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THREE—THE YEAR............$5

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,965.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"La Fille du Regiment" and "Les Noces [illegible]."

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Our American Cousin."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Engagement of Mr. Leffingwell.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Elizabeth, Queen of England," Mrs. Gladstane as Elizabeth.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—[illegible] Charles Hotel.

LET US HAVE A PUBLIC MEETING.

It has been suggested by many persons that during all the time which has elapsed since the war closed, while we have been suffering from misrule as no other people have suffered, that there has not been a single public meeting of citizens in any of the large cities of the United States, North or South, for the purpose of taking counsel together and protecting against the ruinous and [illegible] legislation, State and Federal, to which the American people are now subject. The newspaper press has spoken out in unmistakable tones, but it has been left to fight these Radical villains single-handed and alone. The legal profession have folded their hands and buried themselves in their offices. With some few exceptions they have confined their efforts exclusively to the practice of their profession, and have not dared to protest, in any court or elsewhere, against the utterly lawless proceedings which have characterized every Department of the Government during the last four years. It is the right of the American people to assemble for the purpose of promoting any proper and peaceable object. They have never yet been muzzled and prevented from speaking out, but they soon will be, unless they rouse themselves from this deadly lethargy into which they have fallen. Some say it is no use—that the men who now rule us are deaf to reason and impervious to attack. Suppose they are; should we be silent and appear to consent to their outrageous proceedings? But that is quite a mistake. Bad men are always cowards and invariably yield to him who shows a bold and a determined front. These Radicals wish to keep us in this apathetic condition—they wish to prosecute without interference their vile schemes to plunder us of our property and despoil us of our liberties as American freemen. We cannot oblige them more than by believing it is useless to oppose them, and practising upon that belief. Of course they are deaf to reason—as is the highway robber. His argument is the bludgeon or the pistol, but he never dares to use it if he has reason to believe you are on your guard. We are now in the hands of robbers of a different class, and consequently a different mode of defence is required. We are in the hands of men who cannot look an honest man fairly in the face. Go to the Senate Chamber or the Representative Hall, and with the exception of a few well-meaning gentlemen there, who think they are doing the white population of Louisiana a service by remaining in their seats and struggling against an overwhelming majority, there are very few white men among the Radicals who will have the courage to you straight in the eye and pretend to justify their acts. Some of them have the look of conspirators and expect to meet the conspirator's fate.

Now we do not propose to harm these men in their persons and in a physical sense. The day for violence has gone by. It is the moral strength of Louisiana and the real people of Louisiana that we propose to array against these thieves and despoilers. We propose to bring against them the utterances of an indignant and deeply offended and outraged population, speaking through the mouths of their prominent citizens.

We of the press are tired of exposing and denouncing the conduct of our rulers. We might as well speak to the winds. The legislation they are preparing for us, needs only to be read by any citizen to acquaint him with its character. We will only say this that if the laws the Radicals propose now, be enacted, we shall be utterly and hopelessly ruined in our material interests as well as politically enslaved. If this is so, have we not the right peaceably to assemble and protest against attempts so wicked? Let us have a public meeting of the citizens of New Orleans opposed to this villainous legislation. Let us summon our wise men to come forth from their seclusion, and give us their counsel. They have been in retirement for four years—they have watched the course of events and have made up their minds as to the course our people should pursue—perchance they are ready to suggest some course of action which will result in bringing about a correction of the evils under which we are laboring. Let us call on the leaders of the legal profession and summon them to come forth and describe to the people of the North and West the kind of government they have created over us of Louisiana. Summon the prominent citizens of all professions and occupations to come out and take counsel together. A timely protest against the mis-rule under which we are living can do no possible harm and may have the effect of checking our law makers in the mad career upon which they have entered.

If not, we can only fail and will have the consolation that we were not consenting parties to what is being done.

THE PROPOSED STATE CONVENTION.

The *Times* concurs with the Baton Rouge *Advocate* and ourselves in calling for a Convention of the people of the State of Louisiana, to take into consideration the political affairs of the State, and particularly the destructive legislation now proposed and in course of adoption by the parties who represent, or to speak more accurately, misrepresent us in the General Assembly at present in session. The *Times*, however, desires that "the Convention should not have a political or partisan character, nor limit its action to a narrow policy; it thinks that unless the opposition to the Radical plunderers of the State should be enlarged so as to include all who are opposed to corruption, there is but little to encourage our hopes of success in this State." The *Times* adds, "two causes will contribute to our success:"

"The first is the rather unfavorable records which have been made by not a few of those who have been elected to State and city offices on so-called Democratic tickets, and the second is the absolute necessity of managing the political chess fixed upon us, and of adapting our mentality to it. If we would organize a successful party, or a party whose success would bring any benefit or relief to the State, it must be composed of the honest and decent portion of the people, without regard to previous political affiliations."

What we need is an organization to expel rogues and rascals, who are ruining the State to the very brink of ruin, and who have brought upon it disgrace and infamy. It will require a union of all good and honest men to compass this end, and a convention, which would not meet in vain, must recognize this fact.

It was not a Democratic Convention that the *Advocate* called for, nor that we had in view, but precisely such a Convention as the *Times* alludes to, viz: "A union of all good and honest men," whatever political opinions they may hold, for the sole purpose of rescuing the State from the men who are now rushing it into bankruptcy and ruin, and expelling them from office. Without such a Union it would be useless to engage in so difficult an enterprise. We had no partisan object in view and presume the *Advocate* had none. This is a cause which may well enlist the sympathies of every inhabitant of the State. The next question is as to the ways and means. There must be some kind of organization to undertake the requisite arrangements for the Convention. The initiative must be taken by some one. We can imagine no other and better authority than a committee to be appointed at a public meeting to be held in this city, and this suggestion we throw out to our contemporaries to-day.

We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. John Y. Gilmore, one of the editors and proprietors of the New Iberia *Times*, one of the best of our country exchanges, and a paper widely circulated in the Attakapas parishes.

Mr. Gilmore will call upon each of our merchants who wish to extend their business in that part of the State, and we know of no better medium of bringing their name to the knowledge of the people in Iberia, St. Landry, Vermilion and the neighboring country. We commend Mr. Gilmore to the courtesy of our business.

LECTURES ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Mr. Whitaker will deliver his eighth lecture this (Tuesday) evening at Lyceum Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject—"The Character of Dr. Samuel Johnson as Moralist, a Philologist, a Biographer, a Lexicographer, a Novelist, a Pamphleteer, a Poet."

Important Decision Relating to Levees.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana, on Monday of last week, decided that the laws in existence previous to 1866, which threw the burden of maintaining the levees of the Mississippi river upon the front proprietors, have been abrogated by the legislation enacted since the war. The question came up in a suit instituted by the Police Jury of Jefferson parish against J. J. Tardos, claiming from the latter the cost of constructing a levee made by them in front of his land in that parish. Tardos defended the suit, on the ground that the Legislature, since the war closed, had recognized the emancipation of the negroes and had relieved the planters from the obligation of keeping up the levees, by appointing Levee Commissioners who were charged with the same and by appropriating large sums of money for the purpose, to which every planter has contributed by taxation.

The suit was ably defended by Edward D. White, Esq.; attorney for Mr. Tardos, plaintiffs being represented by Messrs. Bradford, Lea and Finney. The judgment in the lower court as well as in the Supreme Court, was for defendant.

BIBLE ILLUSTREE.—We have received from Scribner Brothers, publishers and booksellers No. 9 Dey street, New York, a copy of the *Bible Illustrée, or Récits de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament.* This French volume is neatly printed, and reflects credit on the enterprise of the publishers.

CONGRESS TO BE SUPREME.—A bill has been introduced into Congress, the pith of which, stripped of all verbiage, is that all State laws which contravene those of Congress shall be null and void.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARIPOSA.—The steamship Mariposa, Capt. Kemble, left New York at midnight on the 15th inst., with a full freight and 78 passengers in the steerage.

Capt. Kemble reports heavy southeasterly gales to Mantanilla.

What Doctors, Ministers, and Professors think of them.—"I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.* "I have never changed my mind respecting 'Brown's Bronchial Troches' from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New York.* "The Troches are a staff of life to me."—*Prof. Edward North*, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, etc."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.*

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Monday, January 24, 1870.

