted at 95 to $1 05 at wholesale. Southern 90 to $1, high wines 90 to $1 per proof gallon; Bourbon $1 75 to $4 for pure.

BUTTER—Both Northern and Western are in better supply and limited demand. We quote Western at 36 to 40c per lb for choice solid packed, 30 to 33c for inferior, 37½ to 40c for choice roll, and 34 to 36c for inferior do. Northern at 48 for choice Goshen, and 40 to 45c for common to good.

CHEESE—The market is unchanged. Western is quoted at 19 to 20c for Western Reserve and factory, 22c for fancy factory, 12 to 15c for inferior. Northern at 21 to 22c for cream, English dairy 22 to 23c, skim 10 to 15c per lb.

RICE—Receipts of Louisiana Rice are still very small, and there is but little in first hands. There is a good demand for the West. We quote: Choice 9½ to 9¾c; prime 8¾ to 9¼c; ordinary 7 to 8¼c, and inferior 4 to 7 per lb. A lot of 25 tierces Carolina Rice sold at 10c per lb.

SALT—Liverpool Salt is dull and in good supply. We quote fine $2 05 to $2 10; coarse $1 95 to $2 per sack; large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less; by the cargo $1 65 to $1 75. Turk's Island steady at $1 50 to $1 60 per bag.

MALT AND HOPS—The market is very heavily supplied with Malt. Choice Western is quoted at $2 60 to $2 75 per bushel, and Canada at $2 75 to $2 80. Hops are still depressed at 18 to 22c per lb.

Later.

ON 'CHANGE—The transactions "on 'change" to-night embrace 50 bbls double extra Flour on private terms; 250 and 250 bbls superfine Flour at $6 25 sellers option, last half February '69, 10 and 10 casks Bacon to arrive on private terms. Subsequently $6 25 per bbl was offered and refused for 500 bbls superfine Flour as above. We also hear of sales during the day and not given in the body of to day's report of 75 tierces lard at 20¼c; 100 and 50 do. at 20¼c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Jan. 27, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—634 Texas Beeves, 1[illegible] Calves and Yearlings and 18 Hogs.

Sold yesterday—2[illegible] Texas Beeves, 127 Calves and Yearlings, 36 Hogs and 6 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—1150 Texas Beeves, 161 Calves and Yearlings, 18 Hogs and 38 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " 2d quality ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs ℔ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d " ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d " ℔ head	—	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goats ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 27, 1869.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morgan, Talbot, for Galveston. C A Whitney & co
Bark Maria, (Span) Miralles, for Malaga. [illegible]
Bark Alaska, Potter, for New York. G A Fosdick & co
Brig J Marchis, (Ital) Grant, for Havana. Goldenbow & Kelley
Schr Central America, Williams, for New York. G A Fosdick & co
Schr Charlotte, Pepper, for Pensacola. Master
Lugger Bella Gouddita, Cunighard, for Pensacola. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship De Soto, Eaton, from New York 16th inst. via Havana, to Harris & Bidwell—1st district.
North German Steamship Saxonia, Kier, from Hamburg Dec 31st, via Havre Jan 4th, and Havana, to Williams, Rupert & co—4th district 44.
Steamship W G Hewes, Tripp, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district 16.
Steamer Frances, Bleakslee, from Mobile.
Schooner Sarah, Murray, from Mobile. N Basin.
Sloop Elizabeth, Mihel, from wreck of steamer Aloe, to master—2d district 7.
Lugger Senoer, Bernard, from Bayou des Allemands, to master—3d district 15.
Lugger Gen Tecsa, Aguillon, from Bayou Terrebonne, to master—3d district 15.
Lugger Celeste, —— from St John the Baptist Parish, to master—3d district 15.

ARRIVALS AT NEW BASIN.

Sch Henry Lasour, from Biloxi—30,000 feet lumber.
Sch Mary Irene, from Biloxi—20,000 feet lumber.
Sch Mary Frances, from Handsboro—[illegible] feet lumber.

