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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1870.

Announcements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Rose."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Rip Van Winkle."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Engagement of Mr. Lotharewell.
ST CHARLES THEATRE—"Sindbad the Sailor," and "Forty Thieves, or Stealing Oil in Family Jars."

A LEGISLATIVE MONSTROSITY.

The new Election bill introduced into the Senate last week and made the special order of the day for to-morrow (Wednesday), is so lengthy, that we have determined to postpone giving our readers a detailed analysis of it. If it should become a law, we shall then publish it at length on the Second Sheet. It is sufficient to say, in the meantime, that if this bill or any similar bill shall become law, the white people of the State may as well abandon at once all hope of overturning the present Radical Government, and make up their minds to live permanently under Radical rule. The act should have been entitled "An act to perpetuate the rule of the Republican party in Louisiana," or "An act to re-elect Henry C. Warmoth to the Executive Chair of Louisiana." It probably surpasses in audacity any measure yet proposed by our political adversaries.

This bill proposes in the first place to make the Governor of Louisiana a despot, for it gives him the power to control elections and in a most complete manner to take away from them their substantive character and destroy the right of the people to make free choices of their representatives. Were the Governor a Washington—were he the purest man in the world, we should not invest him with such powers as former laws have given him and such powers as this bill proposes to give him, for they are more than imperial. This will be seen from the following sections of the bill:

Sec 86. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall take all necessary steps to secure a fair, free and peaceable election; and shall, on the days of election have paramount charge and control of the peace and order of the State, over all peace and police officers, and shall have the command and direction in chief of police officers by whomsoever appointed, and of all Sheriffs and Constables in their capacity as officers of the peace.

Sec 87. That in any parish, in which, during the period of registration or revision of registration, or on the day of election, the civil authorities shall on account of any riot, disturbance, or lawlessness be powerless, or refuse or neglect to execute the laws and preserve the peace, the Governor shall have power to declare martial law and call out the militia to preserve law and order, and to protect the public safety by such summary measures as the exigencies of the case may require. No returns of any election held in any parish during the existence of martial law shall be counted or made to the returning officers.

As the Governor has the appointment of the members of the Board of Registration, and they of the Supervisors of Registration in each parish, and the Supervisors have the appointment of the Commissioners of Election, and as their returns are, under the above quoted section 86 and 87, a most unbounded discretion over and above the Supervisors and Commissioners who will, of course, be his creatures, and as the Governor has the power on election days to call out the militia and declare martial law, future elections will merely register the previous determinations of the Governor and his associates and will be elections only in name. It would be much simpler at once to confer upon the Governor the power to *appoint* all officers and do away with all elections.

Under the election law of October 19, 1868, the Governor had the power to invalidate elections and reject votes, on allegations of the supervisors and commissioners that a fair election had not been held. In somewhat different words, he has the same power under this law. Now we all know what Radical officers of Election and for that matter officers of any political party will do to carry their point. Whenever the election goes against them they will allege that it was conducted unfairly and they will, if necessary, act in a manner to produce trouble and give color to their allegations.

Another feature of the monstrous bill is to prohibit the courts from entertaining or deciding any suit the object of which is to coerce the commissioners of election to do their duty. They are to have no authority to control by legal process the officers of election or to issue process relating in any manner to the conduct of the election. These are the words of the bill on this point:

Sec. 31. That no parish or district judge shall interfere by writ of injunction or mandamus, or order of court, to compel any commissioner of election to do any act or prohibit him from doing any act in his official capacity as commissioner of election, or relating in any manner to the conduct of the election. Any Judge so interfering shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the Parish Prison for not less than three months.

Sec. 32. That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause the Attorney General, or in case of his failure or refusal he shall employ competent counsel to prosecute any Judge who shall violate the provisions of the foregoing section of this act. In the parish of Orleans, such prosecution shall be before the Criminal District Court, having jurisdiction of such prosecutions shall be instituted by such offender, the Attorney General shall appoint some practising Attorney to try the cause. Any Attorney so appointed shall receive from the Governor, who shall, for such successful prosecution in which he shall have been engaged, receive as compensation a sum not to be fixed by the Governor, the Judge of a District Court, and two Judges of the Supreme Court, which shall be paid to him upon the warrant of the Governor and such Judges out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Another objectionable feature of this bill is to take away from the municipal authorities of New Orleans and Jefferson city, the right to conduct their own city elections as heretofore and to invest the Governor and his satellites with the sole power of conducting such elections.

