The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1869.

ILLEGALITY OF THE LAW RELATIVE TO PUBLIC PRINTING.

The minority report of the Senate Judiciary Committee sets forth two reasons why the law of July 24, 1868, relative to public printing, should be repealed. These are:

First—Because it does not express its object or objects in its title, as required by art. 114 of the Constitution.

Second—Because under art. 41 no Senator or Representative can be appointed to any civil office of profit in this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased during his term of office. The State printing was conferred on A. L. Lee while he was a member of the House of Representatives. If the law be open to the above named Constitutional objection, then no rights have been vested in A. L. Lee, and it would not be impairing the violation of a contract for the Legislature to repeal the law, as the majority of the committee are of opinion would be the case.

The minority report, signed by Senators Blackman and Futch, concludes thus:

It was evidently the intention of the authors of the printing law to evade this provision of the Constitution, and to do indirectly what they could not do directly—that is, confer the State printing on Hon. A. L. Lee, who was then and is still a member of the House of Representatives. The State Printer has always been regarded as an officer, and as such he could not remain as a member of the Legislature and fill the position of Public Printer, which office was created and the emoluments of which were immensely increased during his term of service in office as a legislator.

Your committee, differing from the majority as to the construction and proper interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution above referred to, would respectfully recommend that the law be repealed, and let it afterward be the subject of judicial investigation. We think the Legislature would, in the case even of doubtful legality, be justifiable in doing away with such a gigantic monopoly, that certainly operates to the injury of the State and to individuals therein. No act of the Legislature, even of a partisan character, has given so much dissatisfaction to the people of the State as the present printing law; and your committee entertain the hope that the members of the Senate, looking to the general good of the State, will repeal a law so odious, so unjust, so oppressive, so subversive of the rights and interests of private individuals, and which lavishes such an immense bounty on a few at the expense of the public treasury.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN BOYS' ASYLUM, THIRD DISTRICT.—On Sunday next, the 31st January, a charity sermon will be preached in the St. Louis Cathedral, of this city, at the High Mass, at 10 o'clock. The citizens in general, but more especially the Catholics of New Orleans, cannot fail to listen with both pleasure and profit to a preacher of such eminence as Rev. F. Dalpé, and the noble cause he advocates will be an additional attraction to the charitably disposed. We hope to see the spacious Cathedral filled with all classes of our people—the rich with their generous donations, the poor offering the widow's mite, for the relief of the four hundred fatherless and motherless little ones of St. Mary's Asylum.

BOY'S CLOTHING.—Mr. B. T. Walshe, whose establishment is at 110 Canal street, invites public attention through our advertising columns to-day to his stock of boy's clothing and men's furnishing goods. Of these articles he keeps a tasteful selection and all well made up.

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBBERY AND STRAWBERRIES.—Mr. F. A. Quinette, of No. 1 Carondelet street, invites public attention, through our advertising columns to-day, to his stock of fruit trees and shrubbery. He has on hand nine of the best varieties of peaches, which ripen in succession, from the 1st of June until October. He has also a large collection of strawberries of the best kind. Apple, orange, fig and quince trees, blackberry, raspberry, grape vines, evergreens, shade trees and shrubbery of all kinds. Those in want of ripe strawberries can be supplied up to the 1st July.

THE SHIP ISLAND CANAL SCHEME.—The House of Representatives yesterday passed, by a vote of 51 to 18, the infamous bill known as the bill auxiliary to the Ship Island Canal scheme, which ousts the drainage commission from office and transfers to the Ship Island Canal Company the duty of collecting the drainage tax and the property hitherto administered by these commissioners. Thus, under the guise of constructing a canal, these speculators upon the community obtain control of an immense revenue, to be wrung out of our impoverished people, without any security whatever that they will appropriate the funds to the purpose for which they are collected and perform the services which they undertake.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Verdi's opera of "La Traviata," performed on Thursday night so much to the satisfaction of the audience, will be repeated to-night, Madame Lambelé, Al [illegible] performing the character of *Violetta*, Mr Engel that of *Rodolphe*, Mr Péront that of *d'Orbel*, and Miss Chanvean that of *Clara*. On Sunday "La Belle Hélène."

SAILING OF THE MARIPOSA.—The steamship Mariposa, Capt Kemble, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight, $12,000 in specie, and a number of passengers.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—In your paper of last week you or one of your correspondents say that Dr. —— is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, and that they were manufactured and sold by one *Pedro Martelle*, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, sir, I can testify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same Bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours, truly,
CAPT. HENRY WENTZ.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Suicide.—Christian Marsten, a native of Denmark, and a painter by trade, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat at his residence, at the corner of Rampart and St. Louis streets. The wounded man was brought to the Charity Hospital, where he died shortly after his arrival. Coroner Roche held the inquest, and the jury gave a verdict of self-destruction. Liquor is the reputed cause.

Board of Metropolitan Police.—Officers Th. McMahon and H Degro, (the officers employed at the New Opera House,) were yesterday tried before the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, on the complaint of V. E. McCarthy, (col.) for removing him some evenings ago out of the auditorium of the above theatre. The officers proved that Mr. Norman din, the Controller of the Opera House, ordered them to remove the complainant, fearing that the excited audience would mob him.

After hearing several witnesses the Commissioners took the case under advisement.

Suit for Damages.—The Donato brothers, Kassels, have brought suit before Judge Durell, of the United States Court, against the authorities of the parish of St. Landry for $15,000, alleged damages claimed in consequence of the destruction of their paper, the St. Landry *Progress*, and other property, by an alleged armed mob in September, 1868, and in consequence of their being compelled to leave their home in Opelousas in St. Landry.

Shop Lifting.—Thursday forenoon two well-dressed young men, representing that they were planters from Shreveport, and stopping in this city at the St. James Hotel, ordered $800 worth of goods at Mr. Leon Dreyfus' store, No. 26 Chartres street. After they left the proprietor discovered that a pair of earrings and a breastpin, all valued at $350, were missing. The young men were shortly after arrested by officers Benedict and Hennessey, who found them in a public house playing cards. They will be heard before Recorder Gastinel.

Verdict Against the New Orleans City Railroad Company.—In the Sixth District Court, Judge Cooley, the jury in the case of F. P. Martinez against this Company, have, on the re-trial of the case, rendered a verdict for $12,500 in favor of plaintiff for damages, in consequence of the cars having run over and crippled his son. The verdict, about a year ago, was for $25,000 for the son and $1500 for the father, since the rendering of which, the son has died of yellow fever. The father claimed one-fourth as heir to his deceased child and three-fourths as natural tutor to the four half brothers of the deceased.

