The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.........................$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Roland à Roncevaux."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Engagement of Miss Lucille Western. "Cynthia."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Lydia Thompson Troupe—Burlesque "Richard III."

NATIONAL THEATRE—"Temptation."

BULLARD'S PANORAMA, of New York City, at Lyceum Hall, City Hall Building, at 2 and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—No. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS—Corner St. Joseph and Baronne streets.

We regret to announce the death of our former confrère of the *Picayune* and other journals, A. B. Bacon, Esq., whose health had been declining for many months. Latterly Mr. Bacon had been disconnected with the newspaper press, but his friends consider him to have been a martyr to his arduous labors in that avocation. None but those who have experienced the wearing anxieties of the editorial profession, know how rapidly destructive they are of the mental and physical powers. The deceased was a most laborious and conscientious journalist, and as a legislator he was untiring in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the people of this State. Mr. Bacon occupied, for two sessions, a seat in the Senate of Louisiana, but found it impossible to do anything to stem the current of wicked legislation which, during his term of office, was enacted by his colleagues of the General Assembly. We will say, in honor of his memory, that no bad law ever received his approval, and the record of the Legislature will show the fact. He was a good man and a useful citizen, so far as his influence extended.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

Governor Warmoth sent in yesterday to the two Houses of the General Assembly his Annual Message, which, on account of the altered tone of His Excellency we should be pleased to spread before our readers, were the communication not too lengthy for our limited space. We shall therefore condense in a few paragraphs the substance of the document.

After indulging in some observations of a *couleur de rose* character, which are not justified by the condition of public affairs in this State at the present time, and felicitating himself upon the success which he claims has attended his administration of the Executive office, and his progress towards social recognition, the Governor records the result of the election in the State upon the proposition of the Legislature to amend the Constitution in several particulars. He tells us that the people have decided to repeal the 99th article of that instrument so as to do away with all disabilities resulting from the war. He then informs us that the voters have ratified the amendment to limit the debt of the State, previous to 1890, to the sum of 25 millions of dollars—that they have approved the amendment disqualifying defaulters in public office from voting or holding office until they have accounted to the State, and that they have also approved the amendment removing the ineligibility of an incumbent of the gubernatorial office for a second term of the same. The Governor then recommends the memorialization of Congress in favor of aid from the general government in prosecuting great works of internal improvement within the State. Upon the subject of the levees he tells us that the appropriation made at the last session of the Legislature of three millions of dollars for repairs of these works has been exhausted, and that several large crevasses are still open. He notifies the Legislature that the Board of Public Works require two millions of dollars more for levee purposes, and says that some more efficient plan must be adopted than that of irregular and uncertain appropriations, while he does not favor the bill passed at the last session, giving the levees to a private corporation. He recommends an increase of the powers of the Board of Public Works. The Governor's success in enrolling the militia of the State is then recorded, and his Excellency seems to be particularly gratified with its non-partisan character and trustworthiness for any service he may require of it. Following these subjects there is a warning to the members of the General Assembly against certain schemes of a speculative character which the Governor has learned will be presented for their consideration and which, having already made a large fortune out of similar enterprises, he thinks should be promptly rejected.

A law against bribing public officials is recommended, and modifications in the Police Jury system. After that, the city of New Orleans comes in for a share of the Governor's attention. He recommends certain amendments of the city charter—among them the restoration to the City Council of the control of the assessments, expenditures and the police, with a reservation to the State Government of the control of the police whenever a necessity may exist for the exercise of the same, as in case of riot, insurrection or public danger. The unsettled floating debt of New Orleans and apprehended deficit in its treasury, he proposes should be provided for by a further issue of bonds, or by levying an additional tax, as the City Council may determine, and the tone of the message touching the affairs of the city of New Orleans seems to indicate that the Governor favors the complete restoration of the control of municipal affairs to the City Council.

With regard to the finances of the State the Governor states that we are burdened with a heavy debt, but have immense resources with which to clear it off. His Excellency is hopeful for the future and believes the State can easily manage this debt, but urgently recommends economy in making appropriations. He thinks we have granted aid to public works as far as we can go with safety, and must now live within our income.

The recommendations of Mr. Graham, Auditor of the State, contained in his annual report, are approved, especially as to the advantage of changing the date of convening the Legislature, and making the fiscal year run from January 1st, of one year, to January 1st of the following year.

The subject of life insurance has engaged the Governor's attention, and he suggests that as the business is one of immense importance, a law should be passed for the government of the institutions insuring lives in this State.

Gov. Warmoth recommends that an examination be made of the State House of Baton Rouge, with a view to repairing it for the accommodation of the Legislature and State officials. He advises an amendment of the law relative to public printing, with a view to lessening its expense; also a modification of the registration and election laws, so as to make them less irksome and exacting. He recognizes an improved state of feeling among the people of the State with regard to these laws, and is willing their obnoxious features should be repealed.

There are some passages in this message which call for comment on our part, but we reserve it for another occasion. Everything seems to have worked well for the Governor's interest during the year, which amounted for his ending through rose-colored spectacles. He has accumulated a large fortune, and dislikes the government of the State. Of course, he is satisfied.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.—Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children, is sold by Druggists for 25 cents a bottle [illegible]

THE NEW GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—It is a singular fact that the new confederation, which establishes [illegible] power of the German people [illegible] solid foundation, is very far from being popular in Prussia. [illegible] Germany, [illegible] of Germany than she has hitherto enjoyed.

Circulating Notes of the City Decided to be Valid.

The Supreme Court of the State decided on Monday last that the circulating notes of the city of New Orleans, issued under the ordinance of October 13, 1864, are obligations of the city lawfully issued, and of course binding upon the corporation.

With reference to the want of power in the city to issue these notes, the Court say that even if the corporation had not been empowered by the Legislature to do so prior to the issuance of the notes, her act was subsequently ratified by that body, which authorized the redemption of the notes. (Act of the Legislature, Feb. 27th, 1866.)