ARRIVALS AT OLD BASIN.

Sch Dr Franklin, from Pearl River—30 000 feet lumber.
Sch Mary Ann, from Proctorville—Sundries.

—STEAMBOATS—

Magenta, Hinks, from Memphis.
J D Hibbs, Gleesock, from Bayou des Glaises.
Wild Wagoner, Goddin, from Natchez.
J G Blackford, Pickett, from Washington.
Lafourche, Menge, from Bayou Sara.
Belle, King, from Lockport.
Dan Able, Gross, from Baton Rouge.
Fischer, Dubois, from Thibodaux.
Leo, Tucker, from Shreveport.
Annie Wagley, Burton, from Washington.
Faynewick, Clark, from Lockport.
Crescent, Everingo, from Lower Coast.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Boston, Jan 26—Cld for Mobile, brig Linabel, Ryder.
Providence, Jan 26—Arr fm N Orls, schr A Dow, Jonas, Bath.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Columbia, Muller, from Antwerp, in ballast, to Mommy, Luling & co.
Bark Salvador, (British) Hanson, 5 days from Havana to Goldenbow & Kelley.

BELOW, WAITING ORDERS.

Ship Lord Dalhousie, (Br) Ronald, from Liverpool, to Moeller, Knox & co.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Morgan—[illegible] bbls flour 200 bbls whisky 50 bbls potatoes 200 bbls 21 hhds sugar 10 tce bacon 5 tcs lard and sundries.
MALAGA—Per bark Maria—136 bales cotton [illegible] staves.
NEW YORK—Per bark Alaska—[illegible] tcs and bbls beef [illegible] sks cotton seed and sundries.
HAVANA—Per brig J Marchis—1000 bbls flour 65 do lard 600 sks oats [illegible] sks corn [illegible] feet lumber.
NEW YORK—Per schr Central America—[illegible] bbls cottonseed 230 hides [illegible] sks cotton seed [illegible].
PENSACOLA—Per schr Charlotte—60 bbls flour 28 bales hay 100 sks corn [illegible] and sundries.
PENSACOLA—Per lugger Bella Gouddita—3 bbls onions 2 bbls potatoes and sundries.

IMPORTS.

HAMBURG, VIA HAVRE AND HAVANA—Per steamship Saxonia—From Hamburg—[illegible]
INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Per steamship W G Hewes—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Magenta—[illegible]
BAYOU DE GLAISE—Per steamer J D Hibbs—[illegible]
NATCHEZ—Per steamer Wild Wagoner—[illegible]
WASHINGTON—Per steamer J G Blackford—[illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible]
LOCKPORT—Per steamer Belle—[illegible]
WASHINGTON—Per steamer Annie Wagley—[illegible]
SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Leo—[illegible]
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Dan Able—[illegible]
DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer New Era—[illegible]
THIBODAUX—Per steamer Fischer—[illegible]
LOCKPORT—Per steamer Faynewick—[illegible]
LOWER COAST—Per steamer Crescent—[illegible]
WRECK OF STEAMER ALOE—Per sloop Elizabeth—[illegible]
BAYOU DES ALLEMANDS—Per lugger Senoer—60 bbls potatoes to order.
BAYOU TERREBONNE—Per lugger Gen Tecsa—[illegible]
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH—Per lugger Celeste—40 bbls potatoes and sundries to order.

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

Jan 26—60 bales cotton [illegible]—426 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

Jan 26—[illegible] head cattle and sundries to order.

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
Are just what most people need: a dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times
WITH A TORPID LIVER,
AND
McLANE'S LIVER PILLS
are just what they need; they will thoroughly cleanse the Liver, and put it in healthy motion. Try them, and you will never be without a box in your house.
BE SURE YOU GET
DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.
They can be had at any Drug or Country Store in the United States.

