The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR..........$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Faust."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Fire Fly."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Oates' Comic Opera Company.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

Changing the Laws of Succession.

It seems that the Senate of the State have passed a bill changing a law of succession which has stood on the statute book ever since the settlement of the State.

The bill provides that where a husband or wife dies without a will and leaving no children, the survivor shall be entitled to take all the property of the decedent. This cuts out father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, hitherto forced heirs of their children, and brothers and sisters, and nephews and nieces, hitherto collateral heirs. It also cuts out grandchildren, who are also forced heirs, under the Civil Code.

We should like to ask who called for this change in the succession law of Louisiana. A bull in a china shop could not do half the mischief that these kinky-headed legislators of ours are doing in repealing laws which have commended themselves to the people of the State from the time of its first settlement until now—laws which are eminently just and satisfactory to the whole population. Pray, Messrs. Senators and Representatives, meddle with what your limited intellects enable you to comprehend, and leave untouched laws which have been consecrated by time and regulated the transmission of property in Louisiana for nearly two centuries.

Opposition to the Annexation of Jefferson Parish.

A meeting of the citizens of Jefferson parish (east bank) was held on Sunday last at the town of Kenner, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed annexation of a part of Jefferson parish to that of Orleans.

Resolutions were adopted embodying the views of the meeting on this subject. It is contended that the proposed annexation would be a violation of the Constitution of the State, and that the inhabitants of the territory contemplated to be annexed have a right to be consulted before the law be passed.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of presenting the resolutions to the Senator and Representatives from Jefferson parish, and requesting their support of the same before the Legislature.

The Confiscation Act of Congress.

On Tuesday last two cases were argued and submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the validity of sales of property belonging to parties adhering to the Confederate States, under the confiscation act of Congress of July, 1862. The objections to those proceedings are thus stated by the Washington *Patriot* in its court report. Hon. Caleb Cushing maintained the unconstitutionality of the confiscation act as counsel for Dr. Garnett.

Dr. Garnett against the United States, (two cases,) from the Supreme Court of the District, and McVeigh against the United States, from the Circuit Court from the District of Virginia. Cases of confiscation. The decrees sustained the act, and the claimants insist here, on appeal, that the act was intended to punish treason, and that such being the case, the trial of the offender upon the charge of crime by a proceeding against his property, is unconstitutional. The offence of treason can be tried only as prescribed in the Constitution, by jury, and there can be no conviction then without the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon confession in open court. The punishment of crime by proceedings against his property and by default (as was the fact in one of these cases) is at war with all the provisions of the Constitution in respect of the offences known to it.

The Attorney General maintains the constitutionality of the act, and contends that in the exercise of its rightful powers Congress has the right to prohibit, under penalties, the offences in question, and to provide that these penalties may be enforced by proceedings *in rem*.

A decision of this important question may be looked for shortly.

A bill is now before the Legislature of Mississippi which has for its object to aid the construction of a Railroad between Meridian and New Orleans.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL LECTURES.—Professor W. J. Davis, an extensive scientific traveler in European, Asiatic and African countries, who has lately arrived in the United States, will deliver a lecture on the subject of his travels in Southern Russia, Persia, Bokhara, China and Africa, in the Lyceum Hall, this (Tuesday) evening, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock.

BALLS.—We are under obligations to Mr. Kalmisky, Secretary of Hope Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 3, for an invitation to the ball of the company, which takes place on Mardi-Gras night, at Carroll Hall, and to the Secretary of Louisiana Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias, for complimentary tickets to their hop, which comes off at the Deutsche Company Hall, on Saturday evening next.

The Test-Oath Bill.

[From the New York World.]

The bill recently passed both Houses of Congress to relieve certain classes of persons from the necessity of taking the test oath, or "iron-clad," previous to entering on office under the Federal government, may have its significance made clearer by a word of comment. The political disabilities originally imposed on the Southerners are summed up in two branches; the fourteenth amendment, excluding from office all who held office before the war; and the "iron-clad," excluding all who stood by the South in the war, even though not holding office before. By act of Congress of July 11, 1868, it was provided that those amenable to the fourteenth amendment should, on having the disabilities thereby imposed removed, take a certain form of oath before entering on office, and the bill just passing Congress is to allow all who are not amenable to the fourteenth amendment but are to the "iron-clad" to hold office on taking the same oath. The act for those relieved from the fourteenth amendment is as follows:

An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any person who has participated in the late rebellion, and from whom all legal disabilities arising therefrom have been removed by act of Congress by a vote of two-thirds of each House, has been or shall be elected or appointed to any office or place of trust in or under the Government of the United States, he shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, instead of the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Approved July 11, 1868.

The bill just passed for those amenable to the "iron-clad" only reads thus:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any person, who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States, and shall not be able, on account of his participation in the late rebellion, to take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress approved the 2d of July, 1862, said person shall, in lieu of said oath, before entering upon the duties of said office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in an act of Congress entitled "An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed."

Approved 11th of July, 1868.

So that, with the President's approval of the above bill, the law as to Confederates holding office is that any man relieved of his disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment, or any man never [illegible] thereto, may hold any office, State or Federal, on taking the oath prescribed in the act of July 11th, 1868, above quoted. Those not relieved from amenability to the Fourteenth Amendment are still disfranchised.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, February 13, 1871.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Dunn called the Senate to order at noon.

Twenty-two members present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Reading of the minutes of the previous day dispensed with.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

L. Kennie, on a bill to regulate practice in district courts in the parish of Orleans.

By Mr. Bowman—Claims—For the relief of Callery, of Iberville.