An objection having been made by the city that the Constitution of the United States prohibited the issue of such bills, the Court answer that it is only the States which are so prohibited and not corporations. The Court give the following definition of a bill of credit such as the Federal Constitution declares shall not be issued by a State: "To constitute a bill of credit within the Constitution it must be issued by a State, on the faith of the State, and be designed to circulate as money." (11 Peters Rep. 435.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PHILLIPS' CONCERT COMPANY.—Miss Adelaide Phillips, assisted by Mr. J. Levy, cornet player, Mr. Jules D. Hasler, barytone, and Mr. Edward Hoffman, pianist and composer, announces that she will give three grand concerts at Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, January 16th, 17th and 18th, and a matinée on Wednesday, January 18th. We acknowledge receipt of cards of admission.

THE ACADEMY.—Our own favorite Lucille Western appeared again to a crowded house last night, in the character of *Cynthia*, the "Gypsey Queen," in the play of that name. Her rendition in this character cannot be excelled; that is, as far as we can judge by the appreciative audience who were present last night.

THE ST. CHARLES.—The old play of the "Naiad Queen," under the new guise of "Lurline," is the sensational at this theatre. The characters are well sustained, and Miss Weathersby as *Lurline* is unexceptionable. The ever popular *Mose*, not the bosom friend of *Kesser*, but the original *Fiske*, attracted the house by his inimitable acting and wit.

THE NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, via Bullard's Panorama, on exhibition at Lyceum Hall, closes its exhibitions Saturday night, and exhibits each day at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. These pictures have been gotten up with a good deal of care and life-likeness. The scenes in Broadway are well brought out, hundreds of small things which usually escape the attention of unsophisticated persons being shown up well.

The manager advertises freely and liberally his programme everywhere, and with a fine work of art, calls out large audiences.

Twenty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-two bales and three hundred and sixty-four half bales of cotton were cleared at the Custom-house of this port yesterday. This will be taken out by eight different vessels.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Mixed School Question.—The mixing of the public schools has been finally accomplished. The first filibusters to push the movement have turned out to be the daughters of Lieut. Gov. Dunn, adopted or otherwise. They were admitted to the Madison school under protest from the lady teacher, Miss Kasson. It is reported also that six colored boys have been admitted to the Bienville school under a positive order from Superintendent Conway.

Daring Attempt to Break Jail.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the two burglars, Dave Cummings and Frank Williams, alias "Dago Frank," who were confined in one of the upper cells of the First Precinct lock-up, made a desperate attempt to escape by cutting a hole through the ceiling of the cell into Recorder Houghton's court room. They had no difficulty in working on the ceiling, as the upper bunk is only two feet above it. Seated on the bunk, one of the parties worked diligently on the plank ceiling, between two of the joists, and soon had cut a hole large enough to pass a man. It was still necessary to cut through the floor of the court room, and it was while engaged in this operation that they were detected. One of them had been walking the cell with a heavy tread to drown the noise the other made in cutting. This walking aroused the suspicions of the clerk, who stole upon them noiselessly and caught them under full headway. Officer Lynch was called in and the men were removed to another cell. They claimed that if they had had five minutes more they would have escaped. Three knives and a chisel, wrapped in clothes, were found in the cell, and a note from a lawyer advising them to demand a jury trial.

United States Circuit Court.—This court met, Judge Durell presiding, at 11 A. M. Several of the grand jury and petit jurors were brought in under attachments issued on Tuesday.

Judge Durell having ordered the roll of the petit jurors for the United States District Court to be called, United States Deputy Marshal Hollander called the same, twenty-one answering to their names.

The Court then ordered that the petit jury be dismissed until Saturday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M.

The Marshal subsequently called the Grand Jury—each one stepping forward as his name was given—to whom the necessary oath was administered.

The Grand Jury were dismissed until Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 11 A. M., and the Petit Jurors for the Circuit Court until Thursday at 11 A. M.

When our report closed, the case involving the forcing of Charles H. Webb, of Lake Providence, Carroll parish, into bankruptcy, was before the court, and testimony was being heard. Clark, Bayne and Renshaw for plaintiff; E. C. Billings for C. H. Webb.

Supreme Court.—George Stewart vs. J. C. Boyle et al.—This suit is one of executory process. The only questions in the case, which were well argued by Judge Cutler, and, as he contended, the property was community property, and as such, under the exclusive control, etc., of the husband; and, second, that the wife was not authorized by the court to defend the suit.

Succession of L. A. Kendall—Pitot, Elliot and Mix for administrator and tutor; Judges Cutler and Cazabat for heirs—Mr. Cutler, in his argument yesterday, forcibly argued against the guardian of the children, showing that they were put to menial service—the little girl to scrubbing and kitchen work, and the little boy to cleaning the horse, stable and other drudgery; that the hair of the little girl's head was pulled out in large quantities by her pretended guardian. Really a monstrous case.

Eighth District Court.—The celebrated Magazine Railroad cases were before this court yesterday for a trial by jury, and involves the right to possession of that portion of the railroad lying in the parish of Jefferson. These cases are three in number, and embrace three suits brought against said railroad company, in the first of which is James H. Young, plaintiff, who claims to have purchased from the late city of Jefferson, March 2, 1870, the right to that portion of the road lying in said city, from Toledano to Joseph streets, to which it is claimed to have reverted by a forfeiture of one or more of the conditions of the charter of the company.

Petitioner claims that since the said purchase he has been sorely interfered with in his rights in said premises, and that said defendants have, without right or title, entered upon and taken possession of the right of way, railroad tracks, etc., belonging to said petitioner.

He furthermore claims that by cause of such malicious conduct he has suffered damages to the amount of $3000, and that if defendants are allowed to still further interfere, the petitioner will suffer a loss of not less than $50,000. Writ of injunction was granted March 31, 1870, plaintiff giving bond in $10,000, and the case now comes up for trial.

The other cases, in which city of Jefferson and city of New Orleans are plaintiffs, involve similar principals. Upon the other hand Magazine Railroad files counter suits against petitioners above, and the complication arising from the complicated nature of the above cases will prove a hard nut for the court and counsel to digest.

In this court came up yesterday the suit of the New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad vs. the City of New Orleans et als., No. 19.

This case, which involves nearly all, if not all, the intricate points involved in the great issues touching the status of the battures or levee front, came on for trial, and after a long amount of documentary evidence had been offered, and testimony from some of our leading merchants doing business on the levee, respecting the alleged inconveniences to trade and business resulting from said railroad, was continued over until Wednesday next.