Treasurer's Office, City Hall, New Orleans January 26, 1869.
FOR the convenience of the License payers, the office of the Treasurer will be kept open for the remainder of this week from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
jan26 3t W. S. MOUNT, Treasurer.

Dissolution of Partnership.
ON January 1st, 1869, the partnership existing between the undersigned was dissolved by limitation. Either partner will sign for the liquidation, and any one having claims against the said firm are requested to present them at once. Those indebted will confer a favor by coming forward and settling.
P. S.—The lease and store fixtures, adapted for a clothing store, a grocery or a coffee house, to the best of locality, are offered for sale at a reasonable price.
SALOMON ISAAC & CO. 205 Old Levee, cor. Madison street.
jan27 1m S. ISAAC, S. BLOCH.

Real Estate Owners Association.
THE members of the Ward Committee of this Association are directed to meet at the office of the Association on WEDNESDAY, January 27th, at one o'clock, p. m., on business of importance.
By order of the Board, SAMUEL FLOWER, Secretary. jan24 3t

Notice.
OFFICE SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION, Parish of Orleans, January 23, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTRATION BOOKS OF THE EIGHTH WARD will be opened for four days commencing TUESDAY, January 26th and closing on FRIDAY, January 29, 1869, at No. 387 VICTORY STREET, near Elysian Fields, for the purpose of enabling all who are entitled to register to do so.
Only those who live between Elysian Fields street and Lafayette avenue, the river and rear of the city, and are not registered, if qualified, now have an opportunity.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
WILLIAM BAKER, Supervisor of Registration, parish of Orleans. an24 3t

Notice of Election
IN THE
EIGHTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT
In compliance with a Proclamation of his Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, to me addressed, I hereby give notice that an Election will be held on MONDAY, February 8, 1869, in the Eighth Representative District, otherwise known as the Eighth Ward, city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing a person to represent said District in the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana.
The Eighth Representative District is comprised between the centre of Elysian Fields street and the centre of Lafayette avenue, formerly Enghien street and from the river to the rear of the city. All duly registered electors residing in said District are entitled to vote at said election.
Due notice will be given of the places of holding the polls.
New Orleans, January 23, 1869.
WILLIAM BAKER, Supervisor of Registration, Parish of Orleans. an24 td

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 25th 1869.
AT an election on the 18th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: [illegible]
At a meeting this day, Mr. [illegible] Bell was unanimously re-elected President.
Offering days—Mondays and Thursdays. Discount days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
jan26 30d GEO. A. FREREY, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank. New Orleans, January 25, 1869.
AN election for nine Directors of this Bank, by the stockholders thereof, will be held at the Banking House, No. 7 Camp street, on MONDAY 1st February next between 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m. By order
jan24 td L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank. New Orleans, January 20, 1869.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank held on the 18th instant, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:
WALTER G. ROBINSON
ALEXANDER HARRIS
W. O. VINCENT
THOMAS A. ADAMS
THOMAS LANDORGE
J. H. LUDWIDSEN
CHARLES LAFITTE
NEWTON RICHARDS
J. W. STONE
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, WALTER G. ROBINSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
jan21 1m P. T. BOUGERON, Acting Cashier.

Office N. O., O. and G. W. Railroad Co., No. 60 Camp street. New Orleans January 1869.
AT AN ELECTION held this day by the Stockholders for eighteen Directors of this Company, there not being a majority of the stock represented as required by the charter, the election was postponed one week say to WEDNESDAY next the 27th inst. between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
jan21 1w G. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

Union Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, January 19, 1869.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, This Day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent was declared, payable on or after the 1st February next.
jan16 1 feb6 GEO. A. FREREY, Cashier.

Office Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.
THE undersigned respectfully invites all subscribers of the above Company to come forward and pay their TEN PER CENT on the Stock subscribed, and also to inform the public that the Subscription Books of the Company is now open at the office of Messrs. Maunsell & Bogel, No. 43 Magazine street. Office hours from 10 to 2 P. M.
dec19 3m JOHN PAUL BAKER, Agent.