By Mr. Sypher—Drainage, favorably on a bill to amend an act relative to swamp lands in parish of St. Mary.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Sypher—To incorporate the Atchafalaya Bay Company.

By Mr. Hunsacker—Notice of a bill to abolish capital punishment.

ACCORDING TO NOTICE.

By Mr. Butler—A bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Drainage Company, and repealing the Ship Island Company act. Referred to the Committee on Drainage.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Harris—To publish the journal of the Senate in the Sparta *Times* and Vidalia *Herald*.

By Mr. O'Hara—Also in the Terrebonne *Patriot*.

By consent of Mr. Thompson, called up a bill relative to the town of Minden, giving the authorities the exclusive control of licenses for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors. The bill was finally passed.

Senate bill for the relief of the estate of Louis Surgi, amended to $11,000 instead of $18,000, was taken up.

The bill as amended was finally passed.

Senate bill to amend a bill extending the limits of the parish was taken up and fixed for to-morrow evening.

Senate bill for the improvement of Bayou's Portage and Mayers, appropriating $100,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Thompson arose to a personal explanation. He disclaimed ever having any knowledge of the bill previous to this morning, although he was a member of the committee, a majority of which had reported favorably upon it.

Mr. Coupland in the chair.

Mr. Sypher said that Mr. Thompson never attended the meetings of the committee. He added that the contemplated improvements would reclaim about 300,000 acres of land.

The bill was finally passed.

House bill No. 6, to amend article 215 of the Civil Code. The bill provides that in case of death of husband or wife, without a will, or leaving no children, survivor shall enjoy the absolute ownership of the property of the deceased, instead of the usufruct only as now provided for by law. The bill was passed finally.

By Mr. Pinchback—By consent, notice of a bill amending an act to incorporate the Mississippi River Packet Company.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill providing for free vaccination and the prevention of the small-pox, came up as unfinished business. The bill was ordered printed, a previous order to that effect not having been complied with.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill to incorporate the Homer and Alexandria Railroad.

The bill was finally passed.

Mr. Coupland called up a bill for the incorporation of the town of Breaux's Bridge, St. Martin parish, which was finally passed.

Mr. Lewis called up a bill creating the parish of Vernon. Referred to Committee on Parishes and Parish Boundaries.

The House bill providing a new system of inspection and repacking pork and beef. Passed. [A synopsis of the bill appeared in the report of the House proceedings, published in the *Bee* on Saturday.—Rep.]

Senate bill to provide for the recusation of defendants in suits filed in certain District Courts in New Orleans, was taken up and finally passed.

Senate bill to authorize a change of location of the court-house of Livingston parish, and to locate the same by vote. Finally passed.

By Mr. Pichback—By consent, introduced a bill to incorporate the Levee Shed Company. Ordered printed.

The Senate went into executive session.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at 12 M., Speaker Carter in the chair. Ninety-five members present.

A message from the Governor was received indorsing the report of the Board of Supervisors of the State University. Report ordered to be printed.

A substitute for the Levee bill was reported by the Committee on Levees, and was passed without a word of discussion by a vote of 98 yeas to 1 nay, the sole negative being Mr. Burch, a colored member from Baton Rouge. So hurriedly was the measure put on its way to the executive chamber, that it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence forthwith.

By this bill M. A. Bryson, F. H. Barbot, Jno. N. Bofinger, C. T. Howard, James S. Clarke, and others, their associates are incorporated to contract with the State for the construction and maintenance of levees, and "to accept and exercise all such powers, privileges and franchises as may hereafter be granted to or conferred upon said company, by the government of the United States or of any of the States interested in the construction and maintenance of levees on the banks of the River Mississippi, or its tributaries or outlets, and further to consolidate with any company chartered in any of the said States for the same or like purposes."

The capital stock of the company is to be $20,000,000.

It is authorized to borrow money, not exceeding in amount the capital stock.

No stockholder shall be liable for the debts or losses of the company, beyond the amount due on his subscription.

The company shall go into operation as soon as stock to the amount of $1,000,000 has been subscribed.

"For the purpose of providing and maintaining proper and efficient levees throughout all the portions of the State watered by the Mississippi River and the rivers, streams and bayous running into and from the same, to shelter the inhabitants from inundations, the State of Louisiana contracts with said company."

The location and dimensions of all levees shall be determined by a Board of Engineers, one to be appointed by the Governor, one by the company and one by the United States, but the failure of the Federal government to appoint one shall not invalidate the agreement. Two of the board to be a quorum.

The company to have authority to construct, establish, own and operate all lines of telegraph, railroads, steamboats and such other machinery as may contribute to the objects of the company.

To take charge of, manage and control such levees in Arkansas as may be necessary to protect lands in Louisiana from overflow.

To have sole and exclusive management and control of the levees of the State for the period of twenty one years, with the right and power to use and occupy a sufficiency of land, without remuneration to the owner or occupant for levee purposes.

To construct not less than 3,000,000 cubic yards of levee per year until the levees are complete, the cost to be estimated at 60 cents per cubic yard.

The cost of the entire levee system is to be computed at that rate, and a tax amounting to one-tenth of said cost is to be levied annually upon all parts of the State; and the State Treasurer shall pay out the same to the company, upon the order of its president.

Besides another tax of one-fifth of one per cent., upon all the taxable property of the State, is to be collected annually for 21 years, as a repair fund, which shall be paid over to the company upon the order of its President.

The company is authorized to transfer or mortgage either or both of these funds in advance of collection of the tax and the State is bound to pay principal and interest of the mortgage bonds, and to pay whatever may be transfered not as a pledge. The revenues accruing from the levee taxes are pledged for the payment of principal and interest of the bonds the company may issue. The bonds are to be registered by the State Treasurer as they are issued.