A cook, who had applied for a place in a neighboring town, was questioned as to her capabilities, and, having passed a satisfactory examination, was offered a situation. Before accepting it, however, she inquired whether they had wine on the table every day. "Certainly not," was the reply. "Then," said the cook, "I can't work for you. I've always been used to a glass of wine at dinner, and must have it, as I'm troubled with the dyspepsia."

The Killing of Fernandez by Martin.

Further Examination Yesterday.

Abstract of Previous Testimony.

Letters of Deceased to Mrs. Martin.

Strange Story of Illicit Love and Intrigue.

Accused Admitted to Bail.

The case of Mr. Louis Martin, charged with murder in the matter of the killing of Mr. Salvador Fernandez, Jr., in this city, the evening of the 13th January, on St. Claude street, previously partially examined before Recorder Gastinel, was resumed yesterday. In order to keep up the connection in the evidence, we give a brief *résumé* of the previous testimony, together with that elicited yesterday.

ABSTRACT OF PREVIOUS TESTIMONY.

Testimony of A. Cassard.—On the night of the 13th instant I heard the report of a firearm, which I at first took to be a firecracker. Shortly I heard a second report and the words, *Au secours, au secours, à l'assassin!* uttered in a loud tone, followed by a prolonged cry of agony, and then heard a third report as loud as the two previous ones. I ran towards the place of the firing and met a man running towards me, whom I mistook to be the murderer. I pursued him, and when he fell recognized him as Mr Fernandez. From causes coguizant to me I suspected Martin and ran to his grocery, corner of St. Claude and St. Philip streets, where I saw the accused, and the following words, as well as I can recollect, were exchanged: "You have just murdered Mr. Fernandez, and I come to arrest you." "No, sir, it is not I" replied Martin. "It is useless to deny it, Mr. Martin, I saw you shooting at Mr Fernandez." "No sir," said Martin, "I shot no one."

It was too dark for me to see what happened in the affray, and what I said to Martin was for the purpose of getting at the truth, and again insisted to Martin that he had shot Fernandez, and that I had seen him shooting. He again replied, "No, I did not do the shooting since it was the other man who had the pistol, but I had my knife, and I used it." At that moment Martin showed me a slight flesh wound in the palm of the hand, which he stated he had received from Fernandez' pistol. "Then, sir," I said to him, "you confess having used your knife against the other party." "Yes," said Martin. "Well," I replied, "you have killed the man and I arrest you." "By what authority do you arrest me?" asked Martin, "you are not a police officer." "By authority," said I, "vested in any citizen in presence of whom a crime is committed, especially when the proper party is not present to perform such a duty." "Well, I surrender," said Martin—and he ordered some other person present to close his grocery. Afterwards came the police and Martin was taken in custody. I then returned near Mr. Fernandez, and finding that no one had yet gone in search of a physician, I immediately repaired to Dr. Castellanos', who hastily came and declared that there was nothing to be done. Mr Fernandez had died.

Witness does not know who cried *Au secours.*

Francis Sauer.—I was in doors and heard the word "murder" twice; there was an interval of ten or twelve seconds between the shots; heard a policeman's rattle and some one say, "He is dead." I was reading and did not see who killed Fernandez; deceased was in the habit of visiting in that neighborhood about the hour of 9 o'clock in the evening.

[The attorney for the State, Mr. Howard, objecting to the range the examination was taking, the Recorder stated that the Legislature in 1860 even gave to a magistrate the power to bail a man accused of murder; but he could not do so unless the evidence was fully heard on both sides.]

Evidence Resumed.—In the evening the deceased usually passed alone. Witness never saw the deceased going into any house in the neighborhood. It was distasteful to witness to speak of certain matters.

Being asked why they were distasteful, an argument followed between opposing counsel as to whether the question should be answered. Mr Castellanos said that he wished to show that it was a matter of common notoriety that the deceased had been in the habit of visiting the wife of the accused. The question was asked and answered in the affirmative.

J. S. Sauer.—On the 13th of January I saw Mr. Fernandez sitting on the stoop opposite Mrs. Lavielle's, as he was accustomed to sit every night. At the middle of the block saw Mr. Fernandez running towards Damaine street, crying murder; heard some one shooting after or behind him; saw Martin about. Mr Martin was running after Mr. Fernandez. The shot fired by accused was at deceased. I saw no pistol in the hands of any one except Mr Martin; saw one in the hands of Mr. Brossier after he saw the deceased lying dead. Four shots were positively fired, perhaps five. I only saw one fired; saw besides the flash when Mr. Martin fired. Mr. F. when pursued was about 25 feet ahead of the accused. It was about a minute after M. was sitting on the steps. I am positive the last shot was fired by Martin.

Cross Examined.—Lives at 232 St. Charles street. His father's house is about the middle of the block. Left the house on the evening in question. Left at home witness's father, mother, small sisters and brothers. Witness went down town and remained there until about 7 o'clock. Witness had passed the deceased about a minute when the first shot was fired. Witness was in the habit of seeing the deceased in the neighborhood of Mme. Martin's house; one night coming out about 11 o'clock.

Mr. Hughes contended that this evidence was irrelevant, and that whether the accused went in or out of the house of the accused or not, that this was no sufficient reason for committing the crime charged.

Evidence resumed.—These visits were a matter of public notoriety.

Question.—Was not Fernandez known to be the lover of Mme. Martin?

Answer.—Yes.

Resumed.—Have known Martin about a year. There is no pique or grudge on the part of witness against the accused.

Question.—Was there not any ill-feeling between you and Martin by reason of his having denounced you for having arms concealed about his house?

Witness had no arms, but did hear that the accused had denounced his house to the Innocent Club as being a Republican house; but this denunciation had not prejudiced the accused in the mind of witness. Witness has seen other gentlemen go in and out of the house of the accused during the daytime. The grocery store where Martin stayed was situated diagonally opposite to the house, about fifty yards distant.

Mr. Howard, for the State, asked the Recorder to bond this witness for his appearance at the trial before a jury.

Recorder Gastinel refused, on the ground that this could not be done until it was positively determined whether the case would be sent before the First District Court.

THE EXAMINATION YESTERDAY.

The examination of witnesses was resumed yesterday, Messrs. Castellanos, Lambert and Murphy appearing as counsel for the accused, and Mr. Howard on the part of the State, assisted by Messrs. Hughes and Sambola for the prosecution.

A discussion having arisen about the publication of the letters of the deceased to Mrs. Martin, the Court explained that the letters were not published as testimony or as having been in evidence, and was distinctly stated by the reporter of the *Times* that they were not. The Court therefore had nothing to do with the matter, but hoped that such publications would in future be avoided as being likely to prejudice one side or the other of the case.

Dr Bayon, testified—Held the *post mortem* in the house of Mr. Joseph Fernandez; detailed the nature and effect of the wounds, in answer to the question whether they were necessarily fatal; one, the worst, had penetrated the artery of the thigh so as to cause hemorrhage and speedy death; could the artery have been tied, however, immediately, this would not have been necessarily fatal; there were no signs of any wound received from firearms.