The end and purpose of the whole bill is to enable the Governor, through his Supervisors of Registration, Commissioners of election and Metropolitan Police, to carry all our future State, parish and city elections for the Radical party. Our Judges, Sheriffs and other officers are debarred from exercising any authority concerning elections, and the Metropolitan Police are invested with inquisitorial and arresting power over every voter. Every voter must identify himself to the Commissioners. Every naturalized citizen must also subject himself to the mercies of Radical officers.

It cannot be expected, should this bill become law, that the white people of Louisiana will take any part in the elections held under its provisions. Fellow-citizens, this is the entertainment to which you are invited. You are asked to place yourselves and your liberties in the hands of one Warmoth, who happens to be Governor of Louisiana, and who undoubtedly was a party to the framing of the measure. This is the man that certain so-called Democrats proposed to affiliate with, and do affiliate with in the dark. The most possible effect this law can have is to strengthen Warmoth against both political parties, and enable him to dictate terms to them. He has already shown that he can be as false to his friends as he is, for sample purposes, unyielding to his foes.

The bill is so monstrous that we can hardly believe there is a citizen of Louisiana so infatuated to the true interests of the State as to defend its object and advocate its passage. There is one, however, as we see by the debates, who does this, and his name is John Ray.

THE GREAT LIZARD SUIT AGAINST THE CANAL BANK—LABOR VERDICT.—The jury before whom the great suit of Lizard against the Canal Bank was tried last week in the Fourth District Court, (Judge Theard,) brought in, on Saturday evening last, a verdict against the Bank for one hundred and eighty-five thousand and [illegible] ($185,000.) The amount claimed was [illegible]. The case was argued by the [illegible] advocates, at near Bar—Messrs. Benedict and Phillips and A. Robert for plaintiff and Messrs. Lee, Hornsby and Miller, and Messrs. Campbell, Spofford and Campbell for defendants.

We return our thanks to Madame Modjeska, of the New York World, for a copy of the Illustrated Almanac for 1870—a phenomenon of cheapness. As a book of political reference, it contains much valuable information. We have always found previous issues of this almanac exceedingly useful, and from a glance at the number for the present year, we can say that it will bear out the high character which the publication has always borne.

Coughs and Colds—Those who are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple remedy, which is almost every one's approval. The Troches have been tested by time, and proved, and recommended to persons of all other profession for the many purposes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Anniversary of the Jewish Widows and Orphans' Home.—The fifteenth anniversary of this institution on Jackson street, was celebrated Sunday in the customary manner. The contributions made and promised will reach about $10,000.

The anniversary was celebrated in the fenced yard of the Asylum, which was covered with canvas. The arrangements were admirably ordered under the supervision of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Isadore Lyel, chairman, S Marx, secretary, and A. Marks, Joseph Hauser, S. Forchheimer, By. Abrahams, Leon Godchaux, Theodore Bernkion, M. M. Simpson, H. Barwis, J Bauhman, E. Hiller, Jos Simon, A. L'hman, Simeon Leopold, Leon Haas, Jr., Julius Weiss, L. H. Joseph, L. Phelps and Z Bruhl. The officers of the association assisted during the exercises. The flowers were all present Mr. Isaac Sobrock, as President, in the chair, and Mr. A. Huber, Vice President; S Marx, Treasurer; Edward Kirkbrodt, Secretary, and M. Hyman, Superintendent.

Music under the direction of Mr. L. Mayer, leader of the Orchestra of the St. Charles Theatre, prayer by Rev. F. L. Leucht, vocal music by the choir of Rampart street Synagogue, an eloquent oration by Max Dinkenspiel, Esq., of the New Orleans bar, and other exercises all of which passed off most satisfactorily, as follows:

Recitations by the Orphans.—Cure for Bad Times, by Miss Ernestine Mayer; Hannah and her Sons, by Miss Sarah Hartman. Nobility, (a dialogue) by Miss Rebecca Wolf and Master Jacob Friedman. The Whisker, by Miss Lena Wolf. Overture—Dichter and Bauer, orchestra. Soupde. Aria—Pré-aux-Clercs, sung by Mrs. J Schwartz, Herold. Mauikanine Pilf—Polka, orchestra, Mayer.