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

Nineteen Senators present.

The President appointed as the Special Committee on the Election Bill, Packard, Ray, Pinchback, Eagan and Futch.

Mr. Packard desired to suggest, as chairman of the special committee, that the bill when reported from the committee would come up in its regular order as special order of the day.

No objections raised.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

No reports.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Pinchback—Relative to railroad accidents.

By Mr. Lynch—Relative to the sale of public lands.

By Mr. Day—To promote the establishment of certain manufactories in the State. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

By Mr. Thompson—To incorporate the Evansville, Tangipahoa and Covington Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Packard—That the Minority Report offered by him of the "Election Bill" be published in the Journal.

Mr. Packard introduced this resolution because he had seen an editorial in the *Picayune*, headed "When will the General Assembly End," and statements were made concerning him and reflections made against the members of the General Assembly, which would perhaps never have been made if the report had been promulgated.

Report ordered to be printed.

REPORTS LYING OVER.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, in favor of purchasing four hundred copies, at twelve dollars and fifty cents per copy, of the new Digest of Louisiana. Report was read and passed.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Campbell presented a petition from certain residents of the city of New Orleans, praying for the appointment of Weighers of Bagasse. Lies over.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The act to revise the Statutes of the State came up as the Special Order of the Day.

Mr. Ray, after a brief explanation of the voluminous contents of this bill, moved that it be passed to a second reading by its title.

Mr. Bacon considered it necessary to more thoroughly understand the contents of the volume before the Senate enact it as a law. In consideration that three Codes and old sections were embodied in this bill, revising the Civil Code, Mr. Bacon moved that it go over to the next General Assembly, so that the members of the bar can have time to carefully examine the same.

Mr. Blackman favored the adoption of the bill now, as it had been carefully revised by some of the most learned lawyers in the State and was afterwards referred to a committee who have paid great attention to its contents and reported favorably upon it. The majority of the Senate knew little or nothing of law, and it would be the same if the bill laid over until the next session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Ray moved that the bill pass to its third and final reading.

Mr. Bacon observed that he could not allow the casting of the final vote upon such an important subject without calling for the yeas and nays. The bill passed—yeas 20, nays 2.

A message was received from the Governor announcing that he had signed the bills exempting certain charitable institutions from taxation, and the bill providing for the appointment of a joint special committee for the appointment of the legislative and to provide measures for carrying them into effect.

The bill passed by the House amending the recent act abolishing gambling was read.

Mr. O'Hara moved for a suspension of the rules to pass the bill to its second reading.

Rules not suspended.

The bill to sanction some employers by laborers in the parish where the work is performed was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill authorizing the appropriation of two thousand dollars to bind the records of the State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate charges of bribery and corruption in reference to the passage of the Penitentiary bill, now came up.

Mr. Ray advocated the passage of the bill, as he had written every word in it and was the introducer in it. This was the reason why he desired a thorough investigation, though as a rule it was better not to notice such charges. This charge was made in a communication published in the New Orleans *Times*, signed by Philip Winfree.

Mr. Antoine moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution. The courts were open; if charges had been made against any member of the House or Senate for receiving a bribe, let the matter come up in proper form according to the law providing for punishment of bribery and corruption in office.

Mr. O'Hara seconded the motion for the same reason. If the Legislature were to notice every charge of bribery represented by persons and the press, but little other business could be done besides investigating them.

Mr. Foote said that Mr. Winfree assailed honorable and good men. Let him employ a lawyer; let a memorial be drawn up, and let the matter come up before the Legislature in proper form.

Mr. Bacon believed that he voted in favor of the bill, he was not certain. He believed the bill to be a good one, yet charges of bribery and corruption had been made, and he believed they should be investigated.

Mr. Day expressed the same ideas.

Others considered it beneath the dignity of this Senate to notice such attacks.

The Joint Resolution was not indefinitely postponed by a vote of 21 yeas to 3 nays.

Mr. Anderson said that he voted for the indefinite postponement because he was opposed to officially recognizing such an article. He had voted against the Penitentiary bill.

The Joint Resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Under a suspension of the rules the report from the Finance Committee was received reporting favorable on the act to repeal an act authorizing State tax collectors to receive warrants for taxes, and providing that the said taxes be collected in currency, returned from the House with amendments. The Senate refused to concur in the same.

The bill providing for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Bartholomew, and to improve the navigation of the same, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The bill for the relief of Senator Randall was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill for the relief of the family of the late General Mower was read.

Mr. Ogden objected to a suspension of the rules to a second reading. General Mower had no claim upon the people of this State that an appropriation should be made. He was an officer of the United States army, and the appropriations of monies to his family was establishing a dangerous precedent and opening the door for an appropriation to every officer who may die or even be sick amongst us. One year ago, as distinguished an officer as Gen. Mower passed away, yet no appropriation was made to his family. He occupied precisely the same position that Gen. Mower did. His family were left as destitute probably as the family of Gen. Mower, yet not a dollar was appropriated to them. What is the reason why Gen. Mower's family should be appropriated five thousand dollars and Gen. Rousseau's family receive no appropriation? Was it because the first was a Republican and the latter a Democrat? It certainly looks so, but he hoped not. He would therefore move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Campbell was in favor of the appropriation. He considered that the State owed this for services rendered.

Mr. Pinchback could not respect this resolution as Gen. Mower was in the United States army occupying a high rank and receiving a large salary. When the bill for the relief of the widow of Senator Randall came up he should vote against that appropriation too. In the appropriation for the widow of the late Senator François the case was different. He was killed because he was a member of this State. General Mower and Senator Randall died a natural death. For those appropria-

tions and there is no knowing where they will end. A stop must be put to all such, and now was the time to do it.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill for the relief of Augustus and Isard was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill granting the Governor to appoint Constables and Deputy Constables was read and the first section adopted, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met at 12 o'clock M. pursuant to adjournment.

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

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, introduced a resolution that hereafter, in order to sustain a call for the ayes and nays, a four-fifths vote shall be required. Laid over.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Lands and Levees to publish in pamphlet-form the levee plan as submitted by the Louisville Commercial Convention, and the article of the New Orleans *Picayune*, relative to the same.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to amend so as to not include the article from the *Picayune*. He thought this Legislature had something else to do besides authorising the publication of newspaper articles. Mr. Harper's amendment was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Gartskamp, of Jefferson, in reference to the appointment of special committee to examine into the nature of certain contracts recently entered into by the Common Council of the city of Jefferson, which was adopted.

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, introduced a resolution that the hall of the House of Representatives be granted for the use of the mass meeting of the Republican party, on Thursday evening next, the 20th inst.

Mr. Hall, of Orleans, introduced a resolution that the official journal of the House be hereafter be printed in the New Orleans *Standard* newspaper, which was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration such bills as may have been referred to it.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, in the chair.

The substitute for House bill No. 10, relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and to regulate the judicial proceedings in certain cases under the charter of said company, etc., etc., was taken up.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, opposed the bill, first, because it was not only a monopoly, but an odious monopoly. It was not only given the privilege of a great and wealthy monopoly, but it was entrusted with powers that were a subversion of the Judiciary Department of the State.

The substitute was read as a whole. The first section was then recommended for adoption.

Much confusion ensued in the committee in considering the bill. During the discussion Mr. Lowell said that he was convinced that no fairness was going to be permitted by the friends of the bill to its opponents. He, therefore, advised its opponents to withdraw from the committee.

A motion to arise and report progress was then lost by a vote of 39 yeas to 49 nays.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, again took the floor against the bill. He wanted to know why the friends of the bill, especially Messrs. Lee, of St. Bernard, and McMillen, of Carroll, did not, and could not, explain the object of its hurried passage. He said the whole game of its friends was not above the suspicion of any honest legislator.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, while he could not wholly consent to the substitute bill without amendment, yet he favored aid to any direct communication with that magnificent land, the Territory of Texas. He said New Orleans and the State of Louisiana had failed to perform their duty. St. Louis, Chicago and other cities had achieved wealth and commercial power because of the exercise of that energy and enterprise in which New Orleans is wanting. He wanted a line of communication with Texas in competition with that of Morgan, whose only object had ever been that for his own pecuniary and selfish aggrandizement. His means had not, and are not now, being expended for any other purpose.