[We noticed that Mr. Howard, who has several times protested for reasons stated during the trial that he would leave the case, left during the examination of Dr. Bayon.]

Luke Francois, colored, testified—Saw two men fighting; saw one of them with a knife; don't know which. The man cut in the fight was the one down; he is not here; saw the man, who was down, the next morning dead; never saw him get up after he fell down; saw the man, who was up, go into the grocery after he fighting. The parties spoke French and I don't know what they said. When taken out to see if he knew where the killing occurred, witness carried the officer to the corner of Royal and Ursulines streets.

Mr Bossuner testified—On the night of 13th, about half past 7 o'clock, was in my dining room when I heard a rap at the door; went to it and met Mr. Cassard; I did not know where to go after what M. Cassard told me that there was some one on the banquette. Heard some one across the street say in French, "He has fallen by the fence." I saw something, apparently a body, and before touching it called for a light. Got it and recognized the deceased. He was gasping—lived about one minute after I got the light. I knew deceased before by sight. There was no one there when I arrived. I saw and picked up a pistol while examining the body; it was about an inch or one and a half inches from the right hand of deceased. As I had not heard the firing, I took the pistol to my house, and went with Mr. Cassard to examine it, found three barrels discharged. Went back to where the body was and with assistance of others straightened him out; then last we of the deceased. I discharged the pistol from the cylinder for fear of any accident and gave it to Mr. Loyade, a friend of the family, but forgot to give him the cylinder, which I kept in my pocket. Loaned the cylinder over to officer Jourdain, who asked for it at the Parish Prison. The pistol is a small seven shooter, Smith and Wesson's patent. They are breech-loading with metallic cartridges. I was puzzled to find, as something peculiar, when examining the pistol that night that two chambers, adjoining, of the cylinder were discharged, the third loaded and the fourth discharged. I held the pistol so as to keep the cartridges in. The rest were all loaded when I examined them that night. I saw no dents before, as now, on the cartridges. These dents may come from strokes of the hammer on the cartridges, which strokes do not always cause such pistols to be discharged. There are now four of these cartridges thus dented by strokes of the hammer. The cartridges left undischarged are the same in number as when I first examined the pistol, but two differently placed. They sometimes drop out of the pistols.

Henry Lessmann testified—I saw the first shot; saw the accused stooping down alongside of the gutter; saw him get up; saw a second shot; saw the accused run upon the one who fired; don't know if he was white or black. Five minutes after accused came in the grocery, and told witness to shut it up. "I have killed a man," he said. Showed witness his hair burnt, and his left hand scratched; he said the ball struck him there. A citizen came along, and asked "Who, what man?" Accused answered, "I did not shoot him, I cut him. Get a policeman and I will surrender myself as a prisoner." Accused and witness then shut up the grocery. When with the policeman Mrs. Martin kissed her husband; he asked her if she was satisfied with what he had done on her account, saying: "I have killed Fernandez." I heard two shots only and saw the flash of three others; I do not know who fired them; there was in the grocery a cheese knife, which is here now, and was there the night of the killing; don't know whether Mrs. M. kissed Mr. M. or he kissed her; they kissed each other. Witness did not hear Mrs M. make any reply to her husband.

Raymond, colored, testified—Heard the shooting and the cry of murder, in the direction where he had seen a man setting on the door steps. Saw two men in 3 feet of each other; was afraid and heard a third shot and cry of murder as I ran off. I saw one of the men firing and the other stooping, trying to get under him; can't tell which was which. I saw no one else crossing the street or about where the shooting occurred; I heard 3 shots and saw two; don't know who fired them.

Alice Vallière testified—I was giving my children supper in my dining room; heard three shots; did not see accused that evening. I was alone with Mrs. Martin in the house. Mrs. Laviolle was absent. I saw accused that day at dinner. I heard talking outside after the shooting, but recognized no voice.

Cross Examination.—I knew the deceased; would recognize his picture. Being shown one, says that is the picture of Fernandez; has had it in her hand before, in Mrs. Martin's house; has seen it in Mrs. M.'s hands. Witness being shown some hair, says it was given by Mr Fernandez as his to Mrs. Martin about five months ago, on her birth day, at the same time that he gave her this picture. They were given in my presence. The same hair was wrapped in a piece of newspaper. Mrs Martin put the hair in her armoir. I saw it there since Mr. F.'s death.

I saw letters exchanged from Mr. F. to Mrs. M. and from Mrs. M. to him. I can't read. Deceased was in the habit of passing before the house of accused and coughing; and Mrs. Martin had ordered me when he gave a certain kind of cough to let him in if the road was clear. I know Mrs. Martin used to meet deceased in a house adjoining that of the accused. Mrs. Pierre kept the house. Mrs. Martin used to meet the deceased through a private door in the storeroom leading to the room in Mrs. P.'s house. Deceased said to me while showing me a pistol, "You see Alice, well that pistol will blow Mr. Martin's brains." Mr. Martin did not know of the intimacy between his wife and Mr Fernandez. The hair and picture of the deceased were in Mrs. Martin's armoir. Accused had no key to her armoir—no access to it; his clothes were in a bureau of his own. They had no fuss with each other for the last five months in my presence.

The secret door between the room of Mr. Fernandez and the storeroom attached to Mr. Martin's house was made by Mrs. Martin, with the assistance of a clerk which Mr. Martin had some time ago. Deceased had frequently entered by the front door, but always took the precaution to give a preconcerted signal. Mrs Martin showed Mr. F.'s hair and picture, because she said she loved him.

[Here considerable wrangling occurred, because Mr. Howard, who had reappeared, asked the court to prohibit the publication of testimony. To this the counsel for defence objected, as part of the testimony had already been published. This drew inquiry as to who represented the State, and the Recorder explained that the Court represented the State, and that Messrs. Hughes, Sambola and Howard represented the prosecution as *amici curiæ* of the Court. He could not prevent the papers publishing what the reporters heard.]

A picture was here shown witness; knows it is the likeness of Mrs Martin and that Mrs M gave one to Mr. Fernandez. For two years Martin did not know of the intimacy between his wife and the deceased.

Pierre Lochet testified—While coming down St Philip street heard a pistol shot, feared the Sicilians were coming, and ran. Saw the tall man fire twice and the other man make strokes with the right hand. The tall man was Fernandez.

P. S Doucet testified—Saw Mr. Fernandez running up the street. He halted near where he fell, and turned round and screamed "watch" twice; then ran, and fell down with his revolver in his hand. I also called "watch."

Officer Many testified to the facts of the accused's surrender. Next morning saw Pierre Lochet, a colored man, near where the homicide occurred looking for a knife.