New Orleans, Canal and Banking Co., New Orleans, December 28, 1868.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent was declared, payable to the stockholders on the FIRST MONDAY of January next.
dec29 3sd CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Merchants' Bank. New Orleans, January 12th, 1869.
AT an election by the Stockholders, held on MONDAY the 11th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this institution to serve during the ensuing year, to wit:
E. H. REYNES
JOHN WILLIAMS
ALFRED KEARNY
GEORGE C. GARNER
CHARLES E. SLAYBACK
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day E. H. REYNES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
jan13 15d TH. J. DIX, Cashier.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company. New Orleans, January 1869.
AT an election for Directors of this Company, held on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected:
GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD.
B. L. MILLAUDON.
CARL KOHN.
ALEX BONNEVAL.
JOS HERNANDEZ.
H. A. LEBASIER.
GEORGE JONAS.
T. D. MILLER.
And at a meeting of the Board on the 5th inst., Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD was unanimously re-elected President, and F. McBRIDE, Secretary.
jan11 F. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 26, 1868.
AN election of seven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY 1st February next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
dec27 J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana. New Orleans, December 31, 1868.
THE annual election of three Directors of this institution to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY the 1st of February next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
dec31 H. L. FRIKE, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company. New Orleans, January 4, 1869.
AT an election by the Stockholders of this Institution on the 18th ultimo, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to-wit:
Geo. Jonas, J. H. Stauffer, G. W. Babcock, J. C. Morris, J. M. Allen, David McCoord, E. J. Hart.
And at a meeting of the Board, held THIS DAY, Geo. Jonas, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
jan5 1m CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

E. A. TYLER,
115 ......CANAL STREET......115
MANUFACTURES TO ORDER
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
—And—
SILVERWARE.
Has on hand, and is constantly receiving from the best manufactories in Europe and America, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of the finest description.
Has also on hand a large and varied assortment of Table and Ornamented Silverware,
PLATED WARE,
Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.
Bronze and Parian STATUARY and FANCY GOODS.
Particular attention given to the Repairing of Watches, Jewelry and Resetting of Diamonds.
Silverware made to order.

REMOVAL.
Daniel & James D. Edwards
Have removed, temporarily, from Nos. 28, 30 and 32 New Levee street, to the corner of Customhouse, Clinton and Peters streets, opposite the United States Customhouse, prior to occupying their new establishment, now in course of erection, fronting on Front and Delta streets, between Gravier and Poydras streets.

AMUSEMENTS.
Varieties Theatre.
CONTINUED SUCCESS of the GREAT COMEDIAN F. S. CHANFRAU!
SPLENDID PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
The Ticket-of-Leave Man.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.
The Colleen Bawn.
FRIDAY.
The Long Strike.
Saturday Matinee—THE COLLEEN BAWN. Saturday Evening—THE LONG STRIKE
CHANFRAU CHANFRAU
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON. ja26

DR. C. McLANE'S
VERMIFUGE
Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE,
—TO—
EXPEL THE WORMS
and give tone to the system. It is a vegetable compound, and perfectly harmless—you need not be afraid to give it to an infant.
BE SURE YOU GET
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.
It can be had at any Drug or Country Store in the United States.

Special Notice.
N. O., J. and G. N. Railroad Company, GENERAL PASSAGE DEPARTMENT. New Orleans, January 4, 1869.
THE attention of the Travelling Public is called to the following reduced rates of passage to points herein named, via New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad
FIRST CLASS PASSAGE:

To Vicksburg	$10 00
To Memphis	18 00
To Cairo	20 00
To Chicago	[illegible]
To Cincinnati	[illegible] 25
To St. Louis	[illegible]
To Louisville	[illegible] 75
To Detroit	[illegible]
To Niagara Falls	[illegible] 75
To Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. jan6 1m

To the Ladies.
NEW HAIR AND CHIGNONS.
THE special attention of the Ladies, in the City and in the Country is called by the undersigned to his splendid assortment of
SMOOTH AND CURLY HAIR,
of all lengths, just received from Paris.
These Hairs are RED, LIGHT, ASHY LIGHT, and of the finest JET BLACK.
He has also received new style CHIGNONS which his customers are invited to call and see.
Also, a fine selection of FANS.
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER
Than in any other Store.
FELIX BARON, 14 Baronne street, near Canal.

