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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1869. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,656.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1869.

COAL.—Our friends Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., announce, elsewhere, that they are prepared to furnish in all parts of the city, Pittsburg, Anthracite and English Cannel Coal (egg and steam size) at the lowest market rates. Office, 138 Gravier street. Yards—corner of Girod and Magazine streets, and corner of Julia and Water streets.

CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1869.—We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of their Directory of New Orleans, for the year 1869, which we shall take occasion to examine, and notice in our next issue.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The comic operette of Offenbach, "La Belle Hélène," will be performed to-night, Madame Lambelé-Albaize as *Hélène*, Mr. Albert Julien in the character of *Paris*, and Mr. Chamonin as *Calchas*.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

We acknowledge the polite attention of Gen. Beauregard, President of this company, in sending us a pamphlet copy of the Annual Report of the operations of the Road for the year 1868—that is from December 1, 1867, to November 30, 1868, and its general condition, on the latter date, the report being made to the Legislature of the State in accordance with law. We learn from this report that "the road is now well supplied with rolling stock and is in fine running order, comparing well in that respect with the best roads in the South."

The earnings of the road for the year Dec. 1, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868, freight, passengers and mails amount to	$1,244,376 62
Expenditures, operating and keeping the road in repair	1,040,514 34
Balance of receipts over expenditures	$203,862 28
The company have funded during the period mentioned, coupons of their 1st mortgage bonds	$996,000 00
And there remains to be funded in the United States	121,000 00
The total indebtedness of the company floating and bonded, does not now exceed, says the report,	$4,850,000 00

This indebtedness the President thinks can be readily managed with the receipts of the Road moderately estimated at $1,500,000. We find that favorable settlements or compromises have been made with all the bondholders, Mr. D. D. Withers excepted, who had refused to enter into the arrangement made with the English bondholders in 1868. The company is, however, prepared to pay him off if the suit Mr. Withers has instituted shall be decided against them.

President Beauregard alludes to the importance of connecting this Road with the river. We quote from his report on that subject as follows:

"The commerce of New Orleans being injuriously affected by the heavy charges in freights, drayages and other expenses attending the receipts or shipments of goods, it behooves all transportation companies to devise means of reducing those charges to a minimum; the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company has already made great annual reductions in her freight charges since the war, and will continue to do so as rapidly as circumstances will permit. A great saving in drayages alone can be obtained by continuing the road to the river, either within the limits of this city or of Jefferson City, thence down the river front to the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, at the foot of Girod street. We would thus be enabled to connect at that point with that short but important road. We would be enabled also to establish a depot for the receipt of cattle, etc., from the Opelousas Railroad Depot, at Gretna; and last, but not least, we would pass close by the Grain Elevator, at the foot of Harmony street, which would enable us, as soon as the Mississippi Central Railroad shall have been continued to Paducah, and a bridge constructed there across the Ohio river (probably in about two years) to bring down grain from Illinois and the West, when the Ohio and Upper Mississippi are either frozen or too low for navigation, which is the case several months in the year. We are now endeavoring to obtain that right of way to the river in anticipation of the future wants of the company."

The report, from which the above is an extract, shows that the financial affairs of the company, considering the disadvantages under which they have labored, are in a shape which promises ultimate extrication, should the business of the road continue on the same scale as heretofore, which there is no reason to doubt. The business of the road, present and prospective, justifies the hope that an era of prosperity for the stockholders and the original friends of the road is not far distant.

We recognize in the conduct of the affairs of the company by its distinguished President and its experienced Superintendent, Col. Williams, a combination of all those qualities which mark thorough business men.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The ladies and little folk should bear in mind that the last circus matinée at the Academy takes place to-day, noon. Robinson, Hau, Clarence, Lucy Watson, M'lle DeBerg, Sheppy and Whitney all appear.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Chanfrau in the noon matinée to-day, and again at night in his protean representations.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Lotta to-night at the St. Charles, for the last time but one, in "Fire-Fly."

Washington Items.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION—INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL GRANT.—*Washington, Jan. 14, 1869.*—Five members of the Virginia delegation held another interview with General Grant to-day by appointment. General Schofield escorted the committee to headquarters and introduced them to the President elect. The interview was most gratifying to the delegation. It was soon apparent that General Grant had carefully examined the provisions of the obnoxious Constitution, for he remarked that it contained several clauses for which he himself could never vote. General Schofield also explained the objectionable features of the Constitution, and stated the wrong of fastening such a Constitution upon the State of Virginia. Gen. Grant's mind seemed to be made up as to the necessity of preventing the wrong spoken of by General Schofield, but the difficulty was as to the proper means to be used. He suggested several plans for consideration, but each was deemed impracticable. It was finally concluded to ask Congress to pass an act admitting the State upon condition that two clauses should be stricken from the Constitution—one disfranchising the white population of the State, and the other imposing the iron-clad oath where it is not imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. From intimations given out by leading men in both Houses, it is confidently believed that Congress will adopt this solution of the difficulty.—*Special Dispatch to Baltimore Gazette.*

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—The circular of Mr. Evarts does not touch the question heretofore raised as to whether this proclamation relieves persons disqualified by the fourteenth amendment. It is evidently, however, the sense of Congress that it does not, as that body continues to remove such disabilities.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.—There is a growing sentiment among Congressmen in favor of the proposition of universal amnesty and universal suffrage in Virginia as urged by the Conservative delegation. It has made friends in both branches of Congress among those who at first were opposed to the object advocated by the delegation.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Mr. Stewart reported in the Senate from the Judiciary Committee a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be known as article fifteen. The original of this was introduced in March, 1867, by Senator Henderson, enacting in a few lines that "No State shall deny or abridge the right of its citizens to vote and hold office, on account of race, color or previous condition." The substitute brought in to-day is equally brief, but more skillfully worded—"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." This amendment, to be submitted to the States for ratification, did not receive a unanimous vote in committee, the chairman, Mr. Trumbull, being in opposition, Messrs. Hendricks and Frelinghuysen absent at the time, and the vote on its adoption confined to Messrs. Stewart, Conkling, Edmunds and Rice.

BASIS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF VIRGINIA.—After many conferences between the Virginia committee and its individual members with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and members of the Senate and House, it seems to be pretty well understood that the following definite arrangement has been substantially agreed to:—Following the precedent in the Missouri compromise, and the proceedings upon the admission of Oregon, Kansas and Nebraska, a bill will be prepared authorizing the admission of Virginia upon the adoption of the proposed Constitution, with the obnoxious clauses in regard to disfranchisement, the test oath and probably some other objectionable features stricken out. When this bill shall be passed it is believed it will be followed by an amnesty bill, either universal or with some few exceptions, to take effect on the ratification of the Constitution. It is said that this adjustment meets the approbation of General Grant, Secretary Schofield and a large number of the most prominent members of both Houses of Congress.

They hunt buffaloes on the American desert in express trains with a band of music according to a correspondent.