After considerable discussion, and much confusion, Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, moved that the bill be recommended to the House to be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was lost.

It was then ascertained that there was no quorum present.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, was brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

He wished to know by what authority he was arrested by a Committee of the Whole. If the Committee found itself without a quorum, it was its duty to arise and report that fact to the House. The Committee of the Whole has no power to arrest any one of the absent members, nor has it the authority to delegate a member.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $817,000.

Commissioner Delano will recommend that the Indian Territory be formed into executive and collection districts, for the purpose of collecting a tax on tobacco, whisky and malt liquors.

The Ways and Means Committee seems to favor the raising of the duty on all manufactured steel and iron.

The Supreme Court to-day decided in a case coming from the Northern District of Alabama, that the plea of acting under Confederate authority is no justification for the indictment, arrest and imprisonment of a party, for treason against that power, by its court, officers and grand juries.

Gov. Walker is holding that the joint resolution adjourning the Virginia Legislature is void without his approval, and he will proclaim the convocation of the Legislature as soon as the President signs the bill admitting the State.

The following appointments were made today: Hamilton Taylor, to be Collector of Customs at Pearl River, Mississippi; James P. Butler, Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago; Isaac Strall, Appraiser of Merchandise at Savannah; Geo. F. Peck, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second North Carolina District; William L. Fernold, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Virginia District; David H. Starbuck, United States District Attorney for North Carolina; Lucien P. Eaton, United States Marshal for Western Tennessee, and Commodore John Rodgers, to be Rear Admiral.

Washington, Jan. 24.—SENATE.—Morrill was qualified to-day as the late Senator Fessenden's successor.

The bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of the circulating notes, was taken up and discussed to the Executive session.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced to-day was one resuming the possession of lands granted to Arkansas for a railroad, from the Mississippi via Little Rock to the Texas boundary.

The following bills were referred to a special committee of seven, viz: Paying letter carriers $1200 per annum; increasing the Judges of the Supreme Court and defining the jurisdiction of the United States Courts; conveying certain property in Beaufort District, S. C., for school purposes; paying black and white soldiers equal bounties, and the establishment of postal telegraphs.

A resolution declaring in opinion that the House, owing to its peculiar duties as a Committee on Elections is a judicial body, and that in deciding questions it should act accordingly to all rules of law as purely as though each member was under oath in each case. Passed, yeas 136, nays 25.

The House then took up the Virginia bill, and after a very sharp debate between Bowen, Bingham, Butler and Farnsworth, mostly of a personal character, the bill, as it came from the Senate was concurred in, and was passed by a strict party vote.

House adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 24.—This afternoon Farnsworth moved to pass over all business for the purpose of concurring in the Senate amendments to the House bill for the admission of Virginia, which was agreed to, the Democrats voting in the negative.

Farnsworth moved a concurrence, although he thought the amendment would do no good, but was opposed to keeping the State any longer without representation.

Bingham then addressed the House, and he was listened to with the greatest attention, his desk being surrounded with members. He said it would be borne on the journal of the House that more than three to one of the members declared for the unconditional admission of Virginia; that the vote would commend itself to the approval of the country. He made no apology for the position he had assumed, and now reiterated that Congress had no power to exact fundamental conditions on the admission of a State. The Virginia Constitution was more liberal than any west of the Alleghanies. If he thought under this bill Virginia would be subject to conditions which might not be imposed on New York and Ohio, he would refuse to vote for it.

Alluding to gentlemen on his side of the House, Mr. Bingham was met by the inquiry from Mr. Butler, "Which side of the House is that?" to which Mr. Bingham indignantly replied; "The gentleman is very wise; wise beyond his years, but he cannot read me out of the party with which I am associated, nor can he blot out my record. Vulgarity is not wit, assumption is not power. There was no occasion for the inquiry.

"A wit's a feather, a fool's a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

[Laughter and manifestations of excitement]

Mr. Butler said he never intended to read Mr. Bingham out of the party. He knew not whether he (Bingham) was to have an ovation in Virginia, if so, he would like to see the Virginians toasting the man whom all their papers announced as the murderer of Mrs. Surratt. [More excitement] Mr. Butler referred to Mr. Bingham's eulogy on the Virginia Constitution, saying that it was not the work of Virginia statesmen, but of carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes from the fields. He regarded the conditions of the bill as a notice that if the State did not maintain the spirit of the Reconstruction acts, Congress would put her back where she had been. Mr. Farnsworth then took the floor and alluded to the remarks made by Mr. Butler regarding the Acting Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee. He said he would not be instructed in Republicanism by Mr. Butler, and compared his own with the latter's record, saying, among other pungent declarations, that Mr. Butler's desertion from his late masters was so recent that he was forced, like Peter, when he deserted his master to curse and swear, to make people believe his desertion was genuine. He reminded the House that Mr. Butler had opposed every move for the admission of Virginia, and that on the last occasion, two days before the recess, he

stated more testimony was wanted by the committee. To this Mr. Butler remarked that the evidence wanted was of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. Farnsworth said, that that was most remarkable, because three days before that the Secretary of State had notified Congress that Virginia had ratified the amendment. (Laughter) It was the great from Massachusetts, who had barred the door against Virginia, and he would bar it to-day, but that he knew it to be inevitable, that the bill would pass. In conclusion he said, that if he thought the House would non-concur, and refer the matter to a committee of conference, he would vote to non-concur, but as he was satisfied that Congress would not He would vote to concur. Messrs. Cox, Morgan and other Democrats spoke, taking the same grounds as the Democrats in the Senate, and refused to vote for the bill.

The vote on concurrence was a strict party one, and resulted—ayes 136, nays 57.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Upon the application of Senator Kellogg to-day, Postmaster General Creswell decided to establish a free postal delivery at New Orleans.

Mr. Briggs, special agent of the Postoffice Department, has been ordered to New Orleans to report the number of carriers, boxes, etc., that will be necessary.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The struggle against Collector Casey still continues. It is regarded as an act of bad faith in high quarters, that after the compromise made here there should still be a pressure for Casey's removal. It is also stated that some removals asked by the Republicans of Louisiana will cripple investigations regarding frauds now in progress at New Orleans.

Perry Fuller is here working earnestly, and promises to make important developments before Congress Committee. Casey's antagonists rely on mathematics; they present these among other comparative figures:

Amount collected at New Orleans Custom-house for 1868, nearly $4,500,000, at a cost of $510,000; the amount collected in 1869 was a trifle over $4,250,000, at a cost of $541,000; the amount collected during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September last was $1,866,000, at a cost of $320,000. Collected at Boston, last year, $18,000,000, at a cost of 3 per cent.; amount collected at New Orleans last year less than $5,000,000, at a cost of nearly 12 per cent. of the amount collected.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, Jan. 24.—The bark Julia brings Haytien advices to the 14th. The Provisional Government had decreed an export tax of 4½ per pound on coffee, commencing the 1st of February.

Troops had been sent south to suppress some unimportant disturbances which threatened the new Government, otherwise everything was quiet.

Richmond, Jan. 24.—The news of the final passage of the bill admitting the State was received here after dark. There appeared to be a general feeling of welcome relief, but none of the demonstrations of joy that followed the news of the passage of Mr. Bingham's unconditional bill in the House. The Richmond City Council upon the receipt of the intelligence, passed a resolution hailing with delight Virginia's return to the Union, and requesting Gen. Canby to fire 100 guns in honor of the event to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.—A colliery riot occurred at Sheffield, which promises serious results.

It is anticipated that 500 European clergymen will attend the Evangelical Alliance to be held at New York on September 5th.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.—At a fire panic at St. Joseph's Chapel yesterday, 15 persons were trampled to death and a great many injured.

Madrid, Jan. 24.—The ex Duke de Montpensier has been elected a Deputy to the Cortes from Oviedo.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 24—Evening.—Cotton closed buoyant; uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 11⅝d; sales to-day 18,000 bales, of which 6000 were for export and speculation. Lard active at 72s. Turpentine 28s 9d.