U. S. Customhouse, New Orleans, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, January 7, 1869.
The following described goods having been seized for violation of the revenue laws, notice is hereby given, that unless the owner or owners claiming the same shall appear and file their claims within twenty days from date hereof, the goods will be advertised and sold at public auction, as provided by Section 13 and 14 of the Act of Congress, approved July 18, 1866.
[illegible]
PERRY FULLER, Collector.

NEEDLES AND FISHING TACKLE.
ANDREW CLERK & CO. respectfully inform the public and their customers that they will continue to carry on their business at No. 48 Maiden Lane, New York. Their assortment of Fishing Tackle is the largest and most complete in the United States. [illegible]

Removal.
A. DUBUCH, Wine and Liquor Dealer, has removed from No. 10 Gravier to No. 47 PETERS STREET, late Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville. jan4 6t

De Soto Hotel,
Cor Peters (late New Levee) and Bienville Streets—Kept by P. Lamberton.
THE above House, which has just been re-opened, offers all the comforts to be found in a first class house, notwithstanding the very low terms. [illegible] By the day $1 25 to $3 according to the room. Boarding without the room $6 to $8. In view of the increased prosperity of the establishment, additional waiters and servants will shortly be engaged. jan24 1w

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Merchants and Auctioneers' EXCHANGE.
On Royal, Between Canal and Customhouse Streets, as Heretofore.
WILL be Continued by the undersigned as their Headquarters for the sale of Real Estate, Bank and other Stocks by Public Auction.
C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., Auctioneers.
THOMAS L. MAXWELL, Sheriff Parish of Orleans.
F. H. HERRON, U. S. Marshal for Louisiana.
HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO., Auctioneers.
And others. jan21 1w

Important Notice.
Treasurer's Office, City Hall, New Orleans, January 23d, 1869.
THE attention of those interested, is called to the fact, that the time for the payment of Licenses on professions, callings and other business, and on Drays, Carts, Cabs, Carriages and other vehicles, will expire on SATURDAY 30th inst. After which date, all claims against delinquents will be transferred, as required by law, to the Assistant City Attorney for collection, who will be entitled to a commission of ten per cent in addition to amount of the License.
jan23 W. S. MOUNT, Treasurer.

Notice.
THE public is hereby notified that from and after this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Henry Vedrines, in the name and for account of Hebert & Vedrines.
ALEXIS HEBERT.
New Iberia, January 19, 1869.

Notice.
SECOND DISTRICT STATE TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS.
THE Second District State Tax and License Collector hereby notifies the tax payers, that the Rolls of State Taxes for 1868, and Licenses for 1869, are now open and ready for collection.
L. E. LEMARIE, Second District State Tax Collector. jan12 1m

Notice.
State Tax Collector's Office, 3d District.
THE Third District State Tax and License Collector hereby notifies the Tax-payers that the rolls of State Taxes of 1868, and Licenses for 1869 are now open and ready for collection.
O. C. BLANDIN, State Tax Collector, 3d District. jan14 1m

Notice.
THE creditors of the succession of the late MARIANO SPARICIO are hereby notified to present their claims to the Administrator, within ten days from this date, at No 15 Dumaine street.
New Orleans, January 23d, 1869.
VINCENT SPARICIO, Administrator.