As no tax for the company can be levied and collected during the present year the Governor is to issue the bonds of the State to the company for one million of dollars bearing interest at eight per cent. per annum, which is to be the quarter of the subsidy for 1871, and to pay the principal and interest of said bonds an annual tax of one half mill on the dollar shall be collected upon all real and personal property in the State.

Any officer of the State Governor, Auditor or Treasurer, failing to do for the Company what the bill requires, upon application to any court of competent jurisdiction, the judge thereof shall issue a mandamus to compel such officer to do what is required, or he may in his discretion, "appoint a commission with full power to do and perform such matter or thing and to comply with the requirements of such provision of the act; and the actions and proceedings of said commissioner in the premises shall have the [illegible] validity and force as if they had been done and performed by said officer."

A veto from the Governor of a bill to incorporate the Louisiana Land Company and Loans and Savings Bank came up.

Mr. Faulkner moved that the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, and it was so passed. Yeas 88; nays 8.

The House soon after adjourned.

Wendell Phillips, in his discussion of the Motley removal, says: [illegible]

The [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Programme for the March Through Paris.

The Armies Newly Clad for the Pageant.

Hostilities Still Continue in the Departments of Jura and Doubs.

The French Refuse to Accept the Armistice.

Elections in Departments Occupied by Germans Unknown.

Peace Expected in a Short Time.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Trial of Congressman Bowen for Bigamy.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, Feb. 13.—Hostilities still continue in the Departments of Jura and Doubs, the French refusing to accept the armistice.

Tachard is elected from Haut Rhine.

The city of Paris has been authorized to contract for a loan of 20,000,000 francs for the war tax.

The Prussians police report that there is no probility of untowards events to disturb the triumphal demonstrations. The Emperor has the lumbago.

The armies before Paris have been fully reinforced and newly clad for the pageant.

A Berlin special to the Evening Times says: It is expected that peace will shortly be completed, nevertheless military preparations still continue. The Prussian Parliament has been asked to advance 250,000,000 to the Empire.

Bordeaux, Feb. 13.—Recent elections in the twenty Departments mostly occupied by Germans is unknown.

Thiers has been elected from eighteen Departments, Trochu from 6, Changarnier from 4, Gambetta from 3, and Dufour from 4.

Lille, Feb. 13.—The Prussians have stopped the railroad hence to Paris. Incredible rumors prevail of uprisings in the occupied districts.

London, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Paris says there are 300 candidates, and the counting is consequently slow. It is probable that a second election will be necessary.

Provisions in immense quantities continue to arrive.

A commission of four Germans and three Frenchmen is in session at Versailles, to arrange complications unprovided for by Bismarck and Favre.

London, Feb. 13.—The programme for the Prussian march through Paris on the 19th is as follows: The troops will occupy houses along the route adopted for the passage of the Emperor, who will enter Paris at noon by the train from Versailles, taking horse at the station and proceed to the Tuilleries, where he will lunch and hold court.

The General officers will then inspect the investing armies, which will march with bands playing and colors flying. The Emperor will then return to Versailles, and on the two following days will visit the Tuilleries and then return to Berlin.

London, Feb. 13.—It has been ascertained that 92 lives were lost on the transport Lecorf.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—The Prussian Cross *Gazette*, judges from the result of the French elections, that a resumption of the war is improbable, and there is scarcely a doubt but what the armistice will be prolonged.

Vienna, Feb. 13.—The overflow of Danube inundated the suburbs of the Vienna, especially Leopold Stadt and Roman.

Vienna, Feb. 13.—The recent flood in the Danube has subsided, but another is threatened.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Secretary Robeson, writing to the House, gives his reasons for believing the Tennessee safe; the Secretary concludes his letter as follows: The suggestions of her loss, made without information and maintained without cause, are as weak as they are cruel.

The argument for jurisdiction of Berkley county commenced to-day. Messrs. Hunter and Curtis for Old, and Reverdy Johnson and Benj. Stanton for West Virginia.

The trial of Congressman Bowen for bigamy is progressing. Henderson, clerk of the court of Waukeka county, Florida, identified Bowen and Tabitha Parks. They came to Tallahassee together, and Bowen procured a license, and Henderson married them at a tavern.

HOUSE—The citizens of New York petition against railroad land grants, and resolutions from the Ohio and Missouri Legislatures against land grants were presented.

An effort to suspend the rules to take up the air line road failed to get a two-third vote. Ayes 111, nays 74.

A bill passed authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo., and the Missouri at Glasgow.

A bill authorizing water guagers and observations on the Mississippi in relation to levees passed and goes to the President.

SENATE.—Mr. Sherman presented a memorial asking authority for the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad to pass through Kentucky. Mr. Sherman said he heartily concurred in the policy of these petitioners, and thought if there were any occasion when the legislation and authority of the Federal Government might be properly exercised in the matter of railroads, it was when one State obstinately placed itself in the way and refused permission to the Northern and Southern people to place themselves in connection by a railroad across its territory.

The resolution seating Mr. Miller upon a modified oath was taken up; the debate continued all day.

A joint resolution allowing Mr. Miller take a modified oath goes to the House for concurrence and then to the President.

The Gulf steamship subsidy comes up to-morrow. Senate adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The following were the nays on the bill modifying Miller's oath: Abbott, Ames, Buckalew, Buckingham, Chandler, Cragen, Edmunds, Gilbert, Howell, Morrill, (Vermont,) Morton, Nye, Osborne, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stearns, Stewart, Sumner and Warner. Senators Bayard, Carpenter, Sherman and Willey in the affirmative. Pacard with Conkling, Hamilton, of Texas, Casserea and Poole in the negative.