Havre, Jan. 24.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat; low middlings afloat 1.36.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 24—Evening.—5 20s of 1862, 115¼; 64s, 115¼; 65s, 115¼; new, 114⅜; 67s, 114⅜; 68s, 114⅜; 10-40s, 112⅞; Louisiana sixes, 68 to 70; Levees, 63. Stocks closed heavy.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 24—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind west, blowing hard. Arrived—Bark John Ellis, Doleas, master, 42 days from Androssan, Scotland, with pig iron, to Low & Ludwigsen. Sailed—Steamship Geo. Washington, steamship Crescent City and schooner Dexter Washburne.

[Previous Dispatches.]

The following is the Virginia bill as it passed the Senate:

An Act to Admit the State of Virginia to Representation in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas, The people of Virginia have framed and adopted a Constitution of State government which is Republican; and

Whereas, The Legislature of Virginia elected under said Constitution has ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, The performance of the several acts in good faith was a condition precedent to representation of the State in Congress; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States. *Provided*, That before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following:

"I do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God."

Or such person shall, in like manner, take, subscribe and file the following oath:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have, by act of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God."

Which oath shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths, and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than $1000 and not more than $10,000; and all trials for any violation of this act the certificates of taking of either of said oaths, with proof of signature of either party accused shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was regularly and regularly administered by competent authority.

And provided further, That every such person who shall neglect for a period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe and file such oath, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office: *And provided further*, That the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of votes. That it shall never be lawful for said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualification for office than such as is required of all other citizens; that the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the Constitution of said State.

Washington, Jan. 24.—SENATE.—Nothing of importance doing.

HOUSE.—Several bills came up under regular call. A contest arose over the reference of the postal telegraph bill, which was finally referred to a special committee of seven—a triumph for the friends of the bill.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Reconstruction Committee met to-day, and unanimously agreed to report the Senate Virginia bill and to press its passage to-day if possible. Bingham accepts it, and the Republicans, as far as known will vote for it.

Cincinnati, Jan. 24.—The Distillers' Association protests against Delano's decision in favor of forty-eight hours fermentation.

The cigar maker here are on a strike.

Lynchburg, Jan. 24.—The sleeping car of the train which left here Friday at 5:20, was thrown from the track by the breaking of a wheel, dragged some distance, and was finally thrown down a precipice and dashed to pieces.

Conductor Mellen, Gen. W. C. Roddy, of Mississippi, and ten other occupants of the car, were severely bruised. The passengers were placed on another car and proceeded on their journey.

Liverpool, Jan. 24—Noon.—Cotton market quiet. Estimated sales 10,000 bales; uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 11⅝d. Red Western wheat 7 and 9 to 7 and 10.

LATER—Cotton market firmer. Estimated sales, 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Pork firm.

London, Jan. 24—Noon.—Consols 92⅞ to 92⅞; 5-20s of '62, 87⅛.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 73 and 70.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Paris, Jan. 23.—Rochefort's sentence includes the deprivation of political rights, but does not interfere with his position of Deputy.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Thiers made a great speech, denouncing the commercial treaties.

All disorder attending the strike of the workmen at Loerusot has been repressed by troops, and the strike ended.

An amnesty against the press laws will soon be framed, and a new law for the regulation of the press is soon to be submitted to the Corps Legislatif.

Rome, Jan. 23.—At the Congregation Council Saturday, there was a protracted debate on syllabus, in which many of the most eminent

fathers took part. At two of the sessions last week monitory circulars were distributed, enjoining on members secrecy and brevity of discourse.

Louisville, Jan. 23.—George D. Prentice is dead, aged sixty-eight years.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—The war ship Jamestown has arrived, seventy-seven days from the Fejee Islands.

English settlers from Australia and New Zealand are arriving in large numbers at the Fejee Islands, to cultivate Sea Island cotton, which is said to yield fabulously.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The presence of Prince Arthur causes little excitement. He walked to and from church with Mrs. Thornton.

The Washington *Express* says that Senators who saw the President this morning says he advised those who desired the admission of Virginia unconstitutionally, to make no further efforts to carry this point, it being evident that the Senate would not pass any bill without imposing some conditions upon the admission of that State.

Bingham favors taking up the Virginia bill and putting it on its passage. Butler favors its reference to the Reconstruction Committee.

The best opinion is that the House will pass the bill as it came from the Senate. The Democrats will all vote against its reference to the committee, where Butler can hold it indefinitely.

It is stated, in answer to many letters, that persons desiring relief from political disabilities should send a formal petition addressed to Congress, setting forth the facts in the case.

There seems no possibility of the passage of the general relief bill this session.

There is great complaint about the irregularity of the New Orleans and Mobile mails.

New York, Jan. 23.—The bank statement is another favorable exhibit for which the community were generally prepared. The banks now hold $30,000,000 above the legal reserve of 25 per cent., which is a gain of $3,000,000 for the week. The statement plainly reflects the great flow of currency towards this centre.

Fisk and Gould's testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee develops the following facts: The Erie managers on the 15th of June last had Grant on their boat, and discovered that he was on the high road to specie payments. They argued to him that the depreciation of gold would unfavorably affect the grain markets of the West, and would cripple railroads.

Grant said they might as well prick the bubble now as at any time.

Gould believing that this course would paralyze the entire country, commenced operations on Grant, and, after several interviews, induced Grant to write a letter to Boutwell, which Boutwell never answered. Gould himself wrote a letter to Boutwell, which Boutwell answered, thanking Gould for his advice.

Meanwhile Corbin became interested. Evidence shows that Grant's first plan was to give the Assistant Treasuryship at New York to Catterwood, son in law of Corbin, Grant's brother-in-law. This was abandoned on account of relationship and Butterfield was appointed as the most available man to the ring. Gould had many interviews with Corbin and impressed upon him the same views he had expressed to the President, that the decline in gold would paralyze trade. Corbin made a suggestion that they might make money out of the matter, as he could influence Grant so as to control Boutwell and restrain him from selling gold.

Gould bought two million and a half, half a million for Mrs. Grant, half a million for Porter, half a million for Corbin and one million for himself. This gold was held for several weeks.

Fisk was approached; he was told there was money in it. Fisk, after consultation with Gould, went in. Corbin and the rest went in.

A special messenger was sent to Grant, at Washington, to make assurance doubly sure. The messenger replied, "all right." Pools were made and transactions reached immense amounts.

Now, Boutwell sold gold and the bubble burst. The evidence is very funny. Gould testifies that Butterfield was in the ring, and that Gould carried a million and a half for Butterfield; stated that Fisk and Gould made enough what they lost on gold. Fisk asked that Corbin, Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Grant be summoned by committee.

The marriage certificate of Albert D. Richardson and Mrs. Abby Sage, in handwriting and certified to by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was yesterday filed at the office of the Register of Vital Statistics.

Importers and dealers in sugar, at a meeting yesterday, discussed the proposed change a tariff on that article. A schedule of tariffs was referred to for presentation to Congress, together with memorial asking its adoption.

News has been received of the shipwreck and total loss of ram Atlanta, which had been fitted to the Salnave Government, in the vicinity of Fortune Island previous to the 13th inst. It is presumed that no lives were lost.

A canard that Fisk, Jr., had shot John Morrissey in Washington found some currency here to day. Morrissey is in this city.

There was a banquet given this evening at the residence of John Martin, the distinguished Irish patriot. It was a great success. Horace Greely presided. Among those present were John Mitchell, Gen. Sweeney, Mr. Sullivan, Justice McCarthy, formerly of the London *Star*, District Attorney Fellows, Judge Currie and others. Mr. Greely spoke highly of the devotedness of Martin to his country. Martin advocated the settlement of Irish emigrants on lands of the West.

Gen. O'Neil, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued a call for a general Congress of organizations, to meet here on the 19th of April, to make final preparations for active hostilities. Invitations are extended to all Irish national organization, including that of which John Savage is head, to send representatives.

Havana, Jan. 23.—The United States steamer Severn, with monitors Dictator and Saugus, sailed for New York Monday.

A month has elapsed since Gen. Puello left the coast for the interior, during which time nothing has been heard from him.

A grand review of volunteer forces in Havana and neighborhood will held in honor of Mr. Seward.

A special to the *Herald* from Havana says advices from Nuevitas and Puerto Principe to Jan. 18, are received. Nothing heard from General Puello.