The other cases [illegible] over until the same day, Judge Dibble [illegible]

In the case of the State of Louisiana, [illegible] vs. the State Auditor, [illegible]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871.

Senate.

Lieutenant-Governor Dunn called the Senate to order at noon.

Thirty-two Senators present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

The President announced that it was now in order for the Senate to proceed to the House of Representatives to compare minutes with that body on the election yesterday of Gen. J. R. West, to the United States Senate, and desired the Senators to form in procession and proceed to the House for that purpose.

After the Senators were seated in the front row and the President of the Senate had occupied the Speaker's chair, (with the Speaker on his left,) the President desired the Secretary of the Senate to call the roll.

Thirty-five Senators present.

The Speaker of the House then desired the chief Clerk of that body to call the roll of the House.

One hundred members present.

The President said that, according to law of Congress, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana were assembled for the purpose of comparing the minutes of yesterday, as recorded in the election for United States Senator.

The proceedings, as they transpired in the Senate, were then read by the Secretary of the Senate, and the proceedings, as they transpired in the House, read by the Clerk of the House.

Mr. Pinckback said the proceedings of the House, as recorded in the Journal to-day, was not correct.

The President observed that each House was responsible for the correctness of their own journal, and argument in the case was entirely out of order at this time.

The President then announced the vote, 19 in the Senate, and 66 in the House.

Mr. Antoine objected to the House report of the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. Thompson moved that the Senate adjourn until the House act and decide upon the question, upon which the ayes and nayes were called.

The President observed that that was the proper motion to make.

Mr. Ingraham (Senator) said that the House journal had not been adopted this morning.

The Senate, deciding not to adjourn, as the Speaker observed that the minutes of the House were correct, the President of the Senate announced Gen. J. Rodney West elected United States Senator for six years.

Mr. Ray moved that a committee of five be appointed by the President, who shall take into consideration that portion of the Governor's message relative to the bribery of State officials. Adopted.

The following committees were elected:

Committee on Judiciary—Ray, Jenks, Hunsaker, Blackman, Futch.

Committee on Finance—John Lynch, Campbell, McMillen, Anderson, Bowman.

Committee on Militia—Herwig, O'Hara, Bowman.

Committee on Enrollment—Pinchback, Ragan, Fish, Wilcox, Pierce, Daigle, Anderson.

Committee on Claims—Thomas, Bowman, Daigle, Jenks, Ingraham.

Committee on Appropriations—McMillen, Lynch, Sypher, Bowman, Anderson.

Committee on Manufactures—Futch, Daigle, Kelso.

Committee on Public Education—Pierce, McMillen, Antoine, Thomas, Daigle.

Committee on Printing—Jenks, Swords, Antoine, Thompson, Futch.

Committee on Banks and Banking—Blackman, Anderson, Thomas, Gallup, Copeland.

Committee on Auditing and Supervising the Expenses of the Senate—Whitney, Anderson, Twitchel.

Committee on Federal Relations—Pinchback, Butler, Thompson.

Committee on Penitentiary—Ragan, Swords, Ingraham, Futch, Thompson.

Committee on Corporations—Lewis, Todd, Harris, Daigle, Bowman.

Committee on Charitable Institutions—Anderson, Bowman, Thomas, Jenks, Lewis.

Committee on Public Lands—Hunsacker, Harris, Kelso, Futch, Anderson.

Committee on Parks and Public Buildings—Swords, Noland, Lewis, Todd, Blackman.

Committee on Railroads—Campbell, Lynch, Wilcox, Thompson, Futch.

Committee on Levees—Bowman, Campbell, Thomas, Blackman, McMillen.

Committee on Pensions and Gratuities—Gallup, Ragan, Harris, Thomas, Bowman.

Committee on Drainage, Canals and Inland Navigation—Sypher, Hunsacker, Noland, Anderson, Thompson.

Committee on Apportionment and Election Districts—Wilcox, Hunsacker, Anderson, Ray, Pinchback, Blackman, Futch.

Committee on Retrenchment and Reform—Butler, Fish, Futch.

Committee on Elections—Twitchell, Pierce, Sypher, Blackman, Futch.

Committee on Health and Quarantine—Lewis, Whitney, Pierce, Barber, Kelso.

Committee on Libraries—Todd, Pierce, Daigle.

Committee on Parishes and Parish Boundaries—Barber, Twitchell, Thomas.

Committee to Compare Bills on Third Reading—Noland, Lewis, Anderson.

Committee on Engraving Bills—Harris, Ragan, Herwig, Antoine, Pinchback.

The President desired to announce before adjournment that as the Senators had elected their committees the rules would hereafter be enforced.

The Senate then adjourned until 12 M. Thursday.

House—Ninth Day.

Speaker Carr in the chair at 12 M.

100 members present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The Lieut. Governor and Senate appeared and demanded admittance.

Hon. O. J. Dunn took the chair and ordered a call of the Senate. 35 Senators answered, making a quorum.

The House was called again, and 100 members again answered.

Lieut. Governor Dunn stated the object of the joint session to be to legally declare, according to law, the decision of the General Assembly as to who should represent Louisiana in the U. S. Senate in the place of J. S. Harris, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next.

The returns of each House were read and 19 votes in the Senate and 66 in the House recorded for J. R. West, the vote being 87, and the election declared.

Mr. Pinchback opposed the journal of the House as incorrect, the vote for Mr. Davidson not being given.

Lieut. Governor Dunn decided that the Senator had no right to call into question the journal of the House.

Mr. Antoine followed Mr. Pinckback in a short but rather earnest speech.

Mr. Pinchback disagreed with the journal of the House, because the vote for Mr. Davidson was not announced. He stated the vote and said the members so voting had changed their vote for a consideration.

Some little excitement was produced, but a resolution for the Senate to retire being entertained by Lieut. Gov. Dunn, the resolution was lost and the declaration of the vote of both Houses was made by the President of the Senate.

After the Senate retired Speaker Carr announced the following Standing Committees:

Public and Private Land—Geo. W. Carter, Thos. Green Davidson, Edgar Davis, James B. Wands, J. W. Bryan.