Gen. Sickles telegraphs the State Department that negotiations for a mixed commission to consider the claims for injuries to the persons and properties of American citizens by the Spanish authorities during the insurrection in Cuba have been concluded, and that the messenger is on his way with the correspondence.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The City Council have appropriated $1000 to entertain the released Fenians.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Feb. 13.—C. A. Fox, a Baptist clergyman, is dead.

East river is again obstructed; thousands crossed on the ice to-day.

Arrived — Steamship Bienville, from New Orleans.

New York, Feb. 13.—The steamship Worcester will carry provisions to France.

New York, Feb. 13.—The ship Neptune brought in seven frosted of her crew. Most of whom will lose their fingers and toes. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the officers.

Arrived—Hercules and Corinthian.

Arrived out—Helvetia.

The steamer Mina with provisions for the French cleared for Bordeaux.

New Hamburg, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The engine of the unfortunate train has been partially raised: the gearings show the engine was reversed to check the speed. No bodies were found.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 13—Evening.—Consols closed 91¾. American securities unchanged.

Liverpool, Feb. 13—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady—middling uplands 7¾@7⅞, Orleans 7⅞@8. Sales 10,000 bales, including [illegible] for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 13—Evening.—Cotton closed heavy; sales [illegible] bales. Flour—[illegible]

Southern dull; common to good extra $6 67 [illegible] to choice $7 [illegible]. Whisky steady. Wheat [illegible] and [illegible]. Corn firm, 89 [illegible]. Beef steady. Lard [illegible]. Freights steady.

New York, Feb. 13.—Money 4. Sterling 9¾@9⅞. Gold 111⅝. Governments quiet. Southern Securities steady and dull. Tenn.'s 64½, new [illegible]. Va.'s 65½, new 68. La. 6s 67, new [illegible]. Levee 6s 74, 8s 80. Ala. 8s 98½, 5s [illegible]. Ga. 6s 80½, 7s 94. N. C.'s 50, new 26. S. C.'s 75, new 58.

New York, Feb. 13—Evening.—Markets closed dull, but dealings generally showed considerable strength. The supply of money is largely in excess of the demand. Discounts 6@7. Gold very dull during the day.

6s, of 1881, 114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112; 4s, 111¼; '65s, 111¼; new, 110¼; '67s, 109¾; '68s, 110¼; 10-40s, 110¼.

Galveston, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; ordinary 12½c; net receipts to-day 1074 bales; exports to Great Britain 1784, to coastwise 983; sales 1700; stock 59,634.

Mobile, Feb. 13.—Cotton irregular; middlings 14c; net receipts to-day 5195 bales; exports to Great Britain 4940, to the Continent 454, coastwise 58; sales 1500; stock 80,105.

Memphis, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales to-day 1797 bales; receipts 3297; exports 4402.

Charleston, Feb. 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 14½c; net receipts to-day 1376 bales; exports to Great Britain 911, coastwise 1361; sales 600; stock 27,036 bales.

Savannah, Feb. 13.—Cotton, moderate demand; middlings 14¼c. Net receipts to-day 5786; exports to Great Britain 1900; coastwise 3393; sales 1500; stock 101,399 bales.

Wilmington, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¾c; net receipts to-day 376 bales; exports coastwise 480; stock 3562 bales.

Baltimore, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 14⅞c. Net receipts to-day 109 bales gross 1089; exports to Great Britain 935; coastwise 40; sales 665; stock 14,171 bales.

Boston, Feb. 13.—Cotton dull; middlings 15¼c@15c gross; receipts to-day 1550; sales 250 bales; stock 65 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Pittsburg, Feb. 13.—Weather cloudy and raw, with occasional snow squalls. Monongahela has 4 feet and 4 inches, and falling.

Louisville, Feb. 13.—Weather cloudy and cold. Mercury 30. River is still falling, with 4 feet and 10 inches in the chute and 6 feet and 10 inches in the canal. Freights scarce. Arrived—J. W. Garrett and barges, from Cincinnati, and Indiana and City of Quincy, from New Orleans. Departed—J. W. Garrett and barges, for New Orleans. Petrel Pomeroy passed with 9 barges of salt for St. Louis. Indiana and Kate Kinney leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 13—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind N. E. light.

No arrivals.

Sailed—steamship Agnes.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, Feb. 13—6 P. M.—Wind N. N. E. and light, with fog.

Arrived—Steamer Hudson, Staples master, from St Marks via intermediate ports, to F. W. Perkins & Co. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Feb. 13.—The official election returns for the Department of the North, France, shows the monarchical vote to be 195,000 against 47,000 Republican.

Gen. Ducrot is sick.

It is now reported that the armistice has been prolonged to the 20th inst.

Jules Favre has gone to Bordeaux.

Provision trains for Paris were stopped by the Germans by mistake. They are now forwarded by orders from headquarters.

Bordeaux, Feb. 13.—The Assembly will hold a preparatory session to-day.

The Government is still without information of the result of the election in Paris.

London, Feb. 13.—The steamship Cuba, which left Liverpool on Saturday, bears the English Commissioners on the Alabama and other Claims. The Commission is accompanied by a number of diplomatic attendants.

The German Emperor will review the triumphal march of the Prussians through Paris from the Tuilleries on the 19th. The Emperor will return to Berlin on the 1st of March.

[World's Special.]

London, Feb. 3.—The Orleanists are confident that the Count de Paris will be King of France within a few weeks.