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

If it be true, as the telegraph has announced, that the Spanish Government has made overtures to that of the United States, having in view the cession to the latter of the Island of Cuba, the motive of the former Government is very plain. It is because they have become convinced their tenure of the Island is near its end, and that the revolutionists are likely to be successful. This proposition to sell Cuba tells the whole story. But it does not follow because Spain is ready to turn the Queen of the Antilles into gold, that the United States are ready to relieve her of the incumbrance at a heavy cost to themselves, or at any cost. Undoubtedly it is for the interest of Spain to part with her colony, and get a large price for it rather than to have the possession wrested from her by violence, a method of separation which would be accompanied by no consolatory consideration. But if that violence is likely to succeed, it is a good reason why the United States should be slow to conclude at any considerable price a bargain for territory, no matter how valuable, which may very soon be beyond the power of Spain to dispose of. Even if the Cuban revolutionists have not gained sufficient strength to turn the scale in their favor, and their final success be yet a problem, they have shown an obstinacy which justifies us in believing that they have the means of prolonging the contest, and thus subjecting the mother country to the cost of a long war, a war which the state of her finances makes it difficult if not impossible for her to carry on. And the longer the contest lasts, the more help will the Cubans receive from sympathetic friends in adjacent countries.

But what would the United States gain by the purchase? Is it certain that the inhabitants of Cuba would be willing to be transferred to the dominion of the United States? And would it accord with the enlightened doctrines of public law to force them against their consent to become part and parcel of a nation with which they have little in common and into which they may not wish to be incorporated? It is, we believe, independence these Cuban revolutionists desire. They think they have been exploited upon long enough and do not wish to exchange one owner for another. Again, are the United States in a condition to pay in gold a large price [illegible]? We perceive by a late report of an authentic character, that there were in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st of January, 1869, only forty millions of dollars, unappropriated. This sum is needed to pay the interest maturing on bonds. Would the Spaniards take bonds of the United States? Suppose, however, these difficulties were out of the way, there are other questions to be settled before any transfer could safely be effected. There is the question of slavery for instance. What is to be done with it? Does anybody suppose the Cubans are ready to consent to the emancipation of their negroes, and thus beggar themselves? Would it do for the United States to compensate them for the loss they would sustain by emancipation, when their own citizens had been compelled to suffer the loss of their slaves without receiving any equivalent? Suppose the price agreed upon and the cession made upon the condition that the inhabitants of Cuba consent, upon what conditions would an election be held for the purpose of submitting the question of ratifying the transfer of the Island? Would the negroes be allowed to vote? If not, why not? Are they not, according to the universal suffrage theory of the United States, citizens of the Island as much so as the negroes in our own States? If allowed to vote, and they ratified the sale of the Island, would it not be a downright act of robbery to take from the white inhabitants of Cuba their property and their right to self-government, by submitting such a proposition to their own slaves? If only the white inhabitants of Cuba were consulted, they would, of course, wish to make conditions, before submitting themselves to the tender mercies of another Government. They would require guarantees for their property, and if refused would oppose the transfer. It is not reasonable to suppose the people of Cuba would be willing to place themselves in a condition to be taxed for the debt of the United States, and to be over-run by an army of foreign office-holders. Nor would a people accustomed to hard money be willing to use the irredeemable paper currency with which the United States are flooded. We do not see how these difficulties could be overcome without trampling upon the just rights of the Cubans, who, if they are rebels against the Spanish Government, have not made themselves amenable to punishment by a foreign nation.

In one point of view the desirableness of the possession of Cuba by the United States is so evident as to make it superfluous to say anything with regard to it. But it might be purchased at too great a cost. The abolition of the Spanish tariff would open, it is true, to merchandise and American products, free access to the ports of the island. But the Cubans, ruined in a great measure by the emancipation of their slaves, would be able to consume only very little, and the United States would, on the other hand, lose the duties they now collect on imports of tobacco, coffee and sugar imported from Cuba. In a financial and commercial point of view the operation, perhaps, would not be any more advantageous for the United States than for the Cubans. Spain only would be the gainer. Considered politically, the Cubans would soon see that they had gained nothing by the change, and the United States would, on their part, find little profit to draw from the annexation of a new State the people of which did not assimilate to the rest of the Union.

It is more advantageous for the United States to leave the Island of Cuba to conquer its independence and proceed progressively to the abolition of slavery and to the transformation of its political and social institutions, until the force of events shall bring about a voluntary annexation. In the condition which would operate actually in the denial, we think that the sacrifices would exceed very much the advantages, and we believe that the Federal Government will not be slow to see that the acquisition would certainly give it serious embarrassment.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR LOUISIANA.—The following is the text of the order pronounced by the Supreme Court, assigning Mr. Justice Swayne to the Fifth Circuit, which includes the State of Louisiana:

At a stated term of the court held on the first Monday of December, in the year 1868, and continued and now held on this 15th day of January, in the year 1869, it appearing to the court that a new allotment of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the court among the circuits now existing by law is required and is expedient by reason of one of the said circuits, that is to say, the fifth circuit since the death of Mr. Justice Wayne, being without any Justice of this court allotted thereto; now be it ordered by the court in pursuance of the authority conferred and imposed upon it by law, that a new allotment of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the court be, and the same is hereby made, as follows: that is to say, that the said Chief Justice and Associate Justices of this court be, and continue to be, allotted to this court; and that the Hon. Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice of this court be, and be hereby is, allotted to the said fifth circuit in addition to the sixth circuit to which he heretofore has been, and now and hereby is continued.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE—RADICAL DECEPTION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.—When the Radicals are asked, says the Philadelphia *Age*, to explain their reasons for declaring negro suffrage in the South, and yet voting against it in the North, they point to the vote in Iowa and Minnesota, where the colored amendment was adopted. But look at the facts in these cases. Iowa gave over 19,000 majority for negro suffrage, and by that great achievement conferred the right of suffrage on 153 negroes. Minnesota gave over 9000 majority for negro suffrage, and thus nobly conferred the right to vote on thirty-seven distinguished persons of color. But Radicalism is not so liberal where negroes are more abundant. In Missouri it could have conferred the right to vote on about 171,000 negroes, and, although the State gave a large majority for Grant, it rejected negro suffrage by a majority of near 20,000. The electoral vote of Connecticut and Ohio was cast for Gen. Grant, but these States, like Missouri, have repudiated the negro theory with reference to an alteration of the elective franchise. Where there are few negroes in the North to vote, the Radicals are willing to give them the ballot. But where many would crowd to the polls, the privilege is withheld.

GREELEY SPEAKS ANOTHER GOOD WORD.—Tuesday's Tribune says:

"We are in favor of meeting them in the same spirit. Where no danger is involved, we hold that an adjustment in a matter in which we have been so overwhelmingly victorious should be generous, rather than exacting. We have no wish to see those leading men of their State constantly forced to contemplate themselves in the light of victims of national wrath. Even if no higher motives controlled the Government, we should consider it shrewder policy now to alleviate the soreness of defeat. It is very true that we can subjugate without the diminution of class and clan, and that, secure negro suffrage without it. But we doubt if any true friend to the negroes will longer urge disfranchisement for their sake. We profoundly distrust the view that negro suffrage secured by disfranchisement of a large part of the most intelligent population will conduce to permanent peace. Won in defiance of the old ruling classes, it may, in the revolution of politics, be some day lost in their triumph. Won, by common consent, in a peaceful adjustment wherein each party gains something, it becomes a pledge of peace, and rests henceforth on the guarantee of the common faith and the common interest."