Recitations by the Orphans.—Charles II and Wm. Penn, (a dialogue) by Masters Charles Hyman and Lewis Wolf. The Wooer, by Miss Caroline Stivenson. An Unhappy Temper, (a dialogue) by Miss Sarah Dreyfus and Master Jesse Stivenson. A Hebrew Tale, by Miss Pauline Elman. Choice of Occupation, (a dialogue) by eleven boys.

Supreme Court.—This Court rendered decisions yesterday in the divorce suit of Mrs. Mary B. Cady vs. E. K. Washington, her husband, which was appealed from the Sixth District Court, Chief Justice Ludeling read an opinion reversing the judgment of the lower court, which had granted the separation.

In the case of J. M. Davis, contesting the Sheriffalty with Thos. L. Maxwell, on appeal from the Fifth District Court, the decision of the lower court was sustained, and Mr. Maxwell quietedin the possession of his office.

The Supreme Court refused to grant the writ of prohibition which Gov. Warmoth sought for the purpose of restraining the enforcement of an injunction granted against him by Judge Dibble at the suit of State Auditor Wickliffe, in a letter which has been fully explained by the papers, but which is really of mere personal interest between the contestants.

Butchers in Procession.—Most of the butchers of St. Mary Market turned out in procession Sunday, preceded by a band of music and a fine live white steer immediately following, making quite a feature of the parade. The thing was done, we believe, in honor of the late completion of the new slaughter houses on the Carrero plantation, and the triumph of the butchers over the slaughter-house monopolists. A grand collation in the neighborhood of the market closed the ceremonies of the day. Six of the slaughtering apparatus at the new premises have been completed and were in operation Sunday.

The Gambling Houses.—In due deference to the law, the sports of the city closed their gaming saloons Saturday night as we before had it we published. The scene is already wonderfully changed on St. Charles street, especially where most of illegal games were carried on. They deserve credit for their prompt observance of the law changing their vocation.

Billiard Match.—A grand billiard match is to be played at the Deutsche Hall, corner Blanville street and Exchange Alley, this evening, commencing precisely at 7 o'clock, between Mr. Henry Miller, of this city, and Mr. John Peck, for $200 a side, 225 points up at the French carom game.

The Protection Levee.—The City Controller, Col. Hardey, yesterday sold the contract for finishing the grand protection levee, to run from the river above to the lake and along to lakeshore back to the river below the city. Messrs. John Ray & Co. were the purchasers at $22 49 per linear foot for the river work, and $12 50 per linear foot for the earth work. They made the required deposit of $5000, which was accepted City Surveyor Bell bid $22 50 for the river work, and $12 50 for the earth work. Pretty close cutting on so large a contract.

Felonious Doings.—The residence of Mr. Chas Hyltzerd, No. 247 Bourbon street, was burglariously entered early Sunday morning and robbed of thirteen table spoons, twelve forks, six teaspoons, three small spoons, two dessert spoons marked C. H and S. H., one small fork marked L. H., one dessert spoon marked C. H, one small fork marked A. H., and one small spoon marked C. H—all silver.

Mr. Blackman spoke of the high character borne by the late C. B. Pratt as a citizen and gentleman, and moved that the Senate adjourn as a mark of respect. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12 M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met pursuant to adjournment at 8 o'clock.

Speaker Carr in the chair. No quorum present.

The House then took an adjournment until 12 o'clock M. At that time the Speaker called the House to order. A quorum present.

Mr Willis of Orleans, introduced a resolution relative to the Chattanooga Railroad Company and directing the Committee on Enrollment, if still within its hands, and if it has gone to the Senate, ordering the Chief Clerk to ask of the Senate to return it to the House as soon as possible.

The vote upon the final adoption of Mr. Wills's motion was then taken, and adopted by a vote of 56 yeas to 7 nays.

The Speaker then announced to the House that he had received information that the Hon C. B. Pratt, Democratic Representative from the parish of Claiborne, had recently died in Texas.

Mr. Wills, of Orleans, then offered resolutions expressive of the high sentiment which was entertained for him by all the members of the House.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, arose and said:

I desire, Mr. Speaker, to say a few words before this question of the resolution just offered by the gentleman from Orleans (Mr. Wills). We are called upon, as the House of Representatives, to mourn the death of one of our number, a prominent, young and talent member. It has not been my pleasure to have long known Mr. Pratt, but when I did meet with him and know him, I, like short time I have had the honor and pleasure of meeting upon the floor of this House, I learned to love and to esteem him.