Gen. Goyeneche, with 500 soldiers, arrived at Puerto Principe on the 12th from Santa Espiritu. After resting his troops a few days, he again took up march. His destination is unknown, but he is supposed to be acting in combination with Gen. Puello.

It is reported cholera has reappeared in this vicinity.

St. Paul, Jan. 23.—In the libel suit of Elias F. Buckley vs. the St. Louis *Republican*, for $25,000 damages, the jury, after being out forty-eight hours, returned a verdict giving plaintiff $4000 damages.

Portland, Me., Jan. 23.—Admiral Farragut arrived to-day to take charge of the naval portion of the Peabody obsequies. The Monitors Miantonomah and Terror arrived this evening. Funeral fleet expected next week.

COL. AMES' MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.—The lovers of the curious—and who is not fond of something novel—will find much to interest them at this establishment on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. Among numerous natural curiosities are a live seal, captured on the coast of Labrador, whose nature and habits as explained by the keeper, form a fine subject for the study of the naturalist, and a baby elephant, so smart that he will take your walking cane and hand it back to you, but if he gets hold of your pocketbook it will swallow it as something particularly suitable to his appetite for "greenbacks," doing it honestly before your eyes, without any of the tricks common to "je tiger" in the so-called gambling saloons with which St. Charles street was recently so brilliantly illuminated. We saw him but a few days ago swallow one containing several hundred dollars, with the utmost *sang froid*, so far as he was concerned, but the utter consternation of the owner, who had never "seen the elephant." Try him if you doubt it. Besides the seal, the elephant and other rare curiosities, the Albino girls, with their white hair and pink eyes, are well worth visiting.

Generals Wheeler and Longstreet.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

It was with much regret that I observed an article in your paper, quoted from a Southern journal, stating that I advised General Longstreet to write the political letters which caused so much comment two years since; and also charging me with afterwards avoiding his society, &c., etc.

I desire to state that the statements are untrue.

The inclosed letter shows that General Longstreet promptly took measures to refute these charges, and also why his refutation was not published.

With great respect your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER.

New York, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1870.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S LETTER.

New Orleans, May 21, 1869—DEAR GENERAL—I wrote you some days ago that I was writing a letter for publication in regard to newspaper reports.

After writing the letter and mailing it to some of my friends, and asking their advice, I concluded not to publish it. Their suggestions were that the object of the papers was to make trouble between individuals, and that the publication would only have the effect to supply them with excuses for other annoying pieces, and that there was no prospect of good coming of any further stir in this matter. I have, therefore, concluded to take no further notice of the matter, and I hope that you will agree with me in the matter.

My experience leads me to think that all efforts to bring about a proper understanding of one's true *status* only serve to give those parties who like to make trouble additional means of misconstruction or slander.

I remain very respectfully and truly yours,

JAMES LONGSTREET.

General JOSEPH WHEELER, Courtland, Ala.

Sir Frederick Pollock, late Chief Baron of the English Exchequer, is now eighty-six years old, and has long noted for his great mental and physical energy. It is stated that some years ago he was afflicted with a disturbance of his nervous system, and with painful spasms in the digestive organs. After trying many remedies, he at last obtained relief by inhaling the best rectified ether, from an ordinary bottle, applied to one nostril. This plan has been mentioned with approbation, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether the inhaling of ether is not a practice deleterious to the general health. Thus, Sir Frederick Pollock sometimes inhales several ounces a day, but this large quantity is explained on the supposition that the greater part escapes into the air.

INJURY.—A little wrong done to another is a great injury done to ourselves. The severest punishment of an injury is the consciousness of having done it, and no man suffers more than he that is turned over to the pain of repentance.

The defeat of Allison for the United States Senate, in the radical caucus at Des Moines, and the selection of Wright, disposes of a veteran barnacle of the toughest kind. Allison is a good-looking man, and a fair orator.

PUGNACIOUS.—It would be more obliging to say plainly we cannot do what is desired, than to amuse people with false words, which often puts them upon false measures.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Controversy.—Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, yesterday rendered his decision making perpetual the injunction sued out on behalf of the city to restrain the Metropolitan Police Board from exercising ownership and control of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, claimed by the city, the Board contending that while the property belongs to the city, they (the Board) have the right to control its use.

Judge Cooley says: "It seems to me that the first and indeed, the only practical right connected with the ownership of property of any kind, is that of using it. Laws which secure the title to property would be a mere mockery if, recognizing and enforcing the naked title, they allowed the use and control to others than the owners. These last would have the shadow, whilst the substance would be enjoyed by others. The protection to property which is guaranteed to corporations as well as individuals would be entirely illusory if the logic of the defence was correct. An individual has an undisputed title to a house, and the defendants do not pretend to divest him of his proper title, but they claim that they are given the power to take away from him the building, and subject it to their exclusive use and control.

As I have already said, it is not merely the title which should be protected, but it is that which renders the title valuable, viz: the right of use and control. Without these, the right to property is of no practical significance.

The city of New Orleans owns the telegraph; its title to the same is similar to that of any individual. Neither can be divested except by the exercise of the power of eminent domain. The defendants do not pretend that the law of the Legislature has actually divested the city of New Orleans of its use and control of the telegraph, but that the power has been delegated to them to do so. Conceding that the power exists in the State Legislature to take the property of the city for public use, does that affect the merits of the case? The Metropolitan police act does not, in express terms, declare that the property of any one shall be taken; nor yet does it announce that there exists any necessity whatever for such appropriation. The right, if existing in defendants, must, therefore, have been delegated to them by the Metropolitan act. A power of this magnitude, the exercise of which even by the Government is limited to cases of absolute necessity, cannot be recognized in a corporation, unless the delegation of it by the sovereign has been made in terms not to be mistaken. See case of Carrier vs. Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, II Ohio, N. S., 231.

The forty-ninth section of the act of March 8, 1869, invoked by the defendants, does not convey the idea that the Police Board may expropriate private property for the purposes therein mentioned. The power to "operate and maintain" lines of telegraph must be construed with reference to the other power granted, viz: "To erect." The Board is authorized to operate and maintain such telegraphs as they may erect. Between such language and that which the courts of the United States have always considered necessary to sustain a delegation of the power of eminent domain there is as great a difference that it seems to me a mere allusion to it is sufficient.

The injunction is made perpetual.

Lectures by Rev. Dr. Wise.—We are indebted to Rev Dr. Wise for tickets to a series of very interesting lectures, on "The Gospel and the Talmud," being delivered by him at the Deutsche Company Hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley. The first lecture was delivered Monday evening, subject "Jesus," the second is to be delivered to-morrow evening, subject "The Apostles," and the third on the evening January 30, subject "Paul." Dr. Wise's lectures evince his varied knowledge and are more than ordinarily instructive.

Supreme Court.—This court rendered a number of decisions yesterday. The case of the contractor Mulligan, for a large amount against the city was ordered back to the Lower Court for a new trial.

A new trial in the case of the negro Amosy Bewington, convicted of rape upon Elizabeth Killian, a German white girl, about 14 years of age, whom he most brutally ravished, was refused. This decision sends him to the gallows.

Monster Load of Cotton.—We learn that the steamer Magenta left Vicksburg for this port on Sunday the 23d with 4004 bales of cotton. She will arrive to-day. This is about the largest load of cotton received this season.

Theatrical Suit.—Yesterday in the Sixth District Court, Mr. Leffingwell, the popular burlesque actor now billing an engagement at the Academy of Music in this city, sued out an injunction in Judge Cooley's Court, restraining Mr. Henderson, or others, from interfering with him in the representation of the play of "Billiards." Mr. Henderson sets up, we believe, a claim to certain receipts from the play, which he alleges he sold to Mr. Leffingwell.

Shooting at the Ouachita House.—Last night Mr. E. Collins, a young man from Tippah county, Miss., fired four ineffectual shots at a colored servant in the Ouachita House, on Camp street, who, he said, had attempted to rob him. Collins had money enough on him to make him apprehensive—one hundred and thirty dollars in currency.

Cotton Press Damaged.—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening a gale of wind blew off the roof of the Shippers' Cotton Press and slightly damaged the fire proof portion of the press.

Fire.—About half past 12 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a mosquito bar was burned in a room over Mr Lind's drug store, corner of Chartres and Main streets. The fire was caused by a little son of Mr. Lindo playing with matches.