Lochet recalled—I did this because in the affray I had seen one of the men throw away something; I had not been sent by Martin.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEFENCE.

Joseph Fernandez, testified—The post mortem of my brother was made at my house, No. 290 Royal street. The body was not removed from the place of the post mortem till the funeral; I know the hand writing of my brother.

Mr. Castellanos here introduced in evidence the letters below, written in French, except one or two in English, which witness identified by the hand writing as having been written by his deceased brother. He did not, however, recognize the hand-writing on an envelope where Mrs Martin was addressed from Galveston as "Mrs. Cortina." Witness being asked, said Mrs. Martin's given name was "Camille."

LETTERS OF DECEASED TO MRS. MARTIN.

(No date, and in French.)

Chere Camille—I received your letter last evening—I regret much not being able to see you.

Through prudence I have kept myself from making any scene. At 5½ o'clock I passed before the grocery. Monsieur your *husband*, and another like him, were at the door. I regarded them with contempt, and I continued on my way as far as to the house of ——

Your dream was perhaps very beautiful, but I cannot say as much for mine. For yesterday evening I dreamed that you were free, but that you did not recognize me longer. Ah Camille, if such a thing should happen, I swear to you I should prefer death.

If it does not rain, I will do all that I can to see you this evening.

I end my letter because I must now go to the interment of M. Lamotha. I have been very much occupied to-day; but am always free after half past four o'clock. Your letters are too short. Yours for life,
SALVADOR.

[No date.]

Dear Camille—I beg thee to let me know positively if you love me any longer. Your indifference has done me too much wrong. Tell me if you love me always. Be frank, Camille. If you do not love me—*eh bien*—I do not wish longer to live. I shall seek death, and believe me, *bien cherie*, I shall die sooner than to think you no longer love me. We parted as friends yesterday evening. In spite of that, write to me and assure me you are always for me. We dispatched one vessel at 5½ in the afternoon; but never before in my life have I had to struggle so much against listlessness as to-day. I have seen only you around me and in everything. Ah, Camille, I beg you, if you were trifling yesterday evening, tell me—tell me.

Yours through life, SALVADOR.

The following letter was written in English:

My Dear Camille: In answer to your last letter, I will repeat to you once more that I do not love the young lady you have mentioned. I cannot love any one else but you. You know very well, Camille, that I love you since we were going to school. Well, ever since I left school, believe me dear, you have always occupied my mind. So you will please do me the pleasure not to doubt my love for you any more. I have a great many things to tell you of great importance; so I hope that I will see you to-morrow at the City Park, between 10 and 11. You left me in time last night. It was about ten minutes after you left me when the negro came there to see if you were there. I do not know if he recognized me, but that will teach us a good lesson.

You must be very prudent to-morrow, dear Camille. Be very careful that no spies follow you. Yours, forever, SALVADOR.

Please let me know everything by writing if you cannot come to-morrow. S.

[The following was added in French:]

Cherie—Come to me to-morrow if you love me as you say.

If you do not come to me I will not believe that you love me.

I swear to you an eternal love. Adieu.
Yours, forever, SALVADOR.

Dear Camille—I cannot forget you, *cherie*; I am too attached to you now to forget you; I love you more than ever since I have learned that the letter in which you demanded your portrait was written by order of that monster. It was so cold, this letter, that I believed you no longer loved me. Take courage, Camille, and see your husband as soon as you can, and demand from her that you be allowed to obtain your divorce. I am certain that she will not refuse you this time. I shall never get married, dear Camille, I swear it to you, for I can love no other than you. If I had at this very day a fortune I would not hesitate an instant to cause you to depart from this house where they are so wicked (*méchant*) toward you. I give you the preference to all the world. Some one wishes to ruin us; but some day I shall discover the guilty party, and I promise you then to chastise him. What passes is a mystery for me. I shall come this evening, at precisely 7 o'clock, because I must accompany —— on Canal street. I love you always, dearest; you have nothing to fear. Your note of yesterday evening reassures me. Yesterday I met face to face that monster, at three steps of interval and near the grocery, and I remained there more than an hour; but the reprobate (*lâche*) said nothing to me. Believing that he did not recognize me, I made my friend pronounce my name in a loud voice. He was too *lâche* to strike a man. Love me always, Camille; for I shall never forget you. To-morrow evening I shall go to the same place to await a letter from you. Yours for life, dear Camille.
SALVADOR.

The letter addressed to Mrs. Cora D. Cortina, from Galveston, was concerted upon (as to the name) between the parties, and it is supposed was the last one received by Mrs. Martin, and bears date Galveston 12th, 1868:

GALVESTON, Dec. 12, 1868.

To Mrs. Cora D. Cortina, New Orleans:

Dear Camille—I hasten to announce my arrival at this place in order that you may not be disturbed about my fate. I do not know whether at night time passes with you slowly; under me I assure you I am held out no longer. I have spent the last two nights in Galveston without closing my eyes. Thy image, dear Camille, is ever present to my mind; but even that does not console me. Ah, if I were certain you thought of me as I think of you, perhaps I would be more happy; but great as the distance is that separates us, perhaps you may have already forgotten me! I think it will be useless for you to write to me, for I think I shall close my business by Monday, and in all probability I shall return then to New Orleans. On Thursday or Friday, at 6 o'clock at night, I will be at your side, unless I shall receive an order to remain here longer.

I must beg of you, dear Camille, to tell Alice to remain at the door, (inside, if it be cold,) on Thursday and Friday between six and half-past six. I will cough in passing by, and I will await the signal to enter. Meanwhile, I embrace you with my whole heart. Thine for life,
SALVADOR.

P. S.—Excuse my writing—my fingers are frozen. It is very cold here. If I receive an order to remain here a long time, I shall inform you. From all appearances I think my presence here will be needed after Monday.
MANOUTH.

I have many things to tell you.

These letters are accompanied with a portrait of the deceased, worn by Mrs Martin up to the time of the death of Mr. Fernandez.

George Sheldon testified—Lives across the street from accused. Heard a pistol shot. I ran to the door and saw the flash of two more shots. I recognized the prisoner. He was fired on by another party. I did not then recognize. The parties were close together—Martin near the gutter when the second shot was fired. He stooped or dodged, and then rushed on his antagonist. I heard cries then, but could not tell by whom. Saw them separate, F. going towards Dumaine street and M. to his grocery. I could see very well by the gas on St. Claude street; the range was unobstructed. I knew somebody was firing at Martin, who was not in reaching distance of the other. Mr. Martin was in the attitude of defense—the other of an aggressor.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

The examination closed about 9½ o'clock last night, and after brief argument by some of the counsel on either side, Recorder Gastinel rendered the following decision: "The Court, after having carefully reviewed all the evidence given, and the law bearing in this case and listened to counsel on both sides, and considering the importance of this case, and it being the duty of the committing Magistrate, in a case of this importance, on the least doubt, to send the accused for trial by a jury on the highest possible charge against him; therefore, the Court being satisfied that the highest possible charge that can be made against the accused is that of manslaughter, will send the accused to the First District Court for the parish of Orleans, to stand a trial before a jury of the country, and will receive bail in good and solvent security in the sum of $2000 for his appearance before said Court."