John Trot, a member of Napoleon's Old Guard, who fought in Spain, at Leipsic, in Russia and at Waterloo, has just died at Troy N. Y.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening and full attendance. The budget for 1869 as adopted by the Lower Board, was taken up and the following changes made:

The School appropriation was increased $60,000, and the Contingent Fund reduced same amount.

The Library appropriation was expunged.

A police estimate of $192,000 was allowed.

There was considerable wrangling over the School appropriation.

The Board adjourned till Tuesday.

Metropolitan Police Board.—Session yesterday. Commissioner McDuff in the chair.

The following patrolmen were dropped from the roll, or dismissed from the service:

No. 117, Dan Block; No. —, A. Allen; No. 29, M. Hagan; No. 12, John Doyle; P Buckley; No. 6, D. Terrebonne; A. D. Serf, P. C. Monaghan, J. J. Daale, T. Carrigee, G. W. Sutherland, Geo. Bayles.

The case of patrolman, E. Leingruber, No. 75, charged with false imprisonment, was taken up and the sentence on first trial, forfeiture of ten days' pay, was confirmed.

Other trifling cases were disposed of, and the Board adjourned.

The Levee Bonds.—The trial of one of the suits against the State Treasurer to compel him to pay salaries of State officers, has developed in evidence the startling fact, that out of $1,600,000 of Levee Bonds issued by the State, only $460,000 were returned to the treasury, $200,000 of the latter amount being in State warrants. There seems to be something radically wrong somewhere about these bonds.

Excitement in City Securities.—City money and other city securities, after having recently advanced rapidly, were weaker yesterday. New York and other Northern capitalists are said to have entered largely into the market, and we may here state that we heard it intimated about the first of the month that they would likely do so, though we doubted it at the time. The sales of City Treasury notes yesterday included $8000 and $50,000 at 30 per cent. discount, and $10,000 at 30¼.

Proposed Vagrant Law.—We understand that some of our best lawyers are engaged in drafting a vagrant law to be submitted to the Legislature. It is something very much needed in New Orleans.

Fraud.—Wm. Moch was arrested yesterday, charged by H. C. Clarke, with obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Picking Pockets.—Jules Essex, said to hail from Chicago, was arrested last night in the St. Charles Theatre, charged with attempting to pick the pockets of a gentleman in the audience. He was taught in the act.

Larceny of Whisky.—Martin Finnerty was arrested yesterday, charged with having in his store, corner of Howard and Perdido streets, five barrels of whisky, said to be stolen. The charge against him is made by R. H. Weeks, a levee clerk. Finnerty's clerk, charged with receiving it, and Henry Wright, colored, drayman, for bringing it to the store, were also arrested.

Felonious Doings.—A young man named Harry Coles has been arrested, charged with feloniously entering the St. Simeon Institute and attempting to commit a burglary. He is reported to have been detected in the act.

James Weddine has been arrested, charged by Capt. Spencer with the larceny of $300.

Recorder Becker sent James Ward and Henry Sharper before the First District Court for trial on respective charges of larceny.

Mr. Francis Cooper was knocked down Thursday night by two unknown men and robbed of what change he had. One of them struck him with a slungshot.

John Miller was arrested upon a charge made of a stealing a watch and chain on Barracks street, near Levee, from William Roberts, William says that he was accosted by Miller under pretense that he (M.) wished to purchase his watch, and that as soon as he had allowed Miller to put hands on it the latter refused to give it back. As the police officer upon the street saw nothing and though he could make no arrest, Williams had to lose sight of the man, got another officer, and then have his man hunted up anew. He (Miller) was finally arrested by Officer Fitzgibbons.

Sixth District Court—Judge Cooley.—F. M. Fisk vs. Gibbs, Bright & Co. Suit instituted Feb. 19th, 1861. W. B. Lancaster and F. Robert counsel for plaintiff; Alfred Hennen for defendants. Allegations: That defendants composing a commercial firm of Liverpool, England, are indebted to the petitioner $4000, amount due by plaintiff to defendant on about 1654 casks of cotton seed oil cake weighing about 140 tons, valued at about $25,000, shipped to said house during the years 1857 and '58. The jury yesterday rendered a verdict for plaintiff for £676 7s 1d, English currency, without interest, plaintiff paying costs of court.

James Harvey, Syndic of the Creditors of Sam Gibbs vs. John P. Walden and his securities. Suit instituted August 15th, 1863. Geo. L. Bright for plaintiff. W. H. Hunt and W. R. Mills and others, for defendants. This is a suit for $5530, without interest, from Feb. 21st, 1862, to recover said amount in U. S. currency, being proceeds of property sold by Sheriff Walden to J. C. Davidson, and received by him in Confederate money. The jury yesterday found a verdict for defendant Mr. Mills made the point that if a caster took out an execution when Confederate money only was current, he compelled the officer to receive such currency, and could not go behind such action. This is in conformity with a late decision of Chief Justice Chase.

Alleged Fugitives Arrested.—Two men, named Willis and Robert Haddox, arrived in this city Friday morning in charge of officer Kelly, of Vicksburg, charged with having some time last fall murdered a man named Kelly, at Ray's store, Morehouse parish, in this State. The prisoners say that the homicide was committed by a man named Johnson, and that they are innocent of any participation in it. The arrest was made by virtue of a requisition from Governor Warmoth.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—James, alias Francis O'Brien, tried for burglary, but convicted of larceny, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Noel Sauvage, for assault on John Lyons, was fined $5.

M. Butler, for assault and threatening Ed. Manning, was fined $5.

A motion to quash the indictment in the case of the State vs. Buckeon & Morgan, was argued by Col. Field, and taken under advisement by the Court.

Court Items.—Judge Collens, of the Seventh District Court, will probably render his decision to-day, in the case of Freiburg and others, touching the constitutionality of the one per cent. tax.

The suit on behalf of the children of the late Geo. F. Knight and wife, against the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, for damages for the death of Mr. and Mrs. Knight, alleged to have been caused by the cars of the company in running over the deceased, will be tried to-day in the Sixth District Court.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Henry Evans and Mr. Evans, charged by Mrs. Delamore with assault and battery; John Miller, charged by Wm. Robertson with robbery; James Betty, charged with like offense by Edouard Gaudin, and John Tool, similarly charged by Thos. W. Lawler, were remanded yesterday for further examination.

SAILING OF THE CORTES.—The steamship Cortes, Capt. Horatio Nelson, sails this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight.

SAILING OF THE CONCORDIA.—The steamship Concordia, Capt. Sears, sails this morning at 6 o'clock, for Boston direct, with a full freight.

Louisiana Items.