Mad Dog Excitement.—There was considerable excitement yesterday, caused by a mad dog, belonging to Mr. Wilde, residing on Rousseau street, between Jackson and Philip streets. The dog first bit a son of Mr. Wilde, a boy 12 years old, and then made for everybody in his way. He first bit a gentleman and lady at the corner of Constance and Jackson streets and several dogs in the neighborhood. He was pursued by the police and some citizens, and captured and killed after a long chase, together with several dogs which were bitten. Dr. Dowler is in hopes of saving Mr. Wilde's son. The name of the gentleman and lady bitten is not reported.

Attempted Burglary.—An attempt was made to enter the variety store of J. B. Deopard, No. 280 St. Philip street, corner of Derbigny street. They alarmed Mr. Deopard and made their escape, after having bored three holes with an augur around the door lock, in order to get it out.

Arrest of Captain Cain.—During the holding of an inquest, Saturday night, on the body of Charles Horn, killed during that night, Coroner Roche caused Capt. Cain, Superintendent of Police, to be arrested on the charge of interfering with him in the discharge of his duties. The charge seems to be without foundation, and the arrest consequently unjust. Capt. Cain submitted with law-abiding spirit to the arrest, and reported himself under arrest to his own subordinate officer, Capt. Schreiber.

The Thalia Street Murder.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of Charles Horn, who was killed so mysteriously last Saturday night on Thalia, near Poydras street, has failed, so far, to elicit anything satisfactory as to who killed him. The impression is that he was shot by one of two unknown negro men, who mistook him for another party who was with or near the deceased, when a couple of colored girls passed them with a basket of clothes. One of them, it is supposed, either intentionally or accidentally jostled the clothes out of the girl's hands into the mud, thus, it is suspected, enraging the colored men whom they shortly met and causing them to commit the murder. There is nothing known so far however to indicate anything more than a suspicion as to whether the assailants were white or colored men.

Accidents.—A little boy named James Houlton was run over on Canal street, by a carriage, Sunday morning, and severely hurt.

A sailor, named McLoughlin, while walking along the wharf at the head of Josephine street, Sunday evening, fell into the river, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Counterfeit Money.—A man named Jules Corbis has been arrested for passing counterfeit money.

A counterfeit ten dollar bill, series D of the old issue, U. S. currency, was yesterday shown to the book-keeper of a firm in this city, a description of which we give for the information of the public. The engraving of Lincoln and Liberty are slightly blurred. The number of the bill, intended to be in red ink, is rather dark, and on the back of the bill, where the words, "Debts, Private and Public" occur, Public is misspelled Pubilc. Otherwise the counterfeit is well calculated to deceive.

City Mortality.—The following is a list of interments in the different cemeteries of New Orleans, during the week ending Jan. 23, at 6 o'clock, A. M.:

Total interments, 116. Of these 10 were stillborn; 17 died of small pox; 15 of consumption; 13 of pneumonia; 7 of convulsions, 5 of dysentery; 4 of the mescentium, 3 of apoplexy; 3 of chronic diarrhoea; 3 of congestive fever; 3 of heart disease; 3 of marasmus; 3 of teething; 2 from burns, 2 of congestion of brain; 2 of lock jaw; 2 of old age; 2 of softening of brain; and 17 of other diseases. Of the 17 deaths from small-pox, 5 were white and 12 were colored persons.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1870.

The Money market proper continues in about the same condition as noticed in our previous report. We still quote as street rates 1 to 1½ per cent. per month for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, and 1½ to 1¾ for second grade; 1¾ for A1 business paper without collaterals, and 1¾ for good; 10 to 11 per cent. per annum for A1 mortgage paper, and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 121⅛ to 121¼ (against 121 at New York) and, after selling as high as 121⅜, closed at 121⅛ to 121⅜ (against 121⅝ at New York). The sales included $50,000 at 121, $25,000 and $25,000 at 121⅛, $5500 at 121⅛ 16; $5000, $5000 $6000 and $5,000 at 121⅛, $3000, $7500 and $10,000 at 121⅜, and $6000 at 121¼. We heard of no sales of Silver. It is quoted at 119 to 119½ for American half dollars, and 1⅜ to 2 per cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was comparatively light, but with an advance in gold, rates showed a further improvement of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The sales of Sterling embraced £30,000, including £3000 bill of lading at 130⅛; £1000 clear, and £1000, £2500 and £4000 bill of lading at 130¼, £5000 clear at 130, £2000, £2500, £1000 and £12,000 A1 clear at 130⅛; £1000, £1000 and £1500 at 130⅜, £600 A1 clear and £3000 bank at 131; £1500 A1 clear at the same; £3000 bank at 131⅛, and a moderate amount of bank (for remittance) at 131⅛. In Francs, 300,000 A1 commercial changed hands, of which 50,000 (early, before the receipt of the opening gold dispatch from New York), at 4.35; 200,000 4.33⅜ to 4.32½, and 50,000 at 4.32½. Sterling may now be quoted at 130 to 130⅛, and 130⅞ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 131⅛ to 131⅝ for bank; and Francs, 4.33⅜ to 4.32½ for the former, and — to 4.30 for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were not large, and with a good demand rates were stiffer. The banks checked on New York at par, ⅛ and ¼ per cent. discount, and the sales included $25,000 private bankers' sight on New York at ⅛ discount. $25,000 at 5-16, $13,000, $25,000 and $35,000 commercial, $20,000 private bankers' and $45,000 commercial and private bankers' at ⅜, $50,000 commercial at 7-16, $10,000 one day's sight at the same, and —sixty days' sight at 2⅛.

In Stocks 20 shares Merchants' Bank sold at —. There were other transactions, the particulars of which were not reported. Nothing transpired in Bonds.

State Warrants were in demand, and a round amount changed hands at figures ranging from 75 to 78. Dealers bought State Warrants at 75 to 76 and Metropolitan Police at 77 to 78 and sold the former at 77 to 78 and the latter at 78½ to 79.

There was no apparent movement in City Treasury Notes. Dealers bought small sums at 35 per cent. discount and sold at 31.

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

GOLD.	
Victoria Sovereigns	$ 4 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
SILVER.	
[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 7350 bales, mostly at stiffer prices, requiring, however, but a slight modification in our quotations, which we now adjust as follows: Low ordinary at 20½ to 21c, ordinary at 22 to 22½c, good ordinary at 23½ to 23¾c, low middling at 24½ to 24¾c, middling at 24⅞ to —c, strict middling at 24½ to 24¾c, and good middling at 25⅛ to 25¼c.

The market opened with a fair inquiry, but operations were restricted by the limited supply, but later in the day more samples were opened, and the demand being stimulated by favorable telegrams from Liverpool and New York, the business summed up the amount as of above, while factors realized full prices, the figures paid in many cases showing an improvement of ⅛c, while in others they accorded with Saturday's rates. The 5 P. M. telegrams from Liverpool had a favorable influence and made factors more stringent in their pretensions. Low middling ruled at 24⅛ to 24c, and strict at 24 to 24½c. At the same time there were sales as low as 24¼, and, with staple at 24⅛. In fact, some authorities quoted at 24 to 24⅛.

COTTON STATEMENT.

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

To-day's exports were to Liverpool. Receipts proper since Friday evening 15,799 bales against 20,131 for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1st 578,908 bales against 533,078 last year.

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

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d to New York ½c; to Boston ½c; to Philadelphia ⅝c per lb; Molasses to New York $3 per bbl. Beef $1 50 to $1 75 per tierce.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ½d; to Havre 1⅛c; to Bremen ¾c; to Hamburg 1 1-16c; to Boston ⅝c per lb. Tallow to Liverpool [illegible] per ton. Grain to do. 10d per bushel. Other rates nominal.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts were quite liberal this morning and embraced 1200 hhds Sugar, 1023 bbls and 252 half bbls Molasses. Rainy weather interrupted movements in Sugar, but the supplies of Molasses were readily taken for local, Prices for Sugar are unchanged, while for Molasses are firmer.

Sugar is firm at 8 to 8⅝c per lb for inferior, 9¾ to 10c for common, 10 to 11¼c for fair, 11⅝ to 11¾c for fully fair, 12¼ to 12⅜c for prime, 12¾ to 13c for choice, 9¾ to 11½c for seconds, 11¾ to 12c for yellow clarified, and 14 to 14½c for white clarified.