To him as much, and, perhaps, more than to any other member on this floor my affections have gone out. He is gone, and a void is created, and I am filled with grief (as tear to day, unexpectedly to me and all of us, to hear of his decease far away in Texas. A young man, full of promise and chivalry and honor, has been called in the flower of his manhood from our midst.

I desire as his fellow-representative upon this floor to bear testimony to his worth as a man, and his fidelity as a member of this body. As a friend, and I recognize the friendship of none but those of brave hearts, I deplore his untimely end. When we retire from this hall, let us bear with us the memories sweet of our dear departed colleague and friend.

These remarks of Gen. McMillen were unanimously seconded by the House.

A motion to then adjourn in respect to his memory until to-day at 11 A. M.

THE OLD BANK OF LOUISIANA.

We copy the following interesting communication from the evening *Picayune* of yesterday. It is, we think, the first information of an authentic character, which has been made public, concerning the specie of the Bank of Louisiana taken into the Confederate lines in 1862 by R. M. Davis, Esq., President of the Bank:

In your issue of the 12th inst. when advertising the sale of the head of "The Financial Ajax Blake," to the decision of Judge Duvall, of the United States Court, which delivers the Bank of Louisiana into bankruptcy, in that court, you say that the bank shipped the specie of Confederate Government, not exactly by pumping into the hold by handing over, under some show of compulsion, its coin and exchange to the Confederate Government, by which they were entirely swallowed up.

The specie of the bank was committed in my charge, as president, by the Board of Directors, in April 1862, with instructions to take it into the Confederacy and deposit it in some safe place, to be held by me subject to the order of the Board. I was inhibited from making any other disposition of the specie.

Your remark would imply that I am the person to be asked if the specie was surrendered to the Confederate Government *willingly* or *reluctantly* specially to which side the choice of the *as* stood, under the circumstances, is no longer necessary. It is proper for my justification that I should state the circumstances, which, I presume, readers will remember, lately saw fit to describe the "Litany of Dead Sea apes," and accordingly indited to the Scotch philosopher the following note:

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, 12 CLARE STREET,
Bristol, October 23, 1869.

Dear Sir: If you will kindly answer the following question, I shall esteem it a favor: Have you at any time, by the aid of your own means, investigated the phenomena of modern Spiritualism?

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,
GEORGE TOMPE.
Thomas Carlyle, Esq., Chelsea.

To this was returned the terse and exceedingly characteristic reply:

By water, or extent pantroyland by sandals, I never did; nor have the least interest of ever doing.
T. C.

We have frequently heard it said, by way of sneer, that the genuine Yankee's idea of true freedom was "liberty to do as he pleased, and to make all other persons do as he pleased," but we never supposed that any man had ever carelessly propounded such a doctrine. We now, however, find the story is not improbable, for the New York *World* claims just such privileges for the Northern Democrats. Hear it:

"There was no reason why a Democrat should not engage just as honestly in the war as a Republican. If he held the same exact ideas as Mr. Davis or Mr. Calhoun, and believed in the right of secession and in the sovereignty of the States, he was bound by his belief to side by his State, right or wrong.

How, here is the Yankee idea shorn of its full feather. (A New York Democrat, who believes in the right of secession and in the sovereignty of the State, may nevertheless honestly engage in a war to destroy the sovereignty of another State, and prevent it from seceding. New York and Mississippi each having the right to secede, New York may, notwithstanding this conceded right, compel Mississippi to stay in the Union.) In a word, an honest New York Democrat may believe not only in the right of his State to do as she pleases, but he may also claim to compel all other States to do as he pleases!!

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Bill Still in the Senate.

Arrival of Prince Arthur.

Butler and the Acts of the Tennessee Legislature.

Gen. Reynolds' Actions Approved by Sherman.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON FIGURES.

Washington, Jan. 17—Noon.—There was nothing done by the committees this morning. Many petitions have been sent to the Senate.

The House refused the use of the Hall to the President of the Committee of the National Labor Congress, to which to expound their views.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $642,000.

The Honolulu Minister, who was presented to the President on Saturday, is a Mulatto Yankee.