State Library—Geo. Washington, James B. Wands, John I. Moore, E. F. Buckingham, H. Williams, C. Sartain, James M. Thompson, H. L. Pond, Ernest Broussard, G. Washington.

Public Lands and Levees—P. J. Yorke, G. Washington, of Assumption, W. B. Wheyland, Paulin Fountelieu, J. S. Mathews, H. Demas, N. A. Llambias.

Federal Relations—David Young, Isaac Ullman, Raford Beunt, E. F. Huston, H. Riley, I. I. Barrow, (vacancy.)

Internal Improvements—D. W. C. Browne, J. H. Burch, F. Marie, O. K. Hempstead, W. H. Waters, J. W. Bryan, J. J. Burrow.

On Registration—Kenner, Stanton, Roby, Geo. L. Smith, McCarty, Moncure and Stevens.

On Banks and Banking—Reter, Harper, Tournoir, Soner, Llambias, Fontelreu, Tatman, David Young.

On Public Health and Quarantine—Worrall, Ed. Williams, Lynch, Verrett, Bowen, Chachere and Schumacher.

On Agriculture—McFarland, Antoine, Otto, Morphy, Marvin, Baker and Barrow.

On Appropriation—Gaddis, Lynch, Adolph, Lasaliniere, Lott, J. B.; Thompson and Durio.

On Public Education—Bentley, Buchanan, Worrall, Overton, Brewster, Stevens, Llambias, Darinsburg and Pond.

The annual message of the Governor was received, read and ordered to be printed.

The Apportionment bill, from the last session, came up as the order of the day. There seemed to be some misunderstanding in consequence of the Fourteenth Representative District being only mentioned as "late Jefferson City." The vote on the first section showed a manifest intention to defeat the bill, and it was finally referred to a special committee.

The veto messages of the Governor being next in order, Mr. Gartakamp called for the Levee bill. A motion to refer was lost. The message vetoing the Levee bill was read.

Worrall, of Jefferson, spoke in favor of the position taken by the Governor. He spoke of members voting for shares of stock, and being called to order by Gartakamp, apologized.

Mr. Worrall was glad to notice that none of the incorporators of the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, in whose interest the bill was framed, belonged to the Republican party. Worrall closed with a motion to postpone the bill until Saturday, at one o'clock.

Thomas G. Davidson also spoke strongly in favor of sustaining the Governor's veto, denouncing the bill as a monstrosity, but at the same time informing the first Speaker that the bill was first passed by a Republican Legislature.

Yorke, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Levees, rose to an explanation and sustained the general features of the bill.

Mr. Carter, of Cameron, asked the privilege of rising in a few remarks as to the merits of the bill. He was allowed to rise in and spoke in favor of the bill.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Battle Near Rougemont.

Victory Claimed for the French.

Gen. Chanzy's Army Retreating.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Grant's Reconstruction Message Denied.

The San Domingo Commissioners.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bordeaux, Jan. 11.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following news from the army in the east:

Rougemont, Department of Doubs, Jan. 11.—A battle was fought north of this place to-day, ending at 7 in the evening, with a victory for the French. Night prevents us from ascertaining the full extent of our success. The General commanding bivouacks in the centre of the battle field and all pre-assigned positions are occupied by our troops. We carried Villersexel, which was the key of the enemy's position, with shouts of "Long live France and the Republic."

Versailles, Jan. 10.—The army of Gen. Chanzy is retreating at all points. The Germans are in pursuit and have already take 1000 prisoners. We have good news from the Eastern Departments. In an engagement on the 8th with Garibaldi's forces at Montbard, in the Department of Cote D'Or, our troops were victorious.

General Werder advanced on Villersexel yesterday and took it by storm. The 20th French corps was engaged. It lost 2 staff officers, 14 other officers, 600 men and 2 eagles. The French attempted to retake the position, but failed.

London, Jan. 11.—The bombardment of the Paris fortifications on the northeast and south sides was vigorously kept up all day Tuesday. The French returned a moderate fire.

London, Jan. 11.—A scheme for a direct cable from London and Liverpool to New York has been brought out by Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson & Co., of London, under the best auspices. The capital is to be $3,250,000, three-fourths of which has been subscribed here already, and if one fourth be quickly taken up in America, the cable will be laid in July.

London, Jan. 11.—Great anxiety is felt in Liverpool for the safety of the City of Brooklyn, which was reported to have lost the fans of her screw and to be proceeding under sail. Nothing further has been heard of her.

London, Jan. 11.—A Dresden journal says the Austrian Railway officials refuse to forward goods and coal via Badenbach. The Saxon Minister at Vienna has protested against this action.

Gen. Faidherbe's cavalry had encounters with the enemy on the 8th and 9th inst., and met with some success.

The Germans represent that the return fire from the Parisian forts flags perceptibly.

London, Jan. 10.—English travelers bear testimony to the generous treatment accorded to French prisoners of war in Germany.

The British Government has ordered experiments, which are now in progress, to ascertain the applicability to the guns now in use of the new kind of gunpowder claimed to be of uncommon strength.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—It is reported that General Manteuffel will be transferred to the command of the army of the Vosges, and that General Goeben will succeed him at the head of the army of the North.

Vienna, Jan. 11.—Semi-official organs here declare that the approaching conference must uphold the validity of treaties, and that modifications are possible only through general consent. When the amendment to the treaty of Paris is proposed by Russia, it is essential that it should be accompanied by concessional compensating other powers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Tennessee, fitted out to carry the Dominican Commissioners, has been ordered to Norfolk to await orders.

The Postoffice Committee have agreed to report favorably upon the San Francisco and Australia steamship line for twelve years, thirteen trips per year, with a subsidy of $500,000 per annum.

Willis Drummond was nominated Commissioner General Land Office, and Chas. P. Goodyear Collector of Customs, Brunswick, Ga.

The Judiciary Committee of the House heard 30 women to-day upon the point that the Fifteenth Amendment conferred female suffrage.

It is not true, as some correspondents have stated, that the President intends to send a reconstruction message to Congress. It can be positively asserted that what the President proposes doing is to transmit to Congress a large number of reports from military commanders, complaining of outrages in the South, and in a brief message recommend that some means be adopted to secure protection.