The Molasses sold at 40 to 45c per gallon for inferior, 48 to 52c for common and centrifugal, 52 to 55c for fermenting, 65 to 67c for prime, and 69 to 70c for prime.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The Pauline Carroll and Mohawk, from St. Louis, Louisville, from Louisville, Lorena and Leonidas from Cincinnati, and Allegheny, from Wheeling, have arrived since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR—Rainy weather prevented operations this forenoon. The market is unchanged, however, with a light stock and firm prices. Flour is quoted at $4 12½ to $5 20, superfine $5 25; single extra $5 50, double extra $5 75 to $6; treble extra $6 to $6 50, choice extra $6 50 to $7; family extra $7 50 to $8 50 per bbl. There were sales since noon of 500 bbls. of which 300 single extra at $5 55, 50 choice extra at $6 75, and 150 do. at $7 per bbl.

CORN—Is in better supply, but good and steady demand. Sales to-day 1000 sacks prime white sold at $1 10 per bushel, 200 yellow at $1 08, and 150 do. at $1 07½.

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

BRAN—Is in light supply and firmer. 50 sacks sold at $1 32½ per 100 lbs., and 350 at $1 30 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and is jobbing at $33 to $34 per ton for prime and choice Western.

PORK—Mess is held in round lots at $30 per bbl. It is retailing at $30 25 to $30 50 per bbl; 150 bbls sold, in three lots, at $30 50 per bbl. A lot of 30 bbls prime Pork sold at $23 50 per bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—7 casks shoulders sold at 12½c per lb.

LARD—150 kegs choice sold at 18c per lb. Tierces are quoted at 16½ to 17c; kegs 17½ to 18c per lb.

BACON—Buyers are holding off, and the market has weakened somewhat. Shoulders are quoted at 11⅞ to 14½c per lb. 5 and 17 casks clear sides at 17⅝c, and 10 do. clear sides at 18c, 10 do. at 18¼, and 10 tierces sugar-cured hams at 18c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is selling at 17½ to 18c per lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—There is a moderate local demand, but nothing doing for the West. We quote choice, in round lots, at 7, 7¼ and 7¾c per lb, prime to good do. at 6½ to 6¾c, ordinary to good do. 5½ to 6c, inferior and broken at 3½ to 5c per lb.

COFFEE—The local demand is good and the Western purchases are steadily increasing. The stock in first hands embraces 11,000 bags. We quote prime (gold duty paid) at 17½ to 17¾c, good 15½ to 16½c, fair 15½ to 15¾c, ordinary to fair 14¼ to 14¾c per lb.

BEEF—Texas extra mess is in good local demand at $14 to $16, and prime mess at $11 to $13 per bbl. The receipts of tierce Beef are going forward in the absence of any export demand.

INDIA BAGGING—A lot of 90 bales sold on private terms. The retail demand is moderate at 23 to 24c per yard in rolls, and 25c in bales.

BUTTER—Choice solid packed Western is in light supply and good demand at 30 to 33c per lb, but inferior continues very dull and nominal at 18 to 25c per lb. Northern is in good supply and demand at 41 to 44c for choice Goshen, and 35 to 38c for common.

CHEESE—Choice is scarce, and in good request at full prices. We quote Western Reserve 17¾ to 18c, factory 18¾ to 19c, English dairy 21 to 22c, Northern cream 19 to 19¼c, factory 18¾ to 19c per lb.

TALLOW—Texas-rendered is in fair demand for export at 9¾ to 9¾c per lb. City-rendered held at 10¼ to 10¾c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and fair request. Choice kiln-dried is quoted at $4 75 per bbl on the landing, and at $5 from store. 50 and 40 bbls sold from store at $5 per bbl.

WHISKY—The demand is fair and prices are steady. Rectified 4 to 10 below proof is quoted at 97 to $1 05 per gallon. 75 bbls sold on the landing at $1 per gallon. Spirits are firm at $1 12½ to $1 15 per gallon.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Jan. 25 1870.

Arrived yesterday—549 Texas Beeves, 218 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, 560 Sheep and 38 Milch Cows.

[illegible]

Texas Beeves, corn fed choice	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Stock Hogs	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice	[illegible]
Milch Cows	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves	[illegible]
Yearlings	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]
Goats	[illegible]

Coal! Coal! Coal!

PITTSBURG and Pomeroy Canal COAL, delivered to all parts of the city, free of cartage, at lowest market rates, by W. G. COYLE & CO., Office, 138 Gravier street, Between Camp and St. Charles. jan25 3t

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE partnership between Messrs. V. J. Dejan, E. Dejan and M. A. Dejan, under the style of DEJAN BROS., was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 6th of December last. Mr. V. J. Dejan will attend to the liquidation and carry on alone the business under the same style. jan25 3t

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 20, 1870.

AT an election held on MONDAY last, 17th inst., the following Stockholders were elected Directors for the ensuing year: SAML BELL, ALF. MOULTON, A. F. ELLIOT, AUG. BOHN, H. C. MILLAUDON, H. GALLY, E. F. HOCKMEYER, AD. FRERICHS, EDM'D GANUCHEAU.

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

It was Resolved that a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. be declared, payable to Stockholders on and after 7th February, free of U. S. Tax. jan22 1wb7 J. O. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 18, 1870.

AN election for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on Monday, 7th of February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. jan8 2wb lmb7 J. L. DEGRY, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Monday and Tuesday Eve's Jan. 24 and 25, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

ASA TRENCHARD, his original character, MR. J. JEFFERSON.

Friday evening—Farewell benefit of Mr. Jefferson.

Monday, Jan. 31—Miss Bateman will appear. jan23 2t

St. Charles Theatre.

Engagement of the gifted and accomplished MRS. MARY GLADSTANE.

Tuesday, Evening, Jan. 25. ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Elizabeth, Mrs. Gladstane. Earl of Essex, Mr. Charles Pope. [illegible] Saturday noon matinee. jan23 2t

National Theatre.

Corner Baronne and Perdido streets. GRAND GERMAN OPERA. Manager, H. GRAU.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, for the first time here in German, [illegible] LA DAME BLANCHE. (THE WHITE LADY.) [illegible] HABELMAN [illegible] BROWN [illegible] HANNSEN [illegible] WEINLICH and REICHEL [illegible]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, [illegible]

[illegible]

Admission [illegible] Parquette [illegible] Private Boxes [illegible] Family Circle [illegible] jan23 1t

Three Lectures

BY

REVEREND DOCTOR WISE,

ON THE GOSPEL and the TALMUD,

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

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

The subject and dates of the lectures:

1st LECTURE—JESUS—MONDAY, January 24, 1870.

2d LECTURE—THE APOSTLES—THURSDAY, January 27 1870.

3d LECTURE—PAUL—SUNDAY, January 30, 1870.

Tickets sold at the door. [illegible] Commencing at 7 P. M.

Mr. Pierre Dejan

HAVING [illegible]

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co. New Orleans, January 24th, 1870.

A [illegible] CHARLES KEEN [illegible] jan25 1m

Wanted.

A GOOD DINING ROOM SERVANT [illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

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

TRUSTEES.

A. Moulton, Andre Wiles,
W. M. Perkins, E. K. Converse,
A. H. May, Wm. Charles,
R. Hare, Jno. I. Adams,
R. M. Howell, J. M. Allen,
Jno. C. Rogers, Edward Pace.

jan21 1m

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company,

CORNER CANAL AND CAMP STREETS,

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. J. TUYES, President. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

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

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 14th day of January, 1870, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of fifty five per cent. on the net earned premiums [illegible]

DIRECTORS:

Geo. Urquhart, Ml. Payro,
A. Rochereau, W. T. Williams,
G. W. Babcock, Aug. Reichard,
T. B. Blanchard, E. Miltenberger,
W. Steven, W. B. Schmidt,
A. Juniac, J. Tuyes.

jan14 1t

WHISKIES, GINS, WINES, &c.