Albert Spry and John Bonner, two prominent actors in the gold panic, testified to-day. Other witnesses will be examined to-morrow.

Gen. Terry's dispatches indicate that three Sessions and two Representatives of the Georgia Legislature are clearly disqualified, and will be expelled by a military order, but still, however, leaving the Legislature in the hands of the Conservatives.

Prince Arthur arrived on Saturday. The festivities in his honor so far as the programme announced, are confined exclusively to dinners, one of which will be given by Secretary Fish or by President Grant.

Among the nominations announced to-day is that of Ulysses D. Pierce, of Kansas, United States District Attorney for North Carolina.

Washington, Jan. 17—SENATE—A petition was presented to-day which urges the reduction of expenses to the National soldiers.

Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a bill regulating ocean cables, and a bill providing for the payment of the French claims prior to 1801.

The Virginia bill resumed. Stewart desired the House bill to be put on its passage.

Sumner refused to allow the bill to be read more than once.

Pomeroy suggested that the House bill be offered as a proper time and a substitute.

Morrill, of Vermont, declared that Virginia was unfit to be admitted either with or without the Fifteenth Article, however, rather than the rebels of the South there should be none of the North; that Gov Walker was not a fit representative of the loyal men.

Morton opposed the bill as an amendment, that the restrictions of the Fourteenth Amendment for ever apply to Virginia, and making the people of that State forever forfeit citizenship in case of treason. Morton's motion finally prevailed. The whole bill was laid aside, and the House bill considered.

Edmunds moved his amendment creating the restrictions of the Fourteenth Amendment. The amendment was discussed quite warmly. Thayer closing with an hour's speech, when he was interrupted by a motion to go into executive session.

HOUSE—Under a regular call a resolution was offered directing the survey and examination of the west bank of the Potomac River from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry, and report the practicability of erecting a railroad along the said bank.

A Harper, later of January 5th, says that the insurgents are again overrunning Bayano and Santa Maria, and are unable to express the opinion that with the active force now operating against the insurgents, Chiriqui District will be entirely pacified.

The week close with great ease in money general was easy. Gold steady, with large transactions at 1 Treasury sales easy, 6 to 10

The bank statement is another remarkable exhibit and clearly reflects the great flow of money towards this point. The large increase of gold imports which have been made through banks. The Treasury paid out $3,338,831 in gold in January and has intended in the amount of $1,670,000 sold for January, leaving the assistance fund. Against this the Treasurer received $1,845,027 in currency and sold the right the specie in the banks has only increased weekly amount of $1,000,000. The fact that the specie in the banks has only increased shows that the unusually extensive activity, especially in view of the above facts. The speed average of the banks is a rising one, and the average much larger at the close of business to day than appears in the bank statement. No better evidence of the influx of money towards New York can be needed than the increase of $43,710,781 in the legal tender item. It is estimated that in addition to this, at least $100,000,000 of Greenbacks have been received by the banks during the week. The banks show a net gain in their legal reserve of $2,500,000. They now hold thirty millions over the 25 per cent required by law. The bank statement in plain terms means cheap money and increased speculation in Wall street in the far off.

Memphis, Jan. 16—The *Avalanche* of Jackson, Miss., correspondent says: The Legislature yesterday ratified the Fifteenth Amendment with only one dissenting vote in the House and three in the Senate.

Governor Alcorn and Amos will doubtless be elected Senators.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.
HEGEMAN'S PERFECTED ELIXIR OF MALT.
A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it is unsurpassed, and is recommended by the faculty generally. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. ow17 3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1870.

We have no change to report in the Money market proper. On the street, A1 notes with unexceptionable endorsements are quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent per month, and second class at 1½ to 2 per cent. A1 bankers' paper, without collaterals, at 1½ and good paper at 2 to 3. Mortgage notes at 10 to 11 per cent per annum, and second class at 12 to 15

We have to-day the Orleans Railroad Company has declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable, tax free, on and after the 12th prox.