The *Meschacébé*, of the parish of St. John Baptist, says:

The heavy rains of the past few weeks have stopped field work, and may create serious damages to sugar planters. Ditches are generally insufficient, and low lands are completely overflowed. Canes already planted and seed canes which have been put up will be heavily damaged where the land is not properly drained.

The public road is almost impracticable, and in the upper part of the parish vehicles have to pass through the yards.

The Planters' *Banner*, of St. Mary, says:

TWENTY DOLLARS A MONTH.—Some of our planters have requested us to state that they are paying twenty dollars a month and rations, cabins, wood, etc., and can't get a supply of field hands even at that price. Prices have gone up since last year in this parish just five dollars per month, and that without a Bureau, and without meddlers of any kind.

Sue Murphy.

[From the Mobile Tribune.]

The case of the above named person is causing some bad feeling among the members of the happy family at Washington, the Southern "loilists" on one side, and the crowned monarchs on the other.

Miss Sue Murphy is the owner of a farm near Decatur, in this State, and her claims is for damages inflicted on her property during the Federal occupation of North Alabama; the commanding officer at the time having found it necessary to raise fortifications on the land and cut it up with several trenches.

Miss Murphy was a minor at the time, and her parents are said to have been "rebels," but her woman's heart led her to treat sick Federal soldiers with kindness, and on that her friends base her claims to "loilty."

Her claim for damages is a mere trifle in itself, amounting only to some five or six thousand dollars, and would be granted without discussion, but for the precedent it would set. The whole "loilty" of the South is waiting on the tip-toe of expectation, ready to rush into the Treasury the moment the door is open to Miss Murphy.

We hear of one "loil" fellow from Louisiana with a claim of $600,000; and he is probably but the type of a large class.

No wonder the crowned monarchs of Radicalism show symptoms of displeasure. This sudden rush of so many Southern mendicants demanding the price of "loilty" in such a fashion, is enough to anger the disinterested statesmen. Southern "loilty" was not cherished for the sake of raising claimants, but voters. Let Southern "loilists" remember that, and conduct themselves with more humbleness of spirit, and deference towards their superiors, in future.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1868.

Miss Sue Murphy—I have caused to be examined the papers which you have filed for damages done to your property in Decatur, Alabama, by United States troops.

Loyalty is clearly proven, and the claim seems to be entirely a just one, if any such claim is allowed. It is a matter left entirely with Congress, and I can only say that if any claim for damages done by the army in States that were in rebellion against the Government is allowed, I would respectfully recommend yours.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

The Paris *Patrie* states that in consequence of the numerous furloughs lately granted, the French army does not number at present more than 364,000 men under the flag.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Georgia Legislature.

The War in Cuba.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 22.—SENATE.—A resolution was passed ordering the evidence of claims against the Department of the West printed.

A petition from a number of physicians for reduction of the tariff on certain drugs.

Several petitions for female suffrage were presented.

The Senate discussed State rights, as connected with railroads, until adjournment.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced suspending the fifty per cent. provision of the bankrupt law.

A bill was introduced diminishing the issue of gold and providing for the return to specie payment.

After various private bills, the Denver Railroad was returned to adjournment.

Lipton has been re-elected from Nebraska.

Stanton authorizes the statement that he did not order Banks to supersede Grant.

Many members of the House petition the Senate to confirm no more of Johnson's nominations.

Daniel D. Pratt has been elected Senator from Indiana.

Rollins decides that no allowance can be made for loss of spirits by leakage, fire or otherwise, in bond.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, Jan. 22.—HOUSE.—A bill depriving the courts of this State of jurisdiction to enforce contracts made or implied prior to June 1st, 1866, except in suits against trustees and when vendee is in possession of the property, and except in case of minor suits against corporations and in suits for wages, etc., was defeated.

A resolution that colored persons are entitled to, and of right should be permitted to serve on juries whenever such persons are upright and intelligent, and no distinction should be made against persons on account of race or color, was voted down.

A bill was introduced to submit the eligibility of negroes to the Supreme Court of this State, and requiring a decision two days after the passage of this bill, and in case they refuse to give a reason.

Each county in the State is organizing agricultural societies and appointing ten delegates to the convention to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in February. Delegates will be permitted to travel free over the railroads leading to the Convention. Society delegates from manufacturing and other industrial organizations have the same privileges.

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 22.—No action was had on the Senatorial question to-day.

The Senate is working on the eligibility of the lately elected members.

The House passed a bill repealing the act authorizing the Governor to appoint a detective police throughout the State.

New York, Jan. 22.—The jury in the case of Blaisdell, Eckel and McLeven, who have been on trial in the United States Court on charges of defrauding the revenue, has rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—A malignant sickness has appeared at Lucedo, Arizona. Nearly all the citizens were attacked and many have died.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Twitchell has been found not guilty.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 22.—Cotton less active. Sales 3000 bales. Flour active, prices steady. Wheat, good export demand. Corn unchanged. Oats more active. Pork firm, $30 to $30 12. Lard firm, kettle 20c. Whisky $1 01. Turpentine 53 to 54c. Freights active.

New York, Jan. 22—Evening.—Governments strong. Five-twenties of '62, 113¼; of '64, 109¾; of '65, 110¾; do new 108½; of '67, 108¾; of '68, 108¾. Ten-forties 107¼. Louisiana sixes, 76¾; Eights, 89¾; Levee 6s 72¼.

New York, Jan. 22—Money increasing in ease, 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling light supply at 109¾. Gold 135¾. Southern securities firm. Stocks active, closing unsettled and feverish.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—Family Flour $7 65 to $7 75. Wheat $1 70 to $1 75. Corn 64 to 65c. Whisky 98c. Pork $30. Bulk shoulders 12½ to 13c, sides 15 to 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 14c; sides 17 to 17¾c. Hams 18 to 18¾c. Lard 19 to 19½c. Butter 33 to 38c. Eggs 22 to 23c. Cheese 19½ to 22c.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Tobacco steady. Superfine Flour 25c lower; other grades unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn 70 to 72c. Oats 64 to 62c. Pork $30 to $30 25. Bulk shoulders 12c; sides 15¾ to 16¾c. Loose Hams 12¾c. Bacon—shoulders 14 to 14¾c; sides 17¾ to 18c. Whisky 95c.

Louisville, Jan. 22.—Tobacco—sales 91 hogsheads; lugs to cutting leaf $5 to $10 50. Cotton 28¾c. Mess Pork $39. Lard 20c. Bulk shoulders 13½ to 13¾c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c, clear rib sides 17¾c; clear sides 18c—all packed. Superfine Flour $5 50 to $6. Wheat $1 75 to $1 83. Oats 62 to 63c. Corn 63 to 65c. Rye $1 45. High Wines—free $1.

Mobile, Jan. 22.—Receipts of cotton for the week 10,511 bales. Exports to Great Britain 6415 bales; coastwise 6269. Stock 56,552. Sales for the week 4900 bales. Market quiet and dull. Middling 28c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 22—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.10. Wind north and light.