Mr Martin gave the required bail. Mrs. Martin was in the ante-room during the examination.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

A Negro Riot in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 29.—HOUSE.—The Judiciary Committee reported a bill for the benefit of Blanton Duncan, restoring his property in Kentucky. McKee and Mullen opposed it. Tabled on motion of Schofield.

Constitutional amendment was resumed. An amendment forbidding property or educational qualifications was voted down—45 to 95. Without further action the House adjourned.

Senate petitions were presented against the ratification of the Alabama claims treaty, and for observing the total eclipse of the sun in August.

The McGarrahan case was referred to the private lands committee after a long personal debate.

A bill was introduced by Harlan, without committing himself in its favor, to aid the Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad.

The Pensions Committee reported adversely to pensioning Mrs. Lincoln.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the bill extending jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the claims of loyal citizens for property taken during the war, and also authorizing payment for stores furnished the Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Wilson's bill reducing the army, passed with an amendment that the two vacant brigadier ships shall not be filled until the prohibition be removed. Adjourned.

Gen Sherman is sick at St. Louis, and goes to New Orleans for his health.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—Dion beat Foster in the match game.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, Jan. 29.—In the House a resolution was offered to take into consideration the extension of the right of suffrage to females in this State, and Mr. Stowe be sent for to instruct the committee. An amendment was offered that Horace Greeley be requested to come before the Committee on the State of the Republic, and appear in on the subject of female suffrage. Resolution lost.

Savannah, Jan. 29.—The preliminary examination of the Ogeechee insurrection prisoners has resulted in Captain Green, colored, being held for trial. Eighty three other prisoners will be brought before the court to-morrow, and those who can be identified by the State's witnesses will be committed on the same charge.

The examination has occupied 13 days, and the prisoners have been ably defended by U. S. District Attorney H. S. Fitch, ex Provisional Governor James Johnson, and others.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 29.—Superintendent Johnson has published a card in which he says the reported outrages by Ku Klux in taking possession of a train at Berzelia, on the Georgia Railroad, on the night of January 17th, as published in the Washington *Chronicle* and the Philadelphia *Press*, are base fabrications, no such occurrence having taken place.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 29.—No decision has been had yet in the injunction against the Chatham Railroad. Rumor points to-day to a decision sustaining the injunction. If so all similar appropriations will fail. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and the Western North Carolina Railroad are the only ones which would be untouched.

In the Senate to-day the corruption matter was discussed. Senator Sweet made a long speech, imputing corruption to leading parties. The Senate adjourned without action.

Wilmington, Jan. 29.—The first regular meeting of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association was held here to-day. Large delegations were in attendance from 15 North Carolina counties and several from South Carolina. A fine spirit prevailed, and important action was taken to revive the agricultural interests of the State.

New York, Jan. 29.—The sailor's strike continues, but having neither organization or funds many are shipping.

J. Waldron, alias Bulb, author of the recent heavy bank robberies in Brooklyn, has been arrested.

Manton Marble has purchased the other interests and is now sole proprietor of the New York *World*. One fourth of the stock sold for $100,000, exclusive of any real estate.

A riot occurred between whites and blacks in Brooklyn, which resulted in mortally wounding a white man. Many were engaged, and the riot was with difficulty stopped by the police.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 29—Evening.—Money easy at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling 109⅛. Gold weak at 136⅜. Southern securities firm. Tennessees 67¼; do, new, 67¼; North Carolinas 63; do, new, 61¾; Virginias 58; do., new, 62¼. Stocks closed strong; Louisianas 71¼; levees 69.

New York, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet; sales 3500 bales; middling uplands 29c. Flour dull; superfine, State and Western $5 80 to $6 30; Southern drooping; common to fair extra $6 75 to $7 25. Freights quiet; cotton ⅜c.

New York, Jan. 29—Evening.—Governments closed steady. 5-20s of '62, 113¼; of '64, 109⅛; of '65, 110⅛; do new, 108⅛; of '67, 108⅜; of '68, 109; 10-40s, 106⅛.

Mobile, Jan. 29.—Receipts of Cotton for the week 9349 bales; exports to Great Britain 4581; to other foreign ports 600; coastwise 3440; stock on hand 55,592; sales of the week 3340; market dull and flat; nominally 27½c for middlings.

Louisville, Jan. 29.—Sales 93 hhds Tobacco; lugs to cutting leaf $4 50 to $25. Cotton 28c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 29.—Family Flour $7 75 to $8.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Superfine Flour $5 50 to $6.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 29—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:10. Wind S. W. and light.

Arrived—Steamship Agnes, Wilson, Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed—Steamship Maryland.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Jan. 29.—Passed up—Magenta, at 3 this P. M.

Louisville, Jan. 29.—Weather clear and very mild. River falling, with 6 feet 4 inches in the canal.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—River still falling.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, Jan. 29.—The Provisional Government yesterday issued a tranquilizing address to the nation, declining to take active steps against the reaction, but declaring that they watched it narrowly, and will combat it if necessary. All religious questions they leave to the Cortes.

A petition for a decree of freedom to all slave children born after Sept 1868, was referred by the Government to the Cortes. Envoys here protest against the treatment of the Papal Nuncio. The Bishop of Burgos has been arrested. The insurgents in Porto Rico have been annihilated.

Madrid, Jan. 29.—It is stated that the members of the Provisional Government are unanimously in favor of Montpensier for the throne.

London, Jan. 29.—American Minister Tuckerman, at a public dinner at Athens, pledged the cordial sympathy of his Government in anticipated troubles.

Athens, Jan. 29.—Prime Minister Bulgaries has resigned. Nothing is known regarding the King's intention in relation to the conference.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The Prussian Deputies have passed a bill confiscating the property of the King of Hanover. The proposal to indict him of high treason was rejected.

Toronto, C. W., Jan. 29.—Mr. Howe and Sir Jno. A. McDonald have settled the Nova Scotia question. It is understood that the settlement involves an increase of the money appropriations to Nova Scotia and no change in the tariff. The new arrangement requires Parliamentary sanction.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 29—evening.—Cotton firm; middling uplands on the spot and afloat 11¼d; middling Orleans 11½ to 11¾d; sales 12,000 bales. Common Rosin 5s 9d to 6s.