In Gold there is a fair demand, sales including $3000 at 121, $9000 at 121 1-8, $20,000, $10,000, $15,000, $24,000 and $35,000, at 121¼, $1000 at 121⅜, to 121⅜, $5000 at 121½, and $1000 at 121⅝. In Silver $5000 in American half-dollars sold, deliverable several days hence, at 119, We quote 118½ to 119 for American half-dollars, and 2 to 3½ per cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

There was less animation in the market for Foreign Exchange, and the movement was of moderate extent. The rate of Sterling remained about £35,000, of which the sales extend. Against this the Treasurer received $1,845,027 in currency and sold the right the specie in the banks has only increased weekly amount of $1,000,000. The fact that the specie in the banks has only increased shows that the unusually extensive activity, especially in view of the above facts. The speed average of the banks is a rising one, and the average much larger at the close of business to day than appears in the bank statement. No better evidence of the influx of money towards New York can be needed than the increase of $43,710,781 in the legal tender item. It is estimated that in addition to this, at least $100,000,000 of Greenbacks have been received by the banks during the week. The banks show a net gain in their legal reserve of $2,500,000. They now hold thirty millions over the 25 per cent required by law. The bank statement in plain terms means cheap money and increased speculation in Wall street in the far off.

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COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 3556 bales of uplands, showing an advance on some lots of the last week, but being less buoyant subsequently, and closing at 20 to 21½c for low ordinary, 21¾ to 22½c for ordinary, 23 to 23½c for good ordinary, 23¾ to 23¾c for low middling, 24¼ to 24¾c for middling, 24½ to 24¾c for fair, 25c for strict middling, and 26 to 26½c for good middling.

The market opened with a very good inquiry, and notwithstanding rainy weather and a limited supply, a moderate business was done during the morning, partly at about previous rates and partly at an advance of ¼c, after which the advantage was still more on the side of the buyers, and several bales of strict low middling were made at 23¾c. Still later, however, there was less buoyant, and towards the close there appeared to be only a slight variation from Saturday. Our quotations accordingly represent no change except in the inside figures for good ordinary and low middling, which are raised ⅛c. Owing to sampling being prevented by the weather the supply continued limited up to the close. There is now a large accumulation of receipts on the Levee. The 5 p. m dispatch from Liverpool, reporting sales of 15,000 bales, was not received until at about the close.

COTTON CONTRACTS.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales.....770
Received since commencement.....9,233
Arrived previously.....261,625—271,628
Cleared to-day.....3,056
Cleared previously.....268,572—271,628
Stock to commencement on shipboard—bales.....147,241
To day's exports embraced 19,20 bales to Amsterdam and 1185 to Barcelona. Receipts per steamer Friday evening 30,134 bales, against 13,483 for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1st 268,572 bales, against 254,146 last year.

SUGAR—The receipts this morning embraced 600 hds. The demand is fair, especially for the better descriptions, but the movement was interrupted by rainy weather to day. The sales are selling at 8 to 8¼c per lb for inferior, 8½ for the common, 10 to 11c for fair, 11 to 11½c for fully fair, 12 to 12½c for prime, 13½ to 14½c for choice, 13½ to 14½c for yellow clarified, 13½ to 14½c for white clarified.

MOLASSES—There were 400 receipts this morning of 1200 bbls. The demand is good and prices are firm. The supplies were all sold at 60 to 65c for common, 65 to 70c for prime, 70 to 75c for fair, 80c for choice, 13½ to 14½c for yellow clarified, 13½ to 14½c for white clarified.

RICE—Receipts of Texas Beef are still only 100 tierces, and the demand is selling freely to the local trade at 12 to 14c per lb; and ordinary at 11 to 12c per lb. Prime Carolina rice is quoted nominally at 9¼ to 10c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Continues dull, though the stock is small. We ordinarily quote at $4 50 per bbl on the landing, and $4 62½ to $4 75 from store. Some fancy brands are held above these figures.

BUTTER—The supply of Western roll Butter is ample and with little demand, and many would gladly sell at 28 to 32c per lb. Choice would command a ready sale at 35c per lb, but inferior would be difficult to dispose of at 25c per lb. Choice goods in firm at 45 to 48c, and common Northern 35 to 38c per lb.

Onions Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Jan. 15, 1870.

Arrived during the day, Jan. 15, 1870.

Sold—200 Texas Beeves, 900 Calves and Yearlings.

Left—1 Pen Beeves, 300 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—[illegible] Hogs, 300 Sheep and 50 Milch Cows.

Left—[illegible] Hogs, 300 Sheep and 50 Milch Cows.