Arrived—Bark Columbia, Muller, Antwerp, in ballast to Mummy, Leiling & Co.

Sailed—Ship Jane Fish, and bark Martha McNeil.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—River risen several inches.

Louisville, Jan. 22.—River falling, 10 feet inches water in the canal. Weather clear and mild.

Vicksburg, Jan. 22.—Passed up—Alaska at 6 P. M.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Jan. 22.—The Spanish frigate Leal [illegible] has arrived from Cadiz. While near the Canary Islands her crew mutinied, and at one time it was feared the trouble would assume serious proportions, but it was suppressed by the officers. Seven of the ring leaders were landed at the Canary Islands. The mutiny was caused by bad water and excitement over events in Spain.

Miguel Herrera, a merchant of this city, has been appointed temporary President of the Banco del Commercio, and will attempt to arrange its affairs.

Havana, Jan. 22.—Government advices state that the rebels were handsomely repulsed in an attempt to take Manzanillo.

Brussels, Jan. 22.—Prince Leopold Ferdinand, Duke of Brabant and Prince Royal of Belgium died to-day, aged 10 years.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The Conference has sent a messenger with the protocol to Greece, directing him to wait five days for an answer.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havana, Jan. 22.—Sugar quiet; offers are made at 8 to 8½ reals. Exchange on London 14½ to 15½ premium. U. S. 60 days' currency 25½ to 24½ discount; short sight 23 to 22 discount. Lard buoyant at 22 to 24c. Bacon buoyant at 18¼c.

Liverpool, Jan. 22—Evening.—Cotton active, Middling uplands 11¾ to 12⅛d; middling Orleans 11¾ to 11⅞d. Sales 15,000 bales.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,250,000 francs. Bourse firm. Rentes 70.12.

Frankfort, Jan. 22.—Bonds firm, 79½.

[Postscript Despatches.]

Vicksburg, Jan. 22.—Passed up, Robert E. Lee at 8 last night, Indiana at 7, and W. R. Arthur at 8 this A. M.

Down: Westmoreland at 2 this A. M., and Tigress and barges at 7 last night. River rising.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 22—Noon.—Barometer 30.20. Wind north and light, with rain. No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamship Trade Wind and ship Fuquet.

London, Jan. 22—Noon.—Securities unchanged.

Liverpool, Jan. 22—Noon.—Cotton firmer but not quotably higher. Middling uplands 11¾, middling Orleans 11⅞.

Sales 15,000 bales. Sales for the week, 87,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were for export and 18,000 for speculation.

Stock 295,000 bales, of which 82,000 bales are American. Corn 35s 6d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm.

London, Jan. 22.—Stocks steady.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—Afternoon.—Cotton active; middling uplands 11¾c; middling Orleans 11⅞c.

Stock afloat 291,000 bales, of which 130,000 bales are American. Cheese 73s. Tallow 46s 9d.

Havre, Jan. 22.—Cotton opens active on the spot and afloat.

New York, Jan. 22.—Money easy at 4 per cent. Sterling 109¾, Gold 135¾; 5-20's of '62, 113c.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Col. Baldwin addressed the Reconstruction Committee on Virginia affairs.

The Louisiana contested election case was partially heard, and will have another hearing to-morrow.

Gen. Beauregard's Memphis property has been restored.

His private papers in the War Department will soon be restored.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee unanimously reports against further subsidies in bonds to railroads.

In the House, private bills are under consideration.

The House Banking Committee have agreed to report a bill forbidding loaning money on greenbacks as collaterals.

New York, Jan. 22.—Noon.—Flour unchanged. Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn unchanged.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—FRIDAY, JAN. 22d, 1869.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 M., pursuant to adjournment. Lieutenant Governor Dunn in the chair. A quorum present.

Senator Campbell, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on bill for relief of the sureties of Alex. S. Norwood, Sheriff of East Feliciana parish. Received.

Senator Ray, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably, with amendments thereto, on bill granting State aid to the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company. Ordered to be printed.

Also, from same committee, favorably, with amendments, on bill incorporating the Barracks and St. Bernard Railroad Company. Ordered to be printed.

Senator Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, favorably on bill repealing all statutes making it a misdemeanor for visiting plantations. Ordered to be printed.

Senator Ray, from same committee, submitted a majority report, unfavorably on bill repealing act relative to Public Printing, &c., upon the ground that the contract for printing had already been made. Report received and laid over. The minority report not read.

Senator Ray submitted a joint report from the Committees on Judiciary and State Penitentiary.

Senator Jenks submitted a memorial from certain citizens of the parish of St. Martin, remonstrating against an election upon the expediency of removing the seat of justice from that parish. Laid over.

Senator Blackman called up the resolution providing that all those who are contesting the seats of Senators to proceed at once with the several cases of contest.

Senator Ogden moved to amend that the testimony in these cases be taken by the clerk of the Committee on Elections.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections, by a vote of 15 yeas to 13 nays.

Lieut. Gov. Dunn, President of the Senate, and President of the Board of Police Commissioners, in conformity with a resolution of the Senate, reported that estimated by the expenditure of the Metropolitan Police District for the current year had been made, as provided by law, and forwarded to the several councils of police juries embraced in the Metropolitan District, but as yet no acknowledgment had been made by those bodies that the estimate referred to had been received. Spread on the minutes.

Senator Fulsh introduced a bill relative to attorneys, physicians and druggists, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Ray introduced a bill to facilitate public improvements, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Senate bill No. 65, appropriating the sum of $250,000 to defray the expenses of the present session of the General Assembly, etc., etc., with House amendments.

The first and only material amendment of the House, which provides that only such committees as were authorized, by joint action of both Houses, to sit during adjournment, should receive pay out of this appropriation, was first considered.

After considerable discussion, the whole matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Brangha offered a petition of J. B. Richardson, clerk of the Senate Committee on Elections, desiring that a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to investigate into the correctness of certain charges made on the floor of the House of Representatives, on the 21st inst., by Speaker C. W. Lowell.

Senator Brangha stated that he presented the petition of Mr. Richardson at his special request—but he would say to the Senate that his professional engagements were such as to prevent him from acting as Chairman of the committee asked, should the Senate determine to appoint it. He thought, however, that Mr. Richardson displayed a commendable spirit in courting an investigation into the very grave charges made against him by the highest officer of the House of Representatives.

The petition was received, and a resolution providing for the special committee asked, was adopted.

The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock M., speaker C. W. Lowell in the chair, sixty-two members present.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably upon a bill for the relief of Alfred Shaw, ex Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Hall, (col.) of Orleans, introduced a joint resolution relative to the printing of proceedings and legal advertisements in the German language and also in a German newspaper published in the city of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

A bill for the relief of H. Millspaugh was referred to the Committee on Claims.

An act to incorporate the Germania Saving and Exchange Institution was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Hanlon, Dem., of Orleans, introduced a bill relative to vagrants in the parish of Orleans. Read once and placed on the calendar.

Mr. J. H. McVean, (Rad.) of Caddo—An act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, locating the slaughter-houses, and for the incorporation of a slaughter house company. Was placed on the calendar.