Now that the San Domingo joint resolution is adopted there is good reason to believe that the three Commissioners will be ex-Senator Wade of Ohio, Andrew White, President of Cornell University, and Bishop Simpson, with Gen. Frank Sigel as Secretary. The expedition will sail as soon as these gentlemen are ready.

SENATE.—The joint committee on ocean cables, of which Mr. Sumner is a member, was opposed by him and the matter postponed.

A bill for the improvement of the Mississippi levees was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and laid over.

The House amendment to the Dominica resolutions passed and goes to the President.

HOUSE.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was made the special order for Friday. It appropriates $1,500,000.

A bill was introduced for the better protection of the Texas frontier.

A bill was introduced prescribing rates for transportation of cattle.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill for the Louisville and Portland Canal and Demoines Rapids, which passed.

Six hundred citizens and business men of Cincinnati petition against the building of a bridge between Cincinnati and Newport on the proposed plan.

The Agricultural Committee have been instructed to enact what legislation may be necessary to prevent or restrict the transportation of diseased cattle through the country.

Mr. Butler made an ineffectual attempt to resume the Amnesty bill. The House adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Messrs. Hill, Miller and Farrow, claimants for seats in the Senate from Georgia. Mr. Farrow submitted a printed argument in favor of himself. Mr. Miller submitted a printed argument in favor of himself and Mr. Hill. Mr. Whitely was not present. Those who watched the proceedings think the Committee will stand five to two in favor of Hill and Miller.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Postmaster General Creswell, with a delegation representing the element in Maryland opposed to the Democracy, called on the President to-day in relation to a movement on hand to inaugurate a consolidation movement against the Democracy of that State. They said nothing about offices.

There is authority for saying that all the rumors since the resignation of Secretary Cox of Cabinet changes are without a particle of foundation. Every member seems to be thoroughly satisfied with his position, and the President satisfied with them all.

The joint resolution for the appointment of three Commissioners to enquire into affairs concerning Dominica will be signed by the respective presiding officers of both Houses to-morrow, and then sent to the President.

There is reason to believe that ex-Senator Wade, of Ohio, who is now in Washington, Andrew White, President of Cornelle University, and Bishop Simpson, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed Commissioners.

But little delay will occur before their departure for Dominica. The Tennessee at New York has been ordered to make a trial trip. If successful she will be ordered to Norfolk to receive the commission.

Washington, Jan. 11.—In the Senate today the question of concurring in the House amendment to the San Domingo investigation resolution was the pretext for a renewal, briefly, of a former debate upon the general merits of the annexation scheme.

The feature of the day was the speech of Senator Schurz, who while disclaiming a factious opposition to the President, disputed every argument of the annexationists. Opposing the project as wrong in principle, and as initiating a policy of unlimited territorial acquisition.

Carpenter inferred that in the opinion of Schurz slavery ought never to have been abolished.

Schurz replied that he was dealing with facts, which could not be denied by any honor. He went on to show the necessity of preserving Northern preponderance, and the political danger of expansion in a Southerly direction, and the propriety of Sumner's suggestion to reserve the West India Islands for the colored race exclusively.

Numerous amendments by Sumner were rejected one by one, and also amendments naming the Commissioners, and including in the investigation the Sandwich Islands, and other foreign territory contiguous to our shores.

The House amendment was finally concurred in unanimously, and the resolution now goes to the President.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Jan. 11.—In the United States District Court this evening, Judge Blatchford gave a decision in the case of the steamer Florida, libeled by the United States for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws.

The court held that the fact of vessels being laden with war material was not a violation of law, and as there was no evidence before the court to show that she had been fitted to cruise against a State with which the United States Government was at peace, the vessel was released and libel discharged.

New York, Jan. 11.—Arrived: San Jacinto.

Newberne, N. C., Jan. 11.—A fire on Pollock street destroyed the Episcopal Church, Baer and Enslow's dry goods stores and Hall's book store. Loss $50,000; insurance $4,000. The church was not insured.

Richmond, Jan. 11.—The Senate to-day passed a joint resolution, providing for the submission of the adjustment of the State debt with West Virginia, to arbitration, by a vote of 31 to 4.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—Some forty members of Missouri State Press Association, accompanied by fourteen ladies, left this evening by the Iron Mountain Railroad on a pleasure excursion to Mobile and New Orleans. They are under the charge of Col. J. Coleman, of the St. Louis *Rural World*, the President of the association. They will be absent ten or twelve days. Several Kansas editors are also in the party.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 10—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed 92¼. 5-20s of 1862 89¼.

Liverpool, Jan. 10—4:30 P. M.—Middlings 7⅝; Orleans 8¼; sales 12,000 bales including 2500 for export and speculation. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 11.—Gold closed strong; 110⅝@111. Money easy 6@8. Sterling steady; 9⅛@9¼.

Governments declined ⅛@¼. 5-20s of 1862 108⅞.

Southern securities dull. Tennessee heavy. South Carolinas, new, weak. Tennessee 63½, new 63½. Virginias 63, new 60. Louisiana 6s 65, new 60. Levee 6s [illegible], 8s 80. Alabama 8s 95, 5s 70. Georgia 6s 79, 7s 88½. North Carolinas 46, new 26. South Carolinas 81, new 60½.

New York, Jan. 11—Evening.—Money closed easy. Gold strong all day, but not very active.

6s of 1881, 110⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 108⅞; 64s, 108¼; 65s, 108⅜; new, 107⅝; 67s, 107⅝; 68s, 108; 10-40s, 107¼.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—The ice in the lower part of the harbor broke up this P. M. and ran out, reopening navigation South. This evening the gorge above the bridge broke and large bodies of ice have been running past the city ever since. Some slight damage done to wharfboats lying at the levee, but no serious disaster has occurred. It is expected that the river will be clear of ice to-morrow and that navigation South will be fully resumed. The Memphis Packet Company will load eight steamers to-morrow, and several other boats will take freight and depart at the earliest moment. Large quantities of provisions and produce of all kinds are awaiting shipment South.

Louisville, Jan. 11.—The river has risen 2 inches in the past 24 hours, with 20 inches in the chute, and 10 inches in the canal. A number of boats are receiving for Southern trade. Weather clear. Mercury 38.