100 BBLS. J. A. Miller's Bourbon WHISKY,

[illegible] T. J. Megibben's [illegible]

[illegible] Gem Bourbon WHISKY, old stock,

[illegible] OLD RYE WHISKY, [illegible]

Also, sundry other brands of Rye and Bourbon.

10 half puncheons IRISH WHISKY, Jameson's.

1 quarter puncheon fine BATAVIA ARRACK.

2 puncheons STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY.

Ex S. S. Bremen and Hanover

15 half pipes HOLLAND GIN, Bell Brand.

[illegible] "OLD TOM" GIN.

SHERRY WINES of Widow Harmony, such as Topaz, Amontillado, Cabinet, Vino de Pasto, V. H. & Co., and H., in quantities.

Also—

PORT WINES of sundry Brands and Grades.

25 quarter casks T. Hine & Co's COGNAC, of various vintages.

Also, PEACH and APPLE BRANDY, Wine and Soda CORKS, CHAMPAGNE, &c.

To arrive per brig Sailor Boy 100 cases BOKER'S BITTERS.

For sale by J. RIVIERE, jan20 1m 70 Common street.

Office, New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, No. 40 Ursulines street, New Orleans, January 15th 1870.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders held at the office of the Company on the 12th inst., it was unanimously resolved, that the capital stock of the Company be and is hereby increased to two thousand shares, and that the one thousand additional shall be issued [illegible] E. Girardey & Co., Nos. 17 and 19 Exchange Place. jan16 6t J. C. GOLDING, Secretary.

Notice.

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

THE Tax Payers of the Parish of Jefferson, Right Bank, are hereby notified that the taxes on the Assessment Roll of 1869 are now due, also the licenses on trades and professions for 1870. The undersigned will be at his office every Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, from the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. to receive the payment of the same. After the 1st day of March, 1870, all bills unpaid will be collected by judiciary process. T. A. HARANG, jan13 1m sod Secretary and Tax Collector.

The Meridian.

WE have purchased from the late proprietor, Mr. Charaune, this popular and centrally situated Coffeehouse, on Exchange Alley, between Canal and Customhouse streets, nearly opposite the Postoffice, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends. Only the best Liquors sold, as we intend to keep up the reputation of "The Meridian," and retain its first-class customers.

JOHN TRERENO,
Lately of the Washington House,
MANUEL NAVAS,
Lately of the [illegible]

Hot Lunch from 10½ to 1 o'clock. jan21 1m

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Office: No. 120 Common Street.

Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $600,000.

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

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

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary. dec29

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans,

No. 61 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18, 1870.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1869: [illegible]

[illegible]

The above statement is a just true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. THOMAS SLOO, President. THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of January, 1870. A. SHELLEY, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, also THIRTY THREE AND A THIRD PER CENT on the amount of net earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1869 [illegible] March next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JOHN G. GAINES, Vice President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

[illegible] E. J. Hart,
[illegible] Henry Renshaw,
[illegible] Hugh Wilson,
[illegible] W. Vyncent,
[illegible] Rich'd S. Venables,
[illegible] Thos. Sloo.

Book Keeping.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. PHILIP SCHOOL will give lessons in Book Keeping to individuals and classes. The instructions will be thorough and by Lecture, no copying out of Books, and embrace all kinds of transactions in Merchandise, Cash, Bills, Commission, Consignments, Shipments and Partnerships, domestic and foreign, etc., etc. Two sets of books by double entry, will be opened and closed, the second set being opened from the balance sheet of the first. He guarantees as perfect a knowledge of the Art as can be acquired in any institution in this city. Terms moderate. Apply at the St. Philip school, St. Philip street, near Royal, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. jan11 1m

RICHARD FROTSCHER,

SEEDSMAN,

NO. 12, DUMAINE STREET,

KEEPS on hand a well selected stock of GARDEN SEEDS for fall and winter planting, which he offers in quantities to suit purchasers, at reasonable prices. dec7 6t

Notice

To State Tax and License Payers of the Second District.

THE STATE TAX COLLECTOR hereby gives notice to all Tax and License Payers, that his office, No. 66 Bourbon street, will be open and ready for collection of the state Tax for 1869 and licenses for 1870 on professions, trades and occupations, on the 1st day of February, 1870, which will then be due, and if not paid within ten days, he will proceed to collect the same according to law.

F. E. LEMARIE, jan11 1d State Tax Collector, Second District.

Flour. Flour.

A. POINCY & SON,

31. TCHOUPITOULAS STREET 31.

Agents for the following celebrated brands of Flour:

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

dec2 3m

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana. New Orleans, January 1st, 1870.

THE annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of this institution to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 7th of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. jan8 1 lmb7 M. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships:
MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. HENRY,
CRESCENT CITY .... Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
SHERMAN .... Capt. H. R. QUICK,
GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
UNITED STATES .... Capt. GEO. H. SMITH,
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship SHERMAN, [illegible] Quick, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, Sunday, January 30, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen.

For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, [illegible] Common street.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

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

The steamship MARIPOSA, [illegible] Kemble, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, January 29, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE .... $50.

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

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, my14 ly [illegible] street.

For New York via Havana.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

To sail on THURSDAY, January 27th, at 8 A. M. The magnificent Al [illegible] steamship DE SOTO, [illegible] Commander, will leave her wharf, [illegible] First District, as above. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to [illegible] CULLEN, Agent, [illegible]

The steamship [illegible] will follow [illegible] FRIDAY, February 4th.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

ST. LAURENT ... Saturday, 8th Jan'y,
LAFAYETTE ... Saturday, 22d Jan'y,
PEREIRE ... Saturday, 5th Feb.,
VILLE DE PARIS ... Saturday, 19th Feb.,

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, [illegible]

TO PARIS—Including Railway Tickets, furnished [illegible]

First Cabin [illegible]
Second Cabin [illegible]

Baggage checked through [illegible]

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

[illegible] New Orleans by [illegible] instead of writing or [illegible]

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

For Attakapas via Atchafalaya.

THE steamer [illegible] Kane [illegible]

jan 25 [illegible]

Removal.

J. A. CASSAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 130 CANAL STREET,

[illegible] continues to practice [illegible] Dental Surgery [illegible] most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold, silver and vulcanite at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of nitrous oxyd gas.

Dr. C. Bleicke,

116 & 118 St. Charles st. 116 & 118

GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY!

ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

GREAT SUCCESS!

DR. C. B[illegible]

[illegible]

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

No. 15 Baronne street, near Canal, No. 15.

HAVING been many years a resident DENTIST in New Orleans, [illegible] his professional [illegible] an operator.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. [illegible] fully informs the public that being determined [illegible] All Surgical and [illegible] PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Premium Dentistry.

DR. MAHONEY, [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST,

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.

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

Dr. Lu[illegible]

TREATS all private diseases [illegible] syphilis in all its forms [illegible]

F. GONTHIER

Has removed his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

34 .... St. Charles street 34

OPPOSITE [illegible] HOTEL.

Where he is prepared to receive his customers, and attend to their orders at reduced prices.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

Office, No. 120 Common Street.

INSURES against FIRE, MARINE and RIVER RISKS, and pays losses in [illegible] New York, London, Liverpool, Paris, [illegible] Bremen, at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANTOINE CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

J. Bontemps,

DYER AND SCOURER.

192 .... Poydras street 192

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

TREATMENT

OF SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

[illegible] GIRAUDON,

Druggist from the Paris University, Corner Conti and Burgundy streets, [illegible]

For Sale! For Sale!

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!

MOET and CHANDON, VERZENAY, in quarts and pints, of CARL [illegible] BRA[illegible] & CO'S [illegible]

jan1 1m [illegible] street.

To All Who Are Afflicted With

HARDNESS OF HEARING.

NOW READY—Notes on Deafness, By W. Davis, M. D. [illegible]

Photographs—Sun Pearls.

TRIUMPHS OF THE [illegible]

THE public are respectfully [illegible]

To Rent.

THE extensive two-story building, with a four story warehouse in the rear, situated at the corner of Conti and Chartres streets [illegible] used as a Crockery Store [illegible] on the 1st of October next. Apply at C. [illegible] office, [illegible] street. jy6tf

Treasurer's Office, City Hall, [illegible]

CITY LICENSES.

ONLY NINE DAYS MORE [illegible] PERCENT [illegible] Treasurer.