McMillen, (Rad.) of Carroll—An act authorizing the sale of bonds pledged by the Board of Public Works. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

The bill for the collection of back taxes from 1860 to 1867 came up for reconsideration, on motion to reconsider the vote by which it was indefinitely postponed. The motion to reconsider was carried. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

McVean, (Rad.) of Caddo—An act to protect and reclaim the swamp lands of Louisiana from overflow, and providing for the issuance of $5,000,000 thirty years State bonds for said purpose. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Gartschamp, (Rad.) of Jefferson, the report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, not being yet printed, it was postponed until Monday next.

The reports—majority and minority—of the Judiciary Committee in the case of J. M. Oliver, member elect from the parish of Richland, came up as the regular order of the day.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, moved the adoption of the minority report, denying the right of Mr. Oliver to a seat in the House. Yeas and nays called, resulting as follows: Yeas 51, nays 27, and the report was adopted.

Lee, of St. Bernard, offered a resolution allowing Mr. Oliver the regular mileage and per diem allowed to members from the first day of the session to the present time.

A motion to lay on the table was lost.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 49, nays 16.

On motion the House adjourned until to-day (Saturday) at 12 M.

The issues of the Paris Mint during the reign of Napoleon III, up to the commencement of 1867, amounted in value as follows: Copper, $11,867,000; silver, $52,076,562; gold $1,064,741,863, making a total of $1,128,861,385.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1869.

The commercial week again closes upon a quiet Money market. The supply of available capital is ample for the negotiations of all strictly A1 paper, and with limited offerings of this description the market continues easy, but without any quotable change in rates. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals are done at 9 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month, and second grade at 1 to 1¼; first class business paper without collaterals at 1 per cent. per month, and good and second class at 1½ to 2. Mortgage notes still rule at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders on call or for short periods on solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 136 (against 135⅜ at New York) and closed at 136⅛ to 136¼. The sales include $1500, $2000, $4500, $6000, $13,000 and $15,000 at 136, $5000 and $25,000 at 136⅛, $20,000 at 136⅛ to 136¼, $7000 and $7000 at 136¼. Nothing reported in Silver. We quote 131¼ to 132¼ for American half-dollars, and 137¼ to 138 for Mexican dollars.

Operations in Foreign Exchange were of moderate extent, rates ruling in accordance with the course of gold at New York. The sales of Sterling included £1500 bill of lading at 147, £2000 A1 at 147⅛, £6000 bank and bankers' at 148¼ to 148⅜, a moderate amount of bank at 148⅜, and £2400 bank (1200 and 1200) at 148¼. In France $50,000 A1 commercial sold at 3 85, 50,000 private bankers' at 3 81¼, and 15,000 bank at 3 77½. Sterling may be quoted at 147 to 147⅞ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 148 to 148¾ for bank; and Francs 3.85 to 3.81¼ for the former, and 3.81¼ to 3.80 for the latter.

There was an increased amount of Domestic Exchange offered, and with a very moderate demand rates for commercial were easier. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. discount, and the sales included $5000 commercial and $30,000 bank sight on New York at 5-16 per cent. discount, $25,000, $45,000, $50,000 and $150,000 at ¼, $23,000 and $27,000 at ¼, $30,000 at ¼, $27,000 fifteen days' sight at 1¼ and $5000 thirty days' sight at the same, $10,000 sight on Boston at ¼, $10,000 at ¼ and $5000 at ¼.

In Stocks 15 shares Carrollton Railroad changed hands at $81 50; 167 shares Bank of Louisiana at $75, and 22 shares Louisiana State Bank at $19 50.

We quote as follows: Bank of Louisiana $1 30 to $2, Louisiana State Bank $19 to $20; Mechanics and Traders' Bank — to $46 50; Canal Bank $46 40 to $47; Union Bank — to $36; Citizens' Bank $150 to $151; Bank of New Orleans $37 50 to —; Southern Bank $89 to $81; Merchants' Bank $17 50 to —; Crescent City Bank $26 75 to —; Bank of America — to $160; City National Bank $55 to $59; Louisiana National Bank $93 to $95; Union Insurance Company $68 to 70; Hope Insurance Company $56 to $60; Germania Insurance Company $40 to $42; Pontchartrain Railroad $80 to $85; Carrollton Railroad $81 to $82; Opelousas Railroad $3 60 to —; Jackson Railroad $6 37½ to $6 75; Levee Steam Cotton Press $62 50 to $65; New Orleans City Railroad Company $166 to $168; St. Charles street Railroad $50 to $52 50; Crescent City Railroad $92 to $95; Orleans Railroad — to $92; Gas Company — to $152; Commercial Water Works — to —; six per cent. State Levee Bonds 71¼ to 72; eight per cent. State Levee Bonds 92¼ to —; Louisiana State sixes, ex coupons, 72 to 75; City ten per cent. Bonds 92 to —; Consolidated City Bonds, (old) 78 to 80. Consolidated City Bonds (new) 74 to 76; Railroad City Bonds 68 to 70; Jackson Railroad, first Mortgage Bonds, 80 to —. Opelousas Railroad, first Mortgage Bonds, 52½ to 55.

There was quite an active movement in State Levee Bonds, and rates advanced largely. The sales included $10,000 sights at 90, $17,000 at 90¼, $30,000 at 90¾, $17,000 at 91¼, $10,000 at 92¼, $6000 sixes at 71¼, and $1000 at 72. There were sales also of $11,000 Railroad City Bonds at 70, $22,000 ten per cents at 91¾, $9700 at 91¾, $19,000 at 92, and $8000 at the same.

Operations in Warrants included $3000 Metropolitan Police at 73. Yesterday not previously noticed, $7000 and $10,000 sold at ¼.

City Treasury Notes were weak. The sales included 3000 and $50,000 at 30 per cent. discount, and $10,000 short at 33¼. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 33 per cent discount and supplied the demand at 31. We learn that a round amount was offered at 31¼ toward the close without finding a buyer.

The sales at the evening's Board embraced $10,000 Gold at 136¼, $10,000 and $10,000 State Warrants at 88¼, $2000 City 10 per cent. Bonds, at 92¼, $2000 same at 93, and $1000 same at 93¼, $15,000 City notes at 31 per cent. discount, $1000 and $1000 same at 30¼, $5000 same at 30¾, $5000 and $1000 same at 30¼.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were confined to 3600 bales, partly early in the day, at an advance of ¼ to ½c, and partly, subsequently, at about yesterday's rates. We accordingly repeat previous quotations, as follows: Ordinary 24¼ to 25c, good ordinary 26¼ to 26¾c, low middling 27¼ to 27¾c, middling 28¼ to 28¾c, and strict middling — to 29c.