Previous Dispatches.

Washington, Jan. 11.—There are half-a-dozen candidates for the United States Senate from Kansas. A Missouri *Democrat* correspondent telegraphs that Senator Ross, who voted against the impeachment of President Johnson, has no chance for re-election.

New York, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre.

The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, has arrived.

A correspondent writing from Aspinwall says: I am informed by a Cuban officer that a plan was organized to seize the steamer Ocean Queen, from New York, on its 31st inst.

Gen. W. A. C. Ryan, of Cuban celebrity, sailed in the Ocean Queen under the assumed name of Ashbury.

After shipping upon the Ocean Queen 200 cases of arms and ammunition, 200 or 300 Cuban troops expected to go aboard as passengers, and during the voyage seize the steamer, land the troops and arms at some Cuban point and then release the steamer.

200 United States troops, who were sent by the Ocean Queen, Californiaward, alarmed the Cuban troops, who remained ashore. Ryan going aloud to Aspinwall, where the Hornet arrived, and subsequently the Hornet arrived, shipped the stores, and departed for Cuba.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 11.—Hon. John Covode, a member of Congress, died here this morning, of heart disease.

London, Jan. 10.—The Brussels *Echo*, to-day, says: The militia have again been summoned to the Belgian frontier. Staff officers have already arrived in the neighborhood of Long Roy. The Prussians continue the investment of Givet, near the Belgian border.

Berlin letters to London journals assert that the London conference is likely to consider the question of peace, should Paris surrender during its session.

PLANS OF PEACE.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, at Wilhelmshohe, thus writes at a late date:

It is believed probable here that after the capitulation of Paris the decree of the Regency convening the Legislative Chambers will be issued by the victors, and a *plebiscite* be taken on the question of further continuance of the war or the conclusion of peace. As an immense majority of the French representatives are in favor of peace, this plan may afford the basis for the completion of an understanding between France and Prussia. The greatest difficulty in the way of its realization is anticipated in the few departments of the country in which there is a republican majority, and where it is a very difficult task indeed to uphold the purity of the ballot-box.

Death on the Rail.

SOME DREADFUL STATISTICS.

A study of the record of the killed and wounded passengers of the railroads of the United States, may—if not very entertaining—at least be to a certain degree instructive. We are accustomed to see in the papers of the day accounts of a few killed here, or a score or two injured there, but it is only on compiling these fragmentary evidences of the doings of the "demon of the rails" that we learn anything like the true state of the facts. The following facts are taken from a record for the year ending Oct. 31, 1870. The total number of deaths by the rail was 486, together with 484 wounded, thus geographically distributed:

	Killed.	Injured.
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]

These lists are only passengers killed or wounded by direct railroad accidents, and do not include those run over on the track or employees of the road killed in discharge of their duty. Kansas, it will be seen, is at the head of the slain, with 37 killed, while New York comes first in the wounded list, with 83. The largest number of persons killed at one accident was 21, being upon the Mississippi Central Railroad, near Buckner, when a train upon the 20th of February broke through a trestle bridge, and to which must be added 16 wounded. New York State, of all the States, is the frequent of her accidents, having had 14 by which lives were lost. New Jersey, it will be seen, has not been behind in the deadly contest, having had 8 fatal accidents by which 16 lives were instantly lost, while the number of those mortally wounded is not ascertained, but is set down in the list of 60 as against hers on the list of injured. To these ghastly tables should be added those of the lives lost by the blowing up of our river and lake steamers, and the number then shown would indeed be startling.

The trip from Cairo to St. Louis was made the other day in four hours and fifteen minutes over the Illinois Central and Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroads, it being the quickest trip ever made.

A Democratic Representative in Congress wittily proposes that a select committee be raised to inquire into the best mode of restoring Gen. Grant's "faith in human nature," which was somewhat impaired by the frank revelations of Admiral Porter's first letter.

The Salem *Register* says, "General Butler would rather settle the Alabama claims with cold steel." The *Register*, no doubt, meant to say the old steel.

Hon. B. H. Hill, late Confederate States Senator from Georgia, and Hon. D. L. Yulee, United States Senator from Florida in 1861, are both out in letters accepting the situation; Mr. Hill taking the judicial ground that "no efforts the most patriotic, failing, become rebellion, so usurpation the most glaring, becomes law," and Mr. Yulee putting it theologically that it is "for the advancement of the Kingdom of God among us" to bow to the new lights.

Sedentary Occupations.

Investigation to be necessary for the protection of the human body against disease [illegible] and the stomach is [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

The money market continues without any marked change. The supply of available funds is increasing and approved business paper meets with ready negotiation at bank. The street rates are still 10@12 ₩ cent. per annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals and A1 and first class business paper without collaterals. Mortgage paper rules at 10@11 ₩ cent. per annum for A1 and 12@14 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110⅝@110⅞, (against 111 at New York), and closed at the opening rates. The business included $1,000, $5000 and $12,000 at 110⅝, $15,000 and $30,000 at 110⅝@110⅞, $8000, $4000 and $13,000 at 110⅝, and $4000 and $1500 at 110¾. Nothing transpired in Silver.

A very fair business was done in Foreign Exchange at about yesterday's closing rates.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 25 ₩ cent. discount buying and 24 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 6300 bales, at stiffer prices during the morning, but less buoyant, closing as follows: Low ordinary at 11@11¼c, ordinary at 12@12½c, good ordinary at 13¼@13¾c, low middling at 13¾@14¼c, middling at 14¼@14⅜c, and strict middling at [illegible].

The only difference from yesterday's figures in the above is in low middling, which was comparatively scarce and in special request. During the morning strict was reported as high as 14¾ and even 14⅞c. After the receipt of the unfavorable telegrams from New York it ruled at 14¼@14⅝c, with little under 14¼c. Some good middling sold at 15¼c. Ordinary sold as low as 11¼c, and strict ordinary at as high as 12¾c.