London, Jan. 29—Evening.—Consols 93⅛. Bonds 75⅛.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1869.

SENATE.—Met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment, Lieut. Gov. Dunn in the chair.

A quorum present.

Senate bill ratifying the lease of the Penitentiary to Messrs Hager & Jones, etc., was taken up. A motion to postpone further consideration of the bill until Friday next was lost.

The bill provides that the lessees shall place in the Penitentiary building looms and machinery, etc., provided that the same does not exceed in cost the sum of $300,000. State bonds to the amount of $500,000, of $1000 each, are to issue, bearing seven per cent. interest, semi-annually paid, the principal to be paid in 40 years, for the purpose of being used to defray the expenses of such machinery, etc.

Pending consideration of the bill, the Senate went into executive session.

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

Reading of the journal dispensed with.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind Asylum, at Baton Rouge, was received and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Isabelle introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of three of the Senate and three from the House, to investigate the proceedings of the Criminal Court, with a view to prepare articles of impeachment against Judge Edmund Abell, who is charged with maladministration in office. Laid over.

Mr. Eager called up the Senate bill granting further time for the collection of city taxes and licenses. The time allowed not to exceed three months. The bill being read twice, Mr. Hager asked for a further suspension of the rules, in order that the bill might finally be passed.

Notwithstanding the many objections to the bill, it was, under a suspension of the rules, placed on its third reading and concurred in.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably upon certain bills, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider such bills as may have been referred to it—Mr Carr in the chair. The Ship Island Canal bill was taken up as unfinished business.

Mr McMillen proposed amendments for the payment of subsidies in instalments; the first after the canal shall have a certain depth, width and outlet at the Chef Menteur, or Rigolets, and the others when the depth and width shall have been increased to certain extents.

After lengthy debate, Mr. McVean moved that the committee rise and recommend the adoption of the amendments offered by Mr McMillen. The committee rose, and Speaker Lowell resumed the chair.

Mr Eager offered an amendment, authorizing the cities of New Orleans and Jefferson to erect drainage machines on the side of said canal free of charges to said canal company. Tabled.

Mr Belot moved to postpone further consideration of the bill for ten days.

Another motion was made to lay the motion on the table. The yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows: yeas 49, nays 26. The motion prevailed.

Mr. McMillen's amendment was adopted by 58 to 13.

Motion to adjourn. Lost.

All the thirteen amendments recommended by the committee were adopted.

A motion was made to place the bill on its third reading and final passage.

The yeas and nays being called resulted in 51 yeas and 18 nays. Bill finally passed.

McVean moved that bill No. 66 be drawn from the Special Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Five and a half o'clock P. M., House adjourned.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1869.

The Money market proper has exhibited no material change since our last report. On the street A1 notes, secured by unquestionable collaterals, are done at 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and second grade at 1 to 1½ per cent. per month; first class business paper, without collaterals, rate at 1 per cent. per month, and good second class at 1½ to 2. Mortgage notes on city property may still be quoted at 9 to 12 per cent per annum for A1 and 12 to 15 for second grade. A moderate amount of good paper was done at 12. The banks discounted most of the approved paper offered by their customers, and some few lenders on call or for short periods on solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 137 to 137¼ (against 136¾ at New York), and after a limited movement closed at 137½ to 137 [illegible] $4000, $5000 and $7500 at 137, $5000 and $9000 at 137⅛, $10,000 at 137 to 137¼, $5500 and $6000 at 137¼. Silver $5000 in American half dollars sold at 132⅛, and a small amount of Mexican dollars sold at 132⅛. We quote 132¼ to 132⅝ for the former, and 130¼ to 129⅝ for the latter.

The transactions in Foreign Exchange were of limited extent, rates ruling weak at the close, in accordance with the course of gold at New York. The sales of Sterling included £1600 and £2000 bill of lading at 148⅛, £5000 at 148⅛, £2000 private bankers' at 149⅛, £500, £300 and £800 bank at 149½. The only sales of Francs reported was $15,000 private bankers' at 3.76½. Sterling Exchange may be quoted at 148¼ to 148½ for All bill of lading and clear, and 148¾ to 149⅛ for bank, and Francs 3.81¼ to 3.80 for the former, and 3.78½ to 3.77½ for the latter.

There has been only a moderate degree of animation in the market for Domestic Exchange. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent. discount, and the sales of commercial include $12,000, $10,000 and $25,000 New York sight at ¼; do, $10,000, $50,000 and $40,000 at ⅛; $10,000 at 7 16; $20,000 at ⅛; $18,000, $10,000, $10,000 and $20,000 thirty days sight at 1¾, and $7500 sight on Boston at ⅛.

The transactions in Stocks included 50 shares Opelousas Railroad at $1, 10 days buyer's option, thirty days, at $4, and $3, buyers' option, thirty days, at $1 25, 50 shares Union Bank at $19 75, and 50 do. at $10.

We quote as follows: Bank of Louisiana $11 50 to $1 75; Louisiana State Bank $19 to $21; Mechanics and Traders' Bank $16 50 to $17; Canal Bank $14 50 to $15; Union Bank $39 50 to ——; Citizens' Bank $150 to $151; Bank of New Orleans—to $37 50, Southern Bank $80 to $81; Merchants Bank $17 50 to $18; Bank of America—to $190; City National Bank $85 to $59; Louisiana National Bank $93 to $95; Union Insurance Company $68 to 70, Hope Insurance Company $58 to $60; Germania Insurance Company $90 to $93; Ponchartrain Railroad $80 to $85; Carrollton Railroad $81 to $85; Opelousas Railroad $1 to ——. Jackson Railroad $6 37½ to 6 75, Levee Steam Cotton Press $65; New Orleans City Railroad $164; St. Charles street Railroad $50 to $52 50; Crescent City Railroad $92 to $95; Orleans Railroad — to $82; Gas Company — to $152; Commercial Water Works — to —; Louisiana State sixes, ex coupons, 74 to 75; State levee six per cents 67½ to 68; State Levee eight per cents 86¼ to 87; Consolidated City Bonds, (old) 81 to 82; Consolidated City Bonds (new) 74 to 76; Railroad City Bonds 69½ to 70½; City ten per cents 95 to 95½; Jackson Railroad, first Mortgage Bonds, 80 to 81; Opelousas Railroad, first Mortgage Bonds, 52½ to 55.

In Bonds there were sales of $10,000 State Levee six per cents at 67¼, and $23,000 at 68.

The sales of Warrants included $1000 State (Wickliffe's) at 87, $1000 (small Warrants) at 88, $1000 Metropolitan Police at 78½, $3000 at 79, $1000 and $3000 at 79⅛.