[illegible]

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, per head.....[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, per head.....[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, per head.....[illegible]
Texas Cows, per head.....[illegible]
Texas Hogs, per lb net.....[illegible]
Texas Sheep, per head.....[illegible]
Texas Calves, per head.....[illegible]
Texas Yearlings, per head.....[illegible]
Milch Cows, fancy, per head.....[illegible]
Milch Cows, common, per head.....[illegible]
Milch Cows, inferior, per head.....[illegible]
Texas Cows, fancy, per head.....[illegible]
Texas Cows, common, per head.....[illegible]
Texas Cows, inferior, per head.....[illegible]

[illegible]

DIED,

KELLY—On the 17th inst., at 12½ P. M., ALEXANDER D. KELLY in the 40th year of his age. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence corner of St. Mary and Prytania streets.

General Sentinel Agent.

DIED.

At Ocean Springs, Miss., on the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock P. M., after a lingering illness, Capt. CHARLES MOORE, aged 67 years.

Mobile and Washington City papers please copy.

OLD INFALLIBLE.
OVER 40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.
No Mother's Nursery should be without it.
Are your children ailing now?
Have they a continual lothing of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a distended tongue and disagreeable breath?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Have they offensive breath and breakfast?
Have they a pumpkin colored countenance?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?
Have they temporary blindness and deafness?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
is a dangerous anger candy.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.
Be sure you put Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
Have genuine without the signature of
FLEMING BROS.
Sole all over the world.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Special Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, Business of the utmost importance to the commercial interests of the city and State will be submitted. A full and prompt attendance is asked and expected. By order of the President.

ARTHUR G. WAUGH,
Sec'y and Treas.
jan18—2t

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans Opera House and Great Western National Opera Company, No. 8 St. Louis street, New Orleans, Jan. 17th, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held, day, and holding a meeting for the purpose of [illegible] the Opera House and the Company. The meeting was postponed to MONDAY NEXT, jan18 2t
A. DELERY,
Secretary.

Wanted,

A YOUNG LAD to attend to a Lawyer's Office and do a little work, &c. Address,
W. E. MURPHY,
Attorney at Law, 67 Toulouse street.

The Meridian.

WE have purchased from the late proprietor Mr. Chenoweth, this popular and the centrally situated Coffee-house, on Exchange Alley, between Canal and Custom-house streets, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, respectfully invites the patronage of our friends and the public generally, and we intend to keep up the reputation of the "Meridian." ow
JOHN LITRATYE,
Late of the Washington House.
MANUEL NAVIA,
Late Proprietor of the "Meridian."
Black Lemon Drops 10c. per lb at Chenoweth's. jan18 1m

Lost or Stolen.

A LITTLE BAY MARE with black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, branded on the left shoulder with a heart, No. 1356. A liberal reward will be paid to the person who will deliver them at No. 20 Gravier street. jan18 1t

43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,959.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

LAST WEEK OF LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
Tuesday Evening, January 18, 1870,
For the LAST TIME in the Grand Burlesque Extravaganza, with Scenery, Costumes, Properties, etc., etc., entitled SINDBAD THE SAILOR, Preceded by the FORTY THIEVES, with new scenery, ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Varieties Theatre.

LAST WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Monday, January 17, 1870,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Saturday—Last Rip Van Winkle Matinee.
Mlle. BATEMAN will shortly appear.

Three Lectures
—BY—
REVEREND DOCTOR WISE,
ON THE GOSPEL AND THE TABERNACLE
At the Second Congregational Church of Bonville Street and Fortlange Alley.
A consecutive into the Origin of Christianity, from the Mosaic Tabernacle.
The subject to be discussed in the lectures, in the LECTURE
JAN. 17th,
SUNDAY, JAN. 23rd,
ST. LAUTIER, PAULS.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26th,
Tickets for the course, $2 50. Single Tickets, $1. Doors open at 6 P. M. Commencing at 7 P. M.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company,
CORNER CANAL AND CHAMPS ELYSIES.
TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of the Charter, the Company publish the following statement of its affairs:
[illegible]
Cash in Bank.....[illegible]
Cash in Hand.....[illegible]
Premium Notes.....[illegible]
Total.....[illegible]
The Company have the following assets:
[illegible]
Total.....[illegible]
Liabilities.....[illegible]
Surplus.....[illegible]
Total.....[illegible]
BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
[illegible]
Total.....[illegible]
[illegible]
Total.....[illegible]
[illegible]
Total.....[illegible]