The market opened with a fair inquiry, but under the influence of the early telegrams from Liverpool and New York factors raised their pretensions ¼ to ½c, at which only a moderate business was done, buyers being unwilling to go on at the prices asked, and, subsequently, later telegrams being discouraging, although the former evinced a disposition to meet the demand more freely, and accept yesterday's figures, yet the latter came forward with very little spirit, and the business was, consequently, confined to the limited extent noted above. The liberal receipts from Camden, and high water in the upper Red River, made holders more anxious to realize. The sales of the past three days (adding 500 bales to yesterday's report) sum up 17,900 bales, making a total for the week of 22,605, against 33,000 last week and 29,870 the week before. The week's receipts amount to 28,710 bales, embracing 28,147 proper and 563 from Mobile and Galveston against 26,258 proper last week, showing an increase of 1869 bales, and 20,858 in 1868, an increase of 7289. The week's exports comprise 28,133 bales, embracing 9931 to Liverpool, 1822 to Havre, 2228 to Bremen, 9275 to Boston, 1541 to Providence, and 3636 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		8,944
Arrived since last statement	7,986	
Arrived previously	528,075	536,061
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	8,191	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	411,933
Stock on hand and on shipboard		134,172

To-day's exports embrace 2540 bales to Liverpool, 1522 to Havre, 1271 to Boston, 425 to Providence, and 1345 to New York.

TOBACCO.—The market continues inactive. There is some inquiry for shipment, but not stock sufficient on sale to encourage operations. Since our last 2 hhds medium to good (old) were sold at 12c, and 5 hhds good (new) at 12¾c per lb. Prices are nominal and we therefore omit quotations.

FREIGHTS.—The foreign freight market continues almost entirely inactive, but otherwise there is a good demand for room. Rates are as follows:

By steam: Cotton to Liverpool 11 16d; to Hamburg 1½d; to New York 1¼c, to Boston 1¼c, to Philadelphia 1¼c per lb. Sugar, Tobacco, Flour, to New York, nominal; Molasses to New York $2 75 to $3 per bbl. Pork and Beef to New York $2 per bbl, and $2 50 per tierce. Corn to Northern ports 20 to 22c per bushel.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d, (though an engagement to fill out is occasionally made at a fraction less;) to Havre 1¼c, to Bremen 1¼c, to New York and Boston ¾c per lb. Corn to Northern ports 15c per bushel, to Liverpool 10 to 10½d; Oil Cake to Liverpool 32s and 6d to 35s per ton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts were light to-day and were confined to 250 hhds Sugar, 600 bbls and some half bbls Molasses. With more favorable weather the movement was resumed to-day, and with an active demand the supplies were all sold at full prices comprising 1200 hhds sugar and 1900 bbls Molasses at 8¾ to 9¾c for inferior, 10¾ to 10¾c for common, 11 to 12c for fair, 12¾ to 12¾c for prime, 13¼ to 13¾c for choice, 14 to 14¾c for yellow clarified, and 15¾ to 15¾c for white—50 to 61c for common Molasses, 65 to 70c for fair, 67 to 69c for prime, and 71 to 72c for choice in bbls, and 77c for prime in half bbls.

Week's sales, Sugar 5870 hhds; receipts 4523, exports 11. Week's sales, Molasses 7100 bbls; receipts 9382; exports 2735.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have been no arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—There appears to be more inquiry and a better feeling in the market generally today, but without any decided improvement in prices. Fine is quoted at $5 to $6 12½, superfine $6 75 to $6 95, double extra $7 25, treble extra $7 50 to $8 50 per bbl. The sales embrace 3000 bbls, of which 800 bbls on terms at $6 12½, 100 superfine at $6 95, 400 superfine and 200 double extra on private terms, 400 treble extra at $7 50, 120 do at $8 50, and 170 at $9 per bbl, 100 do, 150, a mixed lot, on private terms, 125 and 175 double extra at $7 25, and 50 and 50 treble extra at $7 12½, 175 and 300 choice extra at $9 per bbl.

Week's sales 19,000 bbls; receipts 27,197; exports 3399.

CORN.—The supply is very light and prices are ruling with a further upward tendency. There were sales of 25 sacks, of which 500 mixed at 75c, 250 do. at 76c, 500 ordinary yellow at 76c, 600 yellow, and 600 and 1500 white at 80c per bushel.

Week's sales 36,600 sacks; receipts 43,168; exports 16,611.

OATS.—The supply on the landing is light and prices are ruling higher. 200 sacks St. Louis sold at 70c per bushel. 1000 Ohio river at 65 to 67c, and 200 at 68c per bushel.

Week's sales 5600 sacks; receipts 10,213; exports 750.

BRAN.—Is quiet but firmer. 200 sacks sold at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

Week's sales 1400 bags; receipts 1500.

HAY.—Is in fair supply and demand. 350 bales prime Western sold at $24 per ton.

Week's sales 2100 bales; receipts 11,255 (from the West); exports 150.

PORK.—Continues in request for the trade and on speculation, and prices to-day are 25 to 50c per bbl higher. Mess is now held at $31 50 to $31 75, but we hear that some could probably be had at $31 25 per bbl. In jobbing at $31 50 and retailing at $31 50 to $31 75 per bbl. Yesterday, not reported to us, 80 bbls mess sold at $31 40, and 100 at $31 50. To-day 80 bbls sold at $30 87½ per bbl.

Week's sales 3500 bbls; receipts 3683; exports 31.

DRY SALT MEAT.—12 casks shoulders sold at 13c per lb. The supply is light.

LARD.—A lot of 100 kegs prime sold at 22¾c per lb. They are retailing at 23¾. Tierces is held at 20¾ to 21c. The market is very firm.

Week's sales 80 tcs, 1000 kegs; receipts 1741 tcs, 1445 kegs; exports 33 tcs.

BACON.—The market is quiet but very firm at 15c per lb for shoulders, 18¾c for clear rib sides, and 19c for clear.

Week's sales 100 casks, 41 tcs; receipts 1307 casks, 50 boxes, 294 tcs hams; exports 115 casks and tcs.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Northern is selling at 17½ to 18c, and Western 18 to 18½c per lb.

SALT.—The demand for Liverpool Salt has fallen off. We quote fine $2 05 to $2 10, coarse $1 95 to $2 per sack. Large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less. Turk's Island $1 50 to $1 60 per bag.

Week's imports 3002 sacks from Liverpool.

CORN MEAL.—The market is steady. 60 and 50 bbls sold to-day on private terms, and 177 at $3 50 per bbl.

RICE.—The continued bad weather has almost entirely cut off supplies of Louisiana Rice, so that there is now very little in first hands. Prices are stiff, with an upward tendency, at 9¼ to 9¾c for choice, 8¾ to 8¾c for prime, and 7¾ to 8c for ordinary.

BUTTER.—Both Northern and Western are in better supply and limited demand. We quote Western at 38 to 40c per lb for choice, solid packed, 30 to 31c for inferior, 37½ to 39c for choice roll, and 31 to 36c for inferior do. Northern at 49 to 50c for choice Goshen, and 40 to 45c for common to good.

CHEESE.—The market is unchanged. Western is quoted at 19 to 20c for Western Reserve and factory, 22c for fancy factory, 12 to 15c for inferior. Northern at 21 to 22c for cream, English dairy 22 to 23c, skim 10 to 15c per lb.