Havana, Feb. 13.—An editorial in the Havana *Diario* says that the damages inflicted by the insurgents aggregate two hundred million dollars.

London, Feb. 13.—The loss of life by the wreck of the steamer LeCorf, off La Hague, was greatly exaggerated.

The Duke d'Aumale has been elected to the Assembly from the Department of Oise.

London, Feb. 13—Noon.—Consols 91¾; 5-20's of 1862, 91¼; tallow 45s. 3d.

Liverpool, Feb. 13—Noon.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Uplands 7¾d.; Orleans 7⅞d.; sales 10,000 bales; flour 26s. 6d.; corn, new 35s.

Arrived: Rio Janeiro, from New York; Bridgeport, Agamemnon, Agenor, McNeil and Dorrus, from New Orleans; Wasp, from Charleston; Almira, from Galveston; and the Charlotte, from Savannah—all laden. Total 26,200 bales.

Bordeaux, Feb. 13.—There were 300 Deputies present at a preparatory meeting to-day, and secretaries were appointed.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, Feb. 13.—The following is the proclamation addressed by Emperor Napoleon to the electors of France:

"*Wilhelmshoe*, Feb. 8.—Betrayed by fortune, I have kept since my captivity a profound silence, which is misfortune's mourning. As long as the armies confronted each other, I abstained from any step or word capable of causing party dissensions, but I can no longer remain silent before my country's disasters without appearing insensible of her sufferings. When I was made prisoner I could not treat for peace, because my resolutions would appear to have been dictated by personal considerations. I left the Regent to decide whether it was to the interest of the nation to continue the struggle, notwithstanding the safety of the Empress was threatened, and the Empire, which had been three times acclaimed by the people, was overthrown and abandoned. Stifling my presentiments, I exclaimed what matter my dynasty if the country is saved! Instead of protesting against violation of my right, I hoped for success of the defence, and admired the patriotic devotion of the children of France. Now when the struggle is suspended and all reasonable chance of victory has disappeared, it is time to call the usurpers to an account for bloodshed and ruin and squandered resources. It is impossible to abandon the destinies of France to an unauthorized government, which was left no authority emanating from universal suffrage. Order, confidence, and a solid peace are only reasonable when the people are consulted respecting the government most capable of repairing the disasters to the country. It is essential that France should be united in her wishes. For myself, bruised by injustice and bitter deception, I do not know or claim my repeatedly confirmed rights. There is no room for personal ambition; but, till the people are regularly assembled and express their will, it is my duty to say what acts are illegitimate. There is only one government in which resides the national sovereignty capable to heal the wounds, to bring hope to firesides, to reopen the profaned churches for prayers, and to restore industry, concord and peace."

The *Observer* of to-day has a leader on the Anglo-American Commission. It declares if the States adopt the award commission they will not find England a stubborn objector. It thinks Canadian inquiry presents no insuperable difficulties, and hopes the labors of the Commissioners will clear the political atmosphere for years hanging over two countries.

In the budget about to be submitted to Parliament it is intimated that the expenses of the army amount to £15,850,700, an increase of £2,893,700 over those of last year. The force of the regular army is to be brought up to 185,000, an increase of 16,960.

Provisions made for surveying defensive positions around London and between the city and seacoast. New fortifications are proposed to be built at Dover and Harwich and on the Island Malta.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Returns not all counted, but the following candidates are conceded to be certainly elected: Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Blanc, Quinet, Gambetta, Littre, Dorian, Rochefort, Schoelscher, Peyrat, Delescluze.

The Government at Paris has abrogated sequestration decrees of delegate government at Bordeaux.

French man-of-war at Havana ask permission to watch and pursue German vessels during the armistice.

Paris, Feb. 11.—There has been a great fall in prices of provisions.

Gen. Chanzy has been in Bordeaux with the Government and is supposed to be Loyal.

Theatres reopen on the 19th.

Bordeaux, Feb. 12.—The result shows a large majority in favor of the Conservatives.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—[illegible] in the election for Cortes in the provinces only six Opositionists have been returned.

Florence, Feb. 12.—In consequence of interrupted diplomatic relations, the Italian Consul at Tunis has applied the [illegible] of Italy to the protection of [illegible] Consul.

In the lower chamber yesterday a committee reported an amendment to the Papal guarantees bill, empowering the Supreme Judiciary to authorize [illegible] [illegible] to the Papal residence.

[illegible] opposed the amendment, and defended the guarantees as necessary to tranquilize Catholic conscience and prevent the [illegible] of bad faith. He announced that the ministry had determined to consider the amendment as [illegible] of the bill a cabinet question.

The committee defended their amendment but did not ask for a vote, leaving each member to vote according to his conscience. House adjourned until Monday.

MEXICO.—Increased Depth of Water on the Bar of the Coatzacoalcos River.—Mr. J. J. Williams, Chief Engineer of the Tehuantepec Railway Co., in a letter to the President of the Company, dated Minatitlan, March 10, says: "I would further remark, in addition to our success thus far, that in conversation with Capt. Shufeldt, he informed me that he has found two feet more water on the bar at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos River than before reported—that is, full 14 instead of 12 feet. His steamer Kansas, the sister ship of the Nipsic, passed to and fro without the slightest impediment, and, instead of rock, as heretofore supposed, the bottom consisted of pure white sand and clay that may be dredged to any required depth."

ECONOMY.—By using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children many a doctor's bill can be saved and much suffering averted. Read the advertisement in another column.

Serious disturbances are reported in Nice. The people besieged the prefecture shouting Viva Italia. The troops were obliged to charge the crowd with the bayonet before they would disperse.