[illegible]

We have added to previous receipts 720 bales, reported to the *Price Current* as the total number of bales from the Ship Howard and Caldwell. To-day's exports embraced 14,089 bales to Liverpool, 3417 to Genoa, 978 (including 183 in half bales) to Vera Cruz, and 3380 to Bremen. Receipts proper since last evening's statement, 7990 bales, against 5409 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 38,063 bales, against 33,915 for the corresponding time last week and 24,213 last year, and since August 31st of 578,578 bales, against 512,911 last year.

FREIGHTS.—Foreign freight are firm under a good demand for room. Coastwise no change. Cotton to Liverpool, sail [illegible]; German ports—sail 11-16d.; Genoa—sail 1¼c. Oil cake to Liverpool, sail, 32s 6d ₩ ton; oil to do., 35s; flour to do., 3s; tallow to do., 32s 6d. Cotton to New York, steam, 1c; to Philadelphia, ¾c; molasses to do., $3, sugar to do., [illegible].

SUGAR—Received to-day 536 hhds. We note a fair demand for good Sugar, but the poor descriptions are dull. The supplies are mostly sold however as received, at 5¼@6c for inferior, 6¾@6½c for common, 6¾@7¼c for fair, 7¼@8c for good fair, 8¼@9c for fully fair, 9¼@9¾c for prime, 7¼@8¼c for seconds, 10¼@11c for yellow clarified, and 11¼@13c for white. The market is bare of choice open kettle Sugar, and the incoming crop is mostly very poor in quality.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 1000 bbls. Good descriptions are in request, but the poor qualities are dull. The supplies are selling at 20@25c for inferior, 27@45c for common, 48@53c for fair, 55@58c for prime, 57@58c for strictly prime, and 59@60c for choice.

FLOUR—We note an export demand today, and we have heard of sales of about 8000 bbls double and treble extra, all particulars suppressed. For the local trade there is very little doing. Superfine is quoted at $5 50, double extra $5 75@5 87½. Bbl. About 1000 bbls were sold, of which 500 double extra at $5 75, 100 do. at $5 80, 100 do. at $5 87½, and 100 treble extra at $6 50 ₩ bbl.

CORN—The market is bare, or nearly so. There is none on the landing, and very little in warehouse, and prices are still higher; 2500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 400 yellow at 75c, 1800 do. at 78c, 600 white at 80c, and 150 do. at 85c.

OATS—The market is bare and sales are made from warehouse; 100 sacks St. Louis sold at 58c, and 200 Galena at 60c ₩ bushel.

BRAN—There is none on the landing; 300 small sacks sold in warehouse at $1 30, and 160 patent sacks at $1 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY—We note a slight supply and firm market. Prime Western is held at $30, choice $32 ₩ ton.

PORK—Holders are still firmer in their views, and are now asking $21@21 50 for mess at wholesale, and $21 50@22 50 at retail. Only a retail business is doing.

LARD—A lot of 100 kegs pressed sold at 13¾c ₩ lb. The market is firm, with a light stock on hand. Tierces are quoted at 13@13½c ₩ lb.

BACON—Ten tierces choice sugar-cured hams sold at 19c ₩ lb. They are now quoted at 18@19c, a decline. There are no shoulders here. Clear rib sides are quoted nominally at 13¼c, clear ribs 13c ₩ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is in light supply and firm. Shoulders command 9c, and clear sides 10¾c ₩ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western is selling at 16@17c; Northern 17c ₩ lb.

STAR CANDLES—850 boxes 16-oz sold at 17¼c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—The market is unchanged. Choice Goshen 41@43c, choice Western 30@32c ₩ lb. Inferior neglected and quotations nominal.

COFFEE—There is no stock in first hands. We quote Rio nominally prime gold duty paid 15¼@15¾c ₩ lb, good 14¾@15c, fair 14¼@14½c, ordinary 13¼c ₩ lb. The jobbing trade is good.

TALLOW—Texas-rendered is in demand at 8c ₩ lb. City-rendered 8¼c.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, and 280 Hogs.

[illegible]

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

The Stomach we Live By. The mind is the tenant of the body, and unless the stomach is [illegible] "repair," the immortal occupant is depressed, distraught, miserable, and sees all things "as though a glass, darkly," not as they really are. When the stomach is relaxed, the liver torpid, the bowels disordered, and the nerves unstrung, invigorate, vitalize, regulate and tone them with

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Its operation is certain, painless and salutary. It brings the action of those important organs into conformity with the laws of health; the spirits rise, the brain clears, and the capacity to enjoy life is restored to despondent invalids.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DIED,

BACON—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 11 minutes of 6 o'clock, P. M., A. B. BACON, of congestion of the brain, aged 58 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 139 Race street, at 4 o'clock, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON.

Office of New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY, 9, 1871.

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

[illegible]

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

J. TUYES, President.

J. M. RINCKER, Secretary.

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

I HAVE THIS DAY sold to Messrs. S. FERNANDEZ & Co. my interest in the Jackson Dry Goods Store. Widow L. B. LAROSE. New Orleans, Jan. 11, 1871.

HAVING purchased the interest of Widow L. B. Larose in the Jackson Dry Goods Store, we have associated with us our partner, Mr. J. A. LAROSE, and the business will be continued hereafter under the firm and style of J. A. LAROSE, who will attend to the liquidation of the old firm Widow L. B. Larose. S. FERNANDEZ & CO. January 11, 1871.

C. H. Mohle & Co., CHRIS. MOHLE, A. C. STEINBACK, J. DONALDSON. COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK. Stock Landing, New Orleans.

[illegible]

Partagas. 10,000 LONDRES PARTAGAS, new crop. [illegible] GONZALES BROS.

[illegible]

Pike, Brother & Co., BANKERS, NEW ORLEANS, LA. THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between [illegible] SAMUEL W. PIKE, ALEXANDER BROTHER, PAUL BLANC.

City Licenses. [illegible] JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

[illegible] NEW ORLEANS, January 4, 1871. [illegible] M. L. PEINE, Cashier.

Washington College, Virginia. GEN. G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT. THE spring term of the present session begins on the 1st of FEBRUARY. [illegible] WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.

Swiss Mills. IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE. For sale by J. G. LANGHAM & CO.

Notice of Copartnership. FROM and after the 1st of January, 1871, Mr. VICTOR FRADE [illegible] VOSS BROTHERS. New Orleans, December 31, 1870.