Stolen,
ABOUT 8th of December, opposite Hermitage Plantation, a bay HORSE, branded J. Y. on the left side and also branded U. S. Also, at the residence of the undersigned, on the night of the 19th inst., a brown bay HORSE, with a star on the forehead and a white mark on the hind quarters. A liberal reward will be paid to any one giving such information as will lead to the recovery of said horses or deliver the same on the Fernandez Plantation, parish of Assumption.
THEOPHILE FERNANDEZ.

For Sale.
A well situated COFFEE HOUSE, with a good run of customers, for sale on easy and accommodating terms.
This Coffee House is situated at the corner of Levee and Louisa streets, Third District, in close proximity to the Washington Market, and has an excellent run of customers.
For terms (which will be made at the option of the buyer) and further apply to the proprietor on the premises between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 8 o'clock in the evening.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.
Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic 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 the following:
EUROPE ... Lemarie ... Saturday, 9th Jan'y
VILLE DE PARIS ... Surmont ... Saturday, 23d Jan'y
PEREIRE ... Duchesne ... Saturday, 6th Feb'y
ST. LAURENT ... Bocande ... Saturday, 20th Feb.
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85—including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin ... $145.
Second Cabin ... 88.
Third Cabin ... 35.
Do. including railway tickets ... 40.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to VICTOR PERRILLIAT, 127 Common street.

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships:
GEN'L GRANT ... Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY ... Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN ... Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE ... Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES ... Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship CRESCENT CITY, E. W. Holmes, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, Sunday, January 31st, 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 WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 120 Common street.
The SHERMAN will follow the CRESCENT CITY, leaving on Sunday, February 7th, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.
The 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 Toulouse street, SATURDAY, January 30th, 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, 41 Carondelet street.

GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY.
REGULAR LINE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO ST. NAZAIRE, Corresponding with all the Antilles and Pacific Ocean Ports.
Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, one berth, 1st class and all deck or 3d cl. deck, $220 in gold.
Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, one berth, 2d class deck, $128 in gold.
Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, steerage, $100 in gold.
Children under three years old, free.
Children over three years and under eight, pay quarter price.
Children over eight and under twelve, pay half price.
Children over twelve years, pay full fare.
To every two children paying half price and to four children paying quarter price, there will be granted one bed.
In case there should be several children under three years in one family, only one will be allowed the privilege of free passage. The others will pay quarter price.
Servants attached to the passengers will pay the same as steerage passage.
Through tickets for the round trip are given with a discount of 10 per cent., provided the traveler makes his return trip on one of the Company's vessels, within six months after the sailing of the vessel in which he took passage from this port. These tickets are not transferable.
Fourth class passengers will furnish their meals.
One stateroom with two beds taken up for the special use of one passenger will be paid at the rate of one and a half passage.
All passage by this line to be payable in gold.
The French steamship DARIEN will leave regularly every month from Havana, in order to connect with the large steamers of the General Trans-Atlantic Company's line from St. Nazaire.
For passage, apply to VICTOR PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 127 Common street.

For Lockport and Intermediate Landings, Via the Barrataria and Lafourche Canal. STEAMER FAYNEWICK.
THE Barrataria and Lafourche Canal having been repaired from the Mississippi River to the Bayou Lafourche at Lockport, the steam propeller FAYNEWICK will leave New Orleans thereafter on TUESDAYS at 8 P. M. and on Saturdays at 8 A. M. [illegible]
RUFFIN C. BARROW, Agent, 2 South street.

The Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.
IS PREPARED to receive and deliver all freight which may offer.
Until further notice, the trains will start from the New Depot at 6, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 P. M., leaving the Lake end at the alternate hours, commencing at 7 A. M.
GEORGE PANDELLY, Superintendent.

A LA SELLE ANGLAISE.
Giefers & Gumpert,
24 ... St. Charles Street ... 24
Hunting, Racing, Military and Side Saddle Makers. Importers of French and English Articles in the Saddlery line. Everything sold of superior quality. Prices Moderate.