Brussels, Feb. 12.—The result of the elections in fifty-four departments is 370 Bonapartists and Orleanists, and 80 Republicans.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Orders have been sent to the Boston navy yard to prepare the U. S. steamer Worcester to take a cargo of provisions to France.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mrs. Oates' Opera Bouffe Troupe made their debut at the Academy last night, and there was not a vacant seat in the house. The fame that preceded the arrival of the troupe did not exaggerate their merits. The company, as a whole, is such as we have rarely seen anywhere, in musical burlesque. They appeared last night in the extravaganza of "The Fair One with the Blonde Wig" and the performance was very enjoyable. It is free from that excess of indecency and lasciviousness of action which have rendered similar entertainments so offensive to the most judicious public. The hits in it, political and local, are not of the stale joke order; they are sprightly, new and amusing. But the chief attraction in such entertainments must always be the music, and that is good, very good. Mrs. Oates, Mr. Allen, Mr. Drew and Mr. Crane, to whom the leading parts fell, in vocalization and acting acquitted themselves admirably and were warmly applauded, and Mrs. West who encored repeatedly. We predict a highly successful run of this admirably assorted troupe. We had almost forgotten to mention that in the course of the entertainments, Professor O'Reardon introduces his musical invention, the tumbleronicon, from which he obtains a strange and delightful harmony. His performances are unique, singularly delicate and dexterous of surpassing interest.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Last night Lotta gave a touch of her quality, or rather we should say of her many versatile qualities, in the military play of *Fire Fly*, and was, as usual, greeted with a thronged house, who were charmed with her lively manners, her natural ways and her piquant style. The play is on the bills for to-night again, and her host of admirers will scarcely be content without seeing her in this new role.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Courts.—J. F. Magnuier has entered a suit in the Fourth District Court, against F. Stringer, for $10,000 damages, for injuries to him personally and also professionally, as a physician, caused by his having been unjustly arrested and incarcerated, upon a charge of owing Messrs. Elkin & Co., of which firm defendant is a member, and intending to abscond from the State to avoid paying the debt.

Mr. J. Dick, lately Deputy Civil Sheriff, has been appointed docket clerk of the Eighth District Court.

In the Eighth District, Judge Dibble has dissolved the injunction and dismissed the suit in the case of the African Methodist Episcopal Church trustees vs. Adolph Leman et als, by which suit plaintiffs sought to obtain control of the affairs of the church. The result of the litigation is that neither plaintiff nor defendant succeed, as the government of the affairs of the church is relegated to the congregation, who were represented by Dr. Clark, intervenor.

Foundling Indentified.—Some days ago, it was noticed in the papers that a male child, about a year old, had been foundden the door steps of a house, at the corner of St. Peter and Claiborne streets, and that Mrs. Cool, residing on St. Louis street, had taken the infant from the police, with the intention of rearing and adopting him. The paragraphs which appeared on the subject have led to indentification of the child. He is, so the story runs, the illegitimate offspring of a young couple, who were married about three months ago, and was born two months before the nuptial ceremony was performed. The child was in charge of the mother of the wife, and was taken from her, by her son-in-law, upon pretense of a desire to have him christened, and with instead of taking him to be baptized, placed him where he was found and abandoned him. The old lady claimed the child and Mrs. Cool has given him to her. The parents are reported to have started for either St. Louis or California on Thursday last.

A Man's Throat Cut—He Says by a Police.—Last night, about eight o'clock, Officer McLanagan found a man named Peter Donelly, lying on his (McL.'s) beat, on Girod street, and brought him to the police station, when he stated that a policeman named Casey inflicted the wound, and without any provocation whatever. The cut extended from ear to ear, and the man was in such a condition that he could barely whisper a few words, no detail of the affair. He was taken to hospital, and his wound is considered dangerous. Casey was reported to be found last night, and is supposed to have concealed himself or escaped from the city.

Fraternal Quarrel and Stabbing.—Two brothers, respectively named Peter and Jacob Friend, residing on Canondalet, between Sixth and Seventh streets, quarreled with one another on Sunday night, and, in the encounter, Jacob was stabbed in the breast and face, receiving wounds which are reported to be severe. Peter is under arrest for the offence.

Attempted Arson.—An unsuccessful attempt, by whom is not known, was made Sunday evening to set fire to the St. Charles Ball Room, in Algiers, the property of Mr. A. S. Healing, and used by Company C, 5th Regiment State Militia as an armory.

The Great Boisterous Burglary.—The trial of Pierre Destin, Jose Clairville, Jacob [illegible], and Frank Petrie, alias Frank Thompson, indicted for entering the store of A. Recheneau & Co., breaking open the safe and robbing it of a great quantity of jewelry and other valuables, was set for yesterday in the First District Court, but was continued to this morning. The question was raised in behalf of the State as to the legality of the present panel of jurors, who have been taken from the list of voters at the general election of 1868, whereas it is contended the veneri should have been drawn from the poll lists of the election held in November last. The court reserved its decision upon the point to afford the Attorney General, who was not in court yesterday, an opportunity of being heard on the question.

Remonstrance Against the Provision Inspection Bill.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last night to consider the bill, which has passed both houses, providing for a compulsory inspection, by State officers, of all the packed pork and beef arriving in the city. A petition was read, signed by upwards of two hundred merchants, remonstrating against the measure being allowed to become a law. The remonstrance forcibly argues that a tax of a dollar upon every barrel of pork and every barrel of beef coming to the market, which is the tax the bill authorizes as the fees of inspectors, will inevitably drive the provision trade of the city to other places where such a tax does not exist. A committee was appointed to bear the memorial to the Governor, and should his answer be unfavorable, to endeavor to persuade members of the Legislature to reconsider the bill.