Copartnership. THE undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership [illegible] FRED. PINI, BARNETT. New Orleans, January 1st, 1871.

Notice. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in this city under the firm of S. CAMBON, [illegible] S. CAMBON, J. AVET. New Orleans, [illegible]

Bank of New Orleans. [illegible] AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank. [illegible] CHAS. L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, January 4, 1871. THE annual election for seven Directors of this Bank [illegible] J. L. SELLERY, Cashier.

Notice. FROM and after this date, Mr. CHARLES CAVAROC, Junior, [illegible] C. CAVAROC & SON. New Orleans, January 1st, 1871.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company. [illegible] CH. JUSSENVILLE, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co. [illegible] J. M. ALLEN. [illegible]

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

[illegible] DATE OF PATENT, October 24, 1866, and May 18, 1869. SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS. NEW PREPARED ROOFING (Un-Inflammable) OF D. ANDERSON & SON, SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES. Manufacturers of Patent Roofing Felt, Ship Sheathing Felt, [illegible] LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and 26 Great St. Helens, London. THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION IS [illegible] J. C. GLINGHAM & CO., Agents, [illegible]

[illegible] WALTER O. BELL.

Field & Bell, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in [illegible] COAL. ASH, OAK AND PINE WOOD. [illegible]

P. & R. De Vergès, DEALERS IN ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL. [illegible]

M. ELIE, 18 .... ROYAL STREET .... 18. HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS [illegible]

Louisiana Savings Bank AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. No. 51 .... Camp Street .... No. 51. JOSEPH S. COPES, President. W. VAN NORDEN, Vice-President. JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer. [illegible]

Sugars and Molasses. REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street. GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Our Own Manufacture. A. THOMSON & CO. REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO. CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO. LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO. CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO.

The Imperishable Perfume! As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. [illegible] Murray & Lanman's Florida Water! [illegible]

For Sale. A SUGAR PLANTATION [illegible]

O. F. Holle & Co., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS. —ALSO— Agents for the Celebrated Cincinnati Lager Beer. [illegible] MAGAZINE STREET [illegible]

G. L. FEVRE, 146 .... ROYAL STREET .... 146. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Leather and Shoe Findings. [illegible] SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK AND HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER. [illegible] TOOLS of every description.

V. BIEL, [illegible] WILLOWWARE. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

LAST Week but One of the World-Renowned LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. This evening a new bill. The burlesque of RICHARD III, or BAD DICKEY. And the Screaming Farce of IN AND OUT OF PLACE. Miss Lydia Thompson in six characters. Lurline Matinée Saturday Noon. Sunday night BAD DICKEY and BLACK EYED SUSAN.

National Theatre.

Thursday, January 12, 1871. BENEFIT Of Ethiopia's Favorite Expounder of her National Music, Mirth, Mimicry and Wit, MR. WILLIAM CARLETON, ALIAS DANDY PAT! On which Occasion he will make his First Appearance before a New Orleans audience in the Character of TIM O'BRIEN! In the Moral Irish Drama entitled TEMPTATION. In the Representation of which he will be assisted by the following Ladies and Gentlemen, who have kindly volunteered to assist the old New Orleans Favorite, who has ever been Foremost himself in the Cause of Public and Private Benefits: MISS JENNIE CARLETON, Her First Appearance in New Orleans; MISS JENNIE GILBERT; MRS. M. C. DALY; MISS KATE WOOD; MR. MOSE FISKE. By Kind Permission of Lydia Thompson. And some of the Members of the Late Variétés Theatre Company, including MR. FRANK EVANS, MR. MORTIMER, MR. G. JORDAN, JR., MR. JONES, MR. JACKSON. And also the Oracle Harper, W. R. CAHILL, Who Says He Will be There to Give his Gold Bubble Charm a Ringing Hand. [illegible] By the Kind Permission of Ben DeBar. [illegible] TEMPTATION, A BRILLIANT OLIO; A SCREAMING FARCE! I expect everybody to come who knows me, and those who don't I expect them not to stay away. WILLIAM CARLETON.

Burns' Birth-Day Festival.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY. For the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New Orleans St. Andrew Society. In the Minerva Hall, No. 122 Clio street, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1871, at half-past 7 o'clock. ALEXANDER DAY, President New Orleans St. Andrew Society, in the Chair. DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Croupier. Tickets .... $2 00.

Grand Lottery

Of the Bazaar for the Relief of the Sufferers by the War in France. TO BE DRAWN POSITIVELY AT THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., and every evening thereafter until exhausted. 1550 PRIZES valued at $25,618, including [illegible] IN GOLD, and also many articles of value. [illegible] FELIX LARUE, President. ALBIN ROCHEREAU, P. TUYAGUE, P. A. CHAFFRAIX, A. BLANCHARD, H. DUBOS, Vice Presidents. New Orleans, December 31, 1870.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

[illegible] The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. CHAS. BRIGGS, President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible] CHAS. CAVELLIER, Notary Public. [illegible] By order of the Board of Trustees. CHAS. BRIGGS, President. ANE. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary. TRUSTEES: Charles Briggs, Ant. Carriere, [illegible]

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing. THE Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas [illegible]

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory, CORNER ERATO AND FRONT STREETS, (Late New Levee Street,) W. & J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGERS. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c. [illegible] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Great Soothing Remedy. MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. [illegible] Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

BOURBON WHISKY FROM J. A. MILLER, PARIS, BOURBON CO., KY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY. [illegible] FOR SALE, ALSO, Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whisky. [illegible] 89 MAGAZINE. [illegible]

NEW STYLES. REDUCED PRICES. MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. For Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday Schools, Lodges, &c. The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant and durable; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order. FIFTY STYLES, at $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, $150, to $1500 each. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, having been awarded 75 MEDALS Or other Highest Premiums, for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal of the PARIS EXPOSITION. Nearly 1,000 Musicians including a majority of THE MOST EMINENT IN AMERICA, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they EXCEL ALL OTHERS. (See Testimonial Circular, Sent Free.) NEW STYLES AND REDUCED PRICES this month. AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with elegant illustrations, [illegible] full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York; or 154 Tremont street, Boston.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

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