City Treasury notes were dull, and rates declined 3 to 4 per cent. The sales included $8000 at 27 per cent. discount; $3300 at 27¼, $5000 at 28, $10,000 at 28½, $8000 at 29, $4000, $5000 and $10,000 at 29½, $1000 and $5000 at 30. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 30 discount, and sold at 28.

The sales at this evening's Board embraced 36 shares Opelousas Railroad at $4, $1000 State notes at 75, and $4000 same at 76; $4000 city ten per cent. bonds at 95, and $10,000, $1500 and $500 same at 95¼; $3000 city notes at 29 per cent. discount, and $5000, $4500 and $4000 same at 29½ discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 4350 bales at a further decline of fully ¼c. We now quote ordinary at 23½ to 24½c; good ordinary at 25½ to 25¾c; low middling at 26 to 26¼c; middling at 26¾ to 27c; and strict Middling at 27¼ to 27¾c.

The market opened with a limited inquiry and very little movement, buyers contending for concessions which factors would not admit; but later, finding that the former would not operate on unless at lower prices, the latter gave way, which stimulated the demand and the business summed up the amount noted at the decline noted. In fact, the falling of in low middling was ¼ to ⅜c, several sales having been made at 26c, which is ⅜c less than the inside figures of yesterday. The ruling rate for low middling, however, was 26¼c, and strict low middling sold at 26⅝ to 26½c. Liberal receipts, the large increase, compared with last week and last year, and the necessities of factors and holders, who, after the limited sales this week, were compelled to realize, combined to depress prices. The sales for the past three days sum up 10,750 bales, making with the addition of 300 bales of Tuesday's business, a total for the week of 15,550, against 28,800 last week, and 38,000 the week before. The week's receipts comprise 29,190 bales, embracing 202 from Mobile and Galveston, and 28,918 proper, against 28,127 proper last week, showing an increase of 10,791 bales, and 18,355 for the corresponding week last year—an increase of 20,563. The week's exports comprise 19,486 bales, embracing 6476 to Liverpool, 136 to Malaga, 3921 to Boston, 8027 to New York, 956 to Philadelphia, and 272 to Baltimore.

To-day's exports embrace 4128 to Liverpool and 968 to New York.

TOBACCO.—Since our last report we have heard of no sales of any note. The supply on sale is very small—about 200 hhds. The new crop is coming in slowly. Respectable orders have been received, but buyers are compelled to await a more liberal supply. Receipts for the past week 52 hhds, none being exported. Stock on hand 1215 hhds. Quotations are nominal and we therefore omit them.

FREIGHTS.—The foreign freight market is inactive, yet there appears to be a better feeling induced by the downward tendency of cotton and the prospect that buyers for Liverpool will be able to fill their orders soon. Coastwise the regular steamers are meeting with a fair demand for room at previous rates, but there is not much offering by sail in that direction. We quote as follows:

By steam: Cotton to New York 1¼c; to Boston 1⅜c; to Philadelphia 1¼c; to Hamburg 1d per lb; Molasses to New York and Boston $2 75 to $3 per bbl; Flour to do. $1; do. to Philadelphia 90c to $1 per bbl; Pork and Beef per bbl $1 75; Tierce $2 50; Corn to New York in bulk 20c per bushel.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool 15 32 to 9/16d; to Havre 1c; to Bremen 1⅛c; to New York 1c; to Boston 1c per lb. Tobacco and Sugar nominal; Pork and Beef to New York $1 50 per bbl; do. to Liverpool 5s 6d; Flour to Liverpool 3s. per bbl; Corn to Northern ports 25c; to Liverpool 11d. per bushel; Oil Cake to do. 32s. 6d. to 35s. per ton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts were unusually light to-day and were confined to 439 hhds Sugar and 650 bbls Molasses. The demand appears to have fallen off somewhat and the market was quiet to-day. Yet the receipts were mostly sold at about previous prices. Inferior Sugar 8¼ to 9¼c per lb; common 10¼ to 10¾c; fair 11 to 11¾c; fully fair 12¼ to 12¾c; prime 12¾ to 13c; choice 13¼ to 13½c. yellow clarified 14 to 15c; white 15¼ to 15¾c per lb. Inferior Molasses 55 to 57c; common 60 to 64c; fair 65 to 66c; prime 67 to 68c; strictly prime 69 to 70c per gallon.

Week's sales, Sugar 4000 hhds; receipts 5016, exports 36 hhds, 200 bbls. Week's sales, Molasses 6200 bbls; receipts 7894; exports 1913. Imported from Cuba 1775 boxes Sugar and 300 hhds Molasses.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Legal Tender, from Louisville, and Liberty and barges, from Wheeling, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—We have to note a dull and depressed market. Fine is quoted at $5 50 to $6; superfine $6 50 to $6 62½; double extra $7 to $7 12½; treble extra $7 25 to $8 50. The principal sales to-day are confined to 2000 bbls, of which 100 treble extra at $8 40, 50 choice extra at $9 75; 50 do. at $9 85; 100 do at $10 25; 25 fine at $6; 100 superfine at $6 12½; 100 double extra at $7; 100 and 100 do at $7 12½; 250 treble extra at $7 25, 250 do. at $7 50, 100 do. at $8; 50 do at $8 50, and 380 treble extra on private terms.

Week's sales 14,800 bbls; receipts 23,159; exports 7545.

CORN.—We note a good demand and firm market, with sales of 6200 sacks, of which 300, 500 and 600 inferior, at 70c; 310, 100, 300, 200, 200, 300 and 300 white at 78c; 2500 white and yellow at 78c; and 300 yellow at 80c per bushel.

Week's sales 42,217 sacks; receipts 42,468; exports 7046.

OATS.—Are quiet but firm. 150 sacks St. Louis sold at 70c per bushel.

Week's sales 2547 sacks; receipts 3361; exports 2141.

BRAN.—Is selling in job lots at $1 15 per 100 lbs. 150 sacks sold at $1 12½ per 100 lbs.

Week's sales 2030 sacks; receipts 4945; exports none.

HAY.—Prime and choice is scarce. The grades below are in fair supply. The demand is fair. 100 bales fair Ohio river sold at $23 50 per ton. Prime is quoted at $24; choice at $25.

Week's sales 2000 bales; receipts from the West 2741; exports 61.

PORK.—The market is quiet but very firm today at the advanced rate obtained on 'Change last night. A lot of 25 bbls mess sold to-day at $33, and one of 50 at $32 75 per bbl. It is retailing at $33 50 per bbl.

Week's sales 4150 bbls, receipts 4457; exports 30.

BACON.—Shoulders are quoted at 15½ to 15¾c; clear rib sides 18⅝c; clear sides 19c per lb. There is little or nothing doing, but the market is very firm.

Week's sales 140 casks and tierces; receipts 762 casks, 27 boxes and 1439 tierces hams; exports 148 casks and tierces.