FROM FRANCE.

Prussia's Conditions of Peace.

[Herald Special.]

London, Feb. 9.—Although the reports of the terms demanded by Prussia as conditions of peace are destitute of authority, there is good reason to believe them correct. The following are the conditions as reported: The cession of Alsace and sixty German square miles of Lorraine, which consists of 497 square miles; the part of Lorraine to be ceded to include Metz, the contribution of one and a half millions of francs for war expenses, thirty millions of francs for captured ships, and forty millions of francs for German workmen, clerks and others expelled from France, and the rent on a few millions on limited time for crippled German orphans [illegible] by the war.

Bordeaux, Feb. 9.—In the election for the Assembly the Republicans have been successful at Perpignan and Oran and in the departments of Ardeche, Marne Et Loire, Ariege, Indre and Herault. Conservative candidates have been elected from Poitiers and Montauban and in the departments of Tarn and Garonne. The candidates of the Liberal Union party have been generally elected throughout France wherever they have been put in nomination. The Republican majority at Bordeaux is large.

From Paris.

New York, Feb. 10.—The *Herald's* special from Paris says the following persons are doubtless elected to the General Assembly: MM. Blanc, Rochefort, Brisson, Quinet and Pelanta.

The Orleans interest is believed to be strong throughout the country.

There is great mortality among the children. Many respectable people are making efforts to leave, dreading the renewal of the war, which will bring on worse horrors than ever.

The [illegible] of the city is very little damaged. [illegible] Elysee is very [illegible] near the entry to the lake and other points particularly. Shops are slowly being opened to reopen. No gas in the city yet. Order is good; popular excitement is intensely excited at the idea of the entry of the Prussians, but the feeling is gradually growing more lenient toward the enemy.

The Elections.

London, Feb. 10.—In the elections at Brest and Havre the candidate ticket will be carried by a large majority.

A Versailles dispatch says the delivery of cannon and arms by the army at Paris to the Germans was commenced on the 7th and continued throughout the 8th.

Belfort to Fall.

Paris, Feb. 10.—It is reported that the Prussians sent an army corps south on Tuesday, resolved to carry Belfort by assault. The railroads are reopening in a good condition again.

COTTON STATEMENT.—Sold on arrival at $[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible].

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1871.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

On Saturday, 11th February, 1871, by Rev. J. T. Gurney, at the residence of the bride's father, Parish of St. Charles, Mr. W. B. PERRET to Miss ESTELLE MARIE LAGROUE. No cards.

St. Louis and Mobile papers please copy.

For Sale.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS—CHEAP.

A lot of new and second-hand DOORS, SASHES, FRAMES and CARPENTRY, at the corner of [illegible]

NEWTON RICHARDS.

$75 EVERY WEEK!

MADE EASY BY LADY AGENTS.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions in every Village, Town and City in the World.

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by Ladies, Physicians and Divines, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One

[illegible]

DRUGGISTS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, [illegible]

SMALL FORTUNES

to all Dealers and Agents.

COUNTY RIGHTS FREE

[illegible]

SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR.

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO.,

17 PARK PLACE, New York.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1871.

We have no change to report in the Money market proper. The street rates are still 10@12 per cent. per annum for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and A1 business paper without collaterals, and 9@11 for A1 mortgage paper, and 12@14 for second grade.

Gold opened at 111¼@111⅜, (against 111⅝ at New York), and closed at the opening rates, touching 111⅞ during the interim. The sales included [illegible]

A fair business transpired in Foreign Exchange, but at still easier rates, the market again giving way under the decline in gold. [illegible]

Domestic Exchange was without any quotable change. [illegible]

There were no sales at the Board of Brokers this evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up [illegible] bales at prices requiring no change in quotations, which we give as follows: low ordinary at 10¾@11c, ordinary at 11½@12½, good ordinary at 12⅞@13¼, low middling at 13¾@14c, middling at 14¼@14¾c, strict middling at 15@15¼, and good middling at [illegible].

[illegible]

SUGAR—Received to-day 1289 hhds. The demand is moderately fair, and the supplies are selling slowly at about previous prices. [illegible]

MOLASSES—Received to-day 2084 bbls. The demand is only moderate and previous prices are barely sustained. [illegible]

FLOUR—Although there has been some receipts, the supplies are insufficient for the wants of the trade. [illegible]

CORN—Is in fair demand and firmer, with a light supply, the arrivals being only partially discharged. [illegible]

OATS—Are quiet but firm—[illegible]

BRAN—Is dull—[illegible]

HAY—Is dull and unchanged—[illegible]

PORK—Is quiet but firm and unchanged. [illegible]

BACON—[illegible]

LARD—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COFFEE—Saturday evening, not previously reported, [illegible]

RICE—The demand for both Louisiana and Carolina is good, and prices rule firm. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

[illegible] FIRE FLY. [illegible]

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

53 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31, 1871.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1870: [illegible]

THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

[illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, President.

JNO. G. GAINES, Vice President.

THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

[illegible] HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible]

Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

$1000 REWARD

[illegible]

NEW STYLES. REDUCED PRICES

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

[illegible]

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Nearly 1,000 Musicians

[illegible]

EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

[illegible]

G. L. FEVRE,

146..........ROYAL STREET..........146

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Leather and Shoe Findings.

[illegible]

The Imperishable Perfume!

[illegible]

V. BIRI,

[illegible] WILLOW-WARE.