Coal! Coal!!! Coal!!!
BOYD, WILMOT & CO.,
166 ... POYDRAS STREET ... 166
OVER 30,000 BARRELS BEST PITTSBURG COAL for sale, wholesale and retail, delivered in the City, above or below the city, by the barge or on board, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
Special attention given to city orders.

THE CRESCENT
HAIR DRESSING SALOON,
... Royal Street ...
THE undersigned, regardless of cost, but whose aim it is to afford comfort and pleasure to their many customers as well as to the public at large, inform that they have purchased and have put in operation one of PATTEN'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHING MACHINES. [illegible]
DANIEL LEONHARD and GUSTAV WASSUM.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MULLER & PIASE was dissolved on the 1st December. Both partners will attend to the liquidation of its affairs.
J. G. MULLER, A. PIASE.
New Orleans, January 18th, 1869.

I HAVE THIS DAY sold my interest in the firm of SHROPSHIRE & HATHORN to my partners, W. A. Shropshire and H. K. Shropshire, who assume all debts and liabilities.
New Orleans, January 1, 1869. F. HATHORN.
We, the undersigned, will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business at the old stand, Nos 108 and 110 Poydras street, under the name and style of SHROPSHIRE BROS.
W. A. SHROPSHIRE, H. K. SHROPSHIRE.
New Orleans, January 1, 1869.

Notice.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of MAUNSELL & BOGEL is dissolved by the death of Mr. John G Maunsell. The business will be continued by WILLIAM BOGEL, surviving partner, who will alone attend to the liquidation of the business of the late firm. January 1, 1869.

William Bogel,
(Successor to Maunsell & Bogel,)
IMPORTER OF
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Articles, Cognacs, Wines and Liquors.
43 Magazine street, opposite St. James Hotel.
The undersigned, referring to the above notice, returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the late firm of Maunsell & Bogel, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
WILLIAM BOGEL, Successor to Maunsell & Bogel.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of J. M. Lapeyre, who has disposed of all his rights and interests in the concern to the late partners Wm. S. Pike and Alex Brother, they assuming all the liabilities of the same.
New Orleans, Dec. 31st, 1868.
WM. S. PIKE, J. M. LAPEYRE, ALEX BROTHER.

THE business of Pike, Lapeyre and Brother will continue to be conducted under the same name and style, until the first day of January next (1869) when Alfred Sheppers and Paul Blanc, have an interest in our business, which will thereafter be conducted under the name and style of PIKE, BROTHER & CO.
New Orleans, Dec. 31st, 1868.
WM. S. PIKE, ALEX BROTHER, ALFRED SHEPPERS, PAUL BLANC.

Copartnership.
MR. FRANK H. HOOKER becomes a partner in my house from December 1st, 1868. The firm will be under the name and style of J. A. LUM & CO.
J. A. LUM.
The CARRIAGE BUSINESS will be continued at the new stand, No. 162 Gravier, and 10 Union street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where may be found a good stock of the latest styles of CARRIAGES suited to the market.
J. A. LUM, FRANK H. HOOKER.

A. F. DUNBAR & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Wool, Hides, Moss and Peltries,
96 ... Magazine Street ... 96
NEW ORLEANS.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!
H. H. VIRGIN,
SUCCESSOR TO D. MAUPAY,
104 ... Gravier ... 104
TO FARMERS and PLANTERS.—Provide yourselves timely with SEEDS. The largest assortment of fresh and genuine seeds will be found at the above store, at the lowest market rates and in quantity to suit purchasers.

To the Public
—AND—
ESPECIALLY TO THE LADIES.
THE undersigned has just opened, at No. 86 Royal street, besides his first office, at No. 133 same street, a branch office exclusively for the sale of Tickets of the Louisiana, Havana and Madrid Lotteries. At the above office, as well as at No. 166 Royal street, prizes are paid on presentation.
J. J. LISANO.

Rich Marriage Gifts.
THE [illegible] GIFT which a Young [illegible] Box 5, Philadelphia.