LARD.—Is quiet but very firm to-day at 23c per lb for prime in kegs, and 21c in tierces.

Week's sales 540 kegs, 835 tierces; receipts 1212 tierces, 2293 kegs; exports 312 tierces.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders command a retail 14c per lb.

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

WHISKY.—Is in good demand. Western rectified is quoted at $1 to $1 07½ per gallon, and 30 bbls sold to-day at $1, and 25 and 10 at $1 05 per gallon.

BUTTER.—The market is very dull. Choice Western is quoted at 38 for solid packed, and 36 to 37c in roll; choice Goshen at 48c per lb.

RICE.—Louisiana Rice is in light supply and good demand. We quote the market firm at 8¼ to 9⅛ for choice, 8¼ to 7½c for prime, 7 to 8¼c for ordinary, and 12c for superior Carolina Rice 10 to 10¼c per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin is in moderate demand and good supply; 750 bbls No. 1 sold at $3, and 50 bbls No. 2 at $2 25 per bbl. Common is quoted at $2 50 to $2 75. Pitch sells at [illegible] $4 per bbl. Spirits Turpentine very firm; 50 bbls sold at 52½c per gallon.

COFFEE.—Rio Coffee is in active demand, and all the stock in first hands has been disposed of. 1500 bags resold to-day on private terms. We quote prime (sold duty paid) 16½ to 17c per lb; good 15½ to 16¼c; fair 14½ to 15½c, ordinary 13½ to 14¼c per lb.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes are dull. Obio from the landing command $2 75 to $3 per bbl. Jackson whites $3 25 to $3 50, pinkeyes $4 25 to $4 50; yellows $3 [illegible]. Onions are scarce and are quoted at $6 to $7 [illegible]. Apples $6 to $7 per bbl for choice. Sour kraut dull and nominal. Cabbages $14 per crate.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens sell on the landing at $6 to $7 per doz. Geese $10. Turkeys $20 to $21. Western Eggs are retailing at 28 to 29c per doz.

WOOL.—The market is bare, quotations nominal, washed 31 to 37½c, Texas ¼ to ⅜, unwashed 27 to 34c, do. full clip 21 to 27c, Mexican 23 to 21½c per lb.

Later.

ON 'CHANGE.—The transactions on 'Change to-night include 250 bbls mess Pork at $31 per bbl, to be delivered 20 days from date, and 250 bbls mess Pork at $32 75, sellers' option, 40 days from 17th February. We also hear of report above, of 50 and 100 bales linen Bagging at 23c per yard, 50 bbls mess Pork at $33 per bbl; 70 bbls Sugar Cured Hams, 18¾c; and 70 bbls fine do. at $5 75 per bbl.

The sales and receipts for the week run something over 10,000 Hides, and the market is quick and active at our quotations. Of city slaughter there is only a small stock on hand, and prices are inclined to advance.
HAY & MARTIN.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 30, 1869

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, for New York. — A Moulton
Steamship Louise, Fisher, for Pensacola — J C Rogers & co
Steamer Lady Gay, Burk, for St Louis — Master
Ship Nile, (Brit) Aylward, for Liverpool — Lovell & Bailey

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Alice, (British) Ellis, from Liverpool Dec 28th, via Havana 25th inst, to Ashbridge, Smith & co—3d district.
Steamer Frances, Blakeslee, from Mobile.
Steamer Sarah, Dearing, from Mobile—N. Basin.

ARRIVALS AT NEW BASIN.

Steamer Aurora, Smith, fm Tangipaho—13 cords wood
Steamer C Castro, from Amite River—25,000 feet lumber 75 cords wood.
Barge Pearl Rivers, fm Pearl River—60,000 feet lumber 20 cords wood.

DIED.

Yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock F. SAMBOLA, Jr., a native of this city, aged 22 years.

The friends and acquaintances of his family, and those of the Cathy and Llambias families, are respectfully invited to his funeral, which will take place THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 431 Moraine street, between Bagatelle and St. Anthony streets.

The members of the Fire Department, of the Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana, and of the Spanish Society, of which he was a member, are invited to attend.

BOYS' CLOTHING
—And—
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

B. T. WALSHE,
110 Canal street, New Orleans.

Coffee House and Grocery For Sale.
ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

Fruit Trees and Shrubbery,
Carondelet Street.

NINE of the best varieties of PEACHES, ripening in succession from the 1st of June until October. STRAWBERRIES, Apple, Orange, Fig and Quince Trees; Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, Grape Vines, Evergreens, Shade Trees and Shrubbery. Special attention paid to orders from the country.
F. A. QUINETTE.

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 center of Elysian Fields street and the center of Lafayette avenue, formerly English street, and from the river to the rear of the city. All citizens duly registered and 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.

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
M'LANE'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 of any Drug or Country Store in the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT COMEDIAN F. S. CHANFRAU!

Saturday, January 30 1869, TWO PERFORMANCES
Family Matinee at 12 o'clock
Ticket-of-Leave Man!
In the Evening at 7 o'clock,
The Great Sensational Drama of the
Long Strike.
With its Life like
TELEGRAPH OFFICE SCENE.

Varieties Theatre.
FIRST AND ONLY
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock.

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 M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, —TO— EXPEL THE WORMS.

BE SURE YOU GET DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

Special Notice.

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Campeche Hats.

Sisal Grass.

To the Ladies.
NEW HAIR AND CHIGNONS.

SMOOTH AND CURLY HAIR, RED LIGHT, ASHY LIGHT, JET BLACK. CHIGNONS. 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER Than in any other Store.
FELIX SARON.

Important Notice.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Merchants and Auctioneers' EXCHANGE.

NEEDLES AND FISHING TACKLE.

De Soto Hotel,

E. A. TYLER,
115.........CANAL STREET.........115
MANUFACTURES TO ORDER
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
—And—
SILVERWARE.

REMOVAL.
Daniel & James D. Edwards

A LA SELLE ANGLAISE.
Giefers & Gumpert,
24.........St. Charles Street.........24

Coal! Coal!!! Coal!!!
BOYD, WILMOT & CO.,
166.........POYDRAS STREET.........166

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
17.........Chartres Street.........17

A. F. DUNBAR & CO.,
Dealers in
Wool, Hides, Moss and Peltries,
93.........Magazine Street.........93

Stolen,

To the Public
—AND—
ESPECIALLY TO THE LADIES.

Notice.

Notice.
SECOND DISTRICT STATE TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS.

Notice.
State Tax Collector's Office, 3d District.

Notice.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

For New York.

For New York Direct.

The Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.

Provisions and Breadstuffs.

Pure Old Bourbon, Pure Old Rye

William Bogel,

Dissolution of Partnership.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Copartnership.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

Rich Marriage Gifts.