[illegible]

G. Mehle & Co.,

[illegible] J. DONALDSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

[illegible]

Mr. Antoine Dubuc

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has sold out his UNDERTAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, [illegible] to Mr. JEAN BONNOT, [illegible]

JEAN BONNOT,

UNDERTAKER,

[illegible] BETWEEN CHARTRES AND ROYAL.

Field & Bell,

[illegible] COAL [illegible]

CORDAGE.

1000 Coils Manilla ROPE, various sizes, [illegible]

W. M. ABBATT, [illegible] Magazine street.

Potatoes, Bulk Meat and Beef.

2500 [illegible] PEACH BLOWS, [illegible] SHOULDERS, [illegible]

J. B. VANHORN & CO.

We Have Removed

[illegible]

The "Meridian."

[illegible] MANUEL NAVAS & BERNARD [illegible]

City Licenses.

Department of Finance, City Hall, New Orleans, February 1, 1871.

[illegible]

JOHN A. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

DE SOTO HOTEL,

BIENVILLE STREET.

[illegible]

GUANO..........GUANO..........GUANO

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Swiss Mulls,

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

[illegible] J. O. LANGHAM & CO.

C. F. Holle & Co.,

[illegible]

Louisiana Savings Bank

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

No. 51..........Camp Street..........No. 51

[illegible] JOHN A. WALTON, Treasurer.

[illegible]

Notice to Clerks.

[illegible]

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

CORNER CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Eleventh Annual Statement.

1870.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: [illegible]

ALF. MOULTON, President.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

[illegible]

ALF. MOULTON, President.

WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

[illegible] TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

[illegible]

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY.

[illegible]

LEEDS & CO.

St. Rochamps,

DYER AND SCOURER.

[illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.—The following low-pressure iron steamships form [illegible]

[illegible] HEWES, J. C. HARRIS, AUSTIN, MARY, AGNES, HARLAN, ALABAMA, MORGAN, CLINTON, MATAGORDA, JOSEPHINE, CITY OF NORFOLK, WHITNEY and HUTCHINSON.

The steamship W. G. HEWES, [illegible] Commander,

will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15th, 1871, at 8 A. M., from foot of St. Joseph street.

[illegible]

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, [illegible] Magazine and Natchez sts.

FOR ROCKPORT AND CORPUS CHRISTI

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD,

AND MORGAN'S LINE STEAMERS.

FOR ROCKPORT, FULTON, St. Mary's and Corpus Christi, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and Morgan's line steamers.

On THURSDAY, February 16th, 1871.

The new steamship

ALABAMA,

Capt. J. Benson,

will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the 7½ A. M. train of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad.

Freight for St. Mary's and Corpus Christi landed at Rockport.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, [illegible] Magazine and Natchez sts.

INSIDE BERWICK'S BAY ROUTE, VIA MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

PASSENGERS take the Ferryboat, opposite Jackson Square, at 7½ A. M., and trains leave Algiers Depot at 8 A. M., arriving at Brashear City at 12 M., taking Morgan Line Steamships at Brashear for Galveston.

JOSEPHINE,

Capt. [illegible] H. Lewis,

Tuesdays and Fridays.

CITY OF NORFOLK,

Capt. Jas. Reeves,

Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MATAGORDA,

Thursdays and Sundays.

Tickets to be had and staterooms secured until [illegible] P. M., every day, Sunday excepted, at the office of the undersigned, or at the Ferry Landing on the morning of the departure.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, [illegible] Magazine and Natchez sts.

FOR WATERING PLACES ON MISSISSIPPI SOUND.

MORGAN LINE STEAMERS.

STEAMERS of this line will be placed on the route between the Lake End of Pontchartrain Railroad and the principal places on Mississippi Sound, each time during the month of April to make DAILY trips [illegible]

Guest passengers are advised that the above passage and freight will be found at EXTRAORDINARY LOW FIGURES.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS

MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA, SARAH.

CHANGE OF FARE.

Cabin passage $5, including berth; meals extra.

Deck passage $2 50.

One of which will leave daily on the arrival of the 7 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

[illegible]

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, [illegible] Magazine and Natchez sts.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships

CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. GEO. H. NORTON

GUIDING STAR..........Capt. A. BLANCHARD

GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. R. SAMPSON

UNITED STATES..........Capt. [illegible]

MISSISSIPPI..........Capt. W. P. HENRY

WESTERN METROPOLIS..........Capt. H. S. QUICK

EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. E. R. CROWELL

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship

MISSISSIPPI,

W. P. HENRY, Commander,

will leave for New York, [illegible] on Saturday, Feb. 18, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........$[illegible]

STEERAGE PASSAGE..........$[illegible]

[illegible]

LOW & LUDWIG, Agents.

For New York.

Cromwell Line.

The Steamships of the following line [illegible]: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

ALFRED MOULTON, [illegible]

Preserve Your Teeth.

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST.

130..........CANAL STREET..........130

[illegible]

Dental Consultations.

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

[illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 [illegible]

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

Armstrong's

Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

CORNER [illegible] and PETERS STREETS,

(Late New Levee Street)

W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER,

MANUFACTURER OF—

STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c.

[illegible]

M. ELIE,

26..........ROYAL STREET..........16

HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS [illegible]

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and [illegible]—A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery.—A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and [illegible]—A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of [illegible]—A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of [illegible]—A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Hhds. and Boxes.—A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

CONDUCTED BY—

G. J. LORD.

THIS Institution has been transferred from [illegible] to its ORIGINAL and well known location, 48 BOURBON STREET, between [illegible] and Customhouse streets.

[illegible]