ESCULENTS.—Western peach blows Potatoes are selling from the landing at $3 to $3 25, inferior $2 25 to $2 50 per bbl. Northern pinkeyes $4 50; silver skin Onions $6 to $6 50, red $3 50 to $4; Apples $5 to $5 50; Kraut $12 to $14 per bbl; Cabbages $12 to $14 per crate.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens sell on the landing at $7 to $8 per doz; Turkeys $20 to $22; Geese $9; Eggs 30 to 33c per doz. for fresh in boxes.

MALT AND HOPS.—The market is very heavily supplied with Malt. Choice Western is quoted at $2 60 to $2 75 per bushel, and Canada at $2 75 to $2 80. Hops are still depressed at 16 to 22c per lb.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin is inactive and rates nominal. No. 1 $3 50 to $4, No. 2 $2 20 to $2 25 per bbl. Pitch is held at $3 per bbl. Spirits Turpentine higher. 200 bbls sold at 50c per gallon.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Jan. 23, 1869.

Arrived during the past week—1732 Texas Beeves, 454 Calves and Yearlings, 383 Hogs, 811 Sheep and 28 Milch Cows.

Sold—1587 Texas Beeves, 377 Calves and Yearlings, 376 Hogs, 1452 Sheep and 21 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—785 Texas Beeves and 49 Milch Cows.

[illegible price table]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 23, 1869.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, for New York — A Moulton

Steamship Concordia, Sears, for Boston — Wm Creevy

Steamship Lizzie, Folsher, for Pensacola — J C Rogers & co

Steamer Bismarck, Entriken, for St Louis — Master

Bark N Thayer, Crosby, for Havre — G A Fredick & co

Bark American Hamlett, for Liverpool — G A Fredick & co

Schr Bronson, (Br) Robinson, for Belize — Goldthwaite & Kelley

Schr Planet, Gubbins, for Grand Caillou — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mary Carroll, from Mobile.

Ship Sorriddera, Federson, from [illegible] to Sam Jones & co—Point.

Brig Societat, ———, from Rio de Janeiro, to master—Point.

Schr Gabriel Aimo, Variant, from Jefferson Parish, to master—3d district 7.

Lugger De Soto ———, from Lafourche to master—2d district 15.

ARRIVALS AT NEW BASIN.

Schr Pippo, from Covington—[illegible]
Schr Bonne, from Amite River—[illegible]
Schr Leonora, from Pearl River—[illegible]
Schr Bristle, fm Bay St Louis—[illegible]
Schr Rose, fm Bayou Lacombe—[illegible]
Schr Lillie, from Wolf River—25,000 feet lumber.

ARRIVALS AT OLD BASIN.

Schr Reine Hortense, fm Frenchville—Bundries
Schr Monterey, fm Boufouca—15,000 bricks
Schr Cora Amyzer, fm Bay St Louis—[illegible] lumber
Schr Shamrock, fm Handsboro—[illegible]
Schr Sister Kate, fm Tchefuncte—[illegible]
Schr Flower, from Tangipaho, [illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

Ruth, Pegram, from St Louis.
Belle Lee, [illegible] from Vicksburg.
Stonewall, [illegible] from Camden.
Judge Fletcher, Phelps, from Jefferson.
Cornelia, Blaune, from Camden.
Lafourche, [illegible] from Bayou Sara.
Ozone, Spane, from Washington.
Fayawell, [illegible] from Lockport.
Norwood, Byrne, from Bayou de Glaize.
Ben Able, Gross, from Baton Rouge.
Crescent, Everidge, from Lower Coast.
Miami, ———, from Attakapas.
New Era, Dugan, from Donaldsonville.
Grey Eagle, Barnes, from Lobdell's Store.
Thos Powell, Dunivant, from Donaldsonville.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Wilson, Averill from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 19th inst, brig A M Putnam and schrs T A Stone, [illegible] Augustine—brought up ship Sorriddera and brig Societat.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Jan. 17—Arrived from New Orleans, steamships Geo Cromwell, Valli Sherman, Henry, and Vicksburg, Benton.

Boston, Jan. 16—Cleared for New Orleans, steamship Oriental, Snow; brig Eliza Stevens, Pinkley.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Lord Dufferin, (Br) Roscoe, from Liverpool, to Mosher, Knox & co.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK.—Per steamship Cortes—[illegible] bales cotton, 294 bbls molasses, [illegible] bbls beef.

BOSTON.—Per steamship Concordia—2272 bales cotton, [illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] hides and sundries.

PENSACOLA.—Per steamship Lizzie—[illegible]

ST LOUIS.—Per steamer Bismarck—[illegible] and sundries.

HAVRE.—Per bark N. Thayer—[illegible] bales cotton.

LIVERPOOL.—Per bark American—2304 bales cotton.

BELIZE.—Per schr Bronson—[illegible]

GRAND CAILLOU.—Per schr Planet—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

MOBILE.—Per steamer Mary—[illegible]

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Per brig Societat—[illegible] to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Ruth—[illegible]

[illegible]

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Belle Lee—[illegible]

[illegible]

CAMDEN—Per steamer Stonewall—[illegible]

[illegible]

JEFFERSON—Per steamer Judge Fletcher—[illegible]

[illegible]

CAMDEN—Per steamer Cornelia—[illegible]

[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Ozone—[illegible]

[illegible]

ATTAKAPAS—Per steamer Miami—[illegible]

[illegible]

BAYOU DE GLAISE—Per steamer Lida Norwell—[illegible]

[illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Ben Able—[illegible]

[illegible]

LOCKPORT—Per steamer Fayawell—[illegible]

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Crescent—[illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer New Era—[illegible]

LOBDELL'S STORE—Per steamer Grey Eagle—[illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Thomas Powell—[illegible]

JEFFERSON—Per schr Gabriel Aimo—[illegible]

LAFOURCHE—Per lugger De Soto—[illegible]

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD

[illegible]

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need; a dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times

WITH A TORPID LIVER,

AND

M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS

are just what they need; they will thoroughly cleanse the Liver, and put it in healthy motion. Try them, and you will never be without a box in your house.

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

They can be had at any Drug or Country Store in the United States.

To the Ladies.

NEW HAIR AND CHIGNONS.

THE special attention of the Ladies in the City and in the Country is called by the undersigned to his splendid assortment of

SMOOTH AND CURLY HAIR,

of all lengths just received from Paris.

These Hairs are RED, LIGHT, ASHY LIGHT, and of the finest HEAD.

He has also received new style CHIGNON which his customers are invited to call and see.

Also, a fine selection of FANS.

PRICES MODERATE.

FELIX BARON
[illegible] street, near Canal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 90 in Bankruptcy—In the matter of Henry N. Armstrong, Bankrupt. [illegible]

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, Jan 21, 1869.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—NO. 121 in Bankruptcy—In the matter of J. C. Davenport, Bankrupt. [illegible]

Clerk's Office, Jan 21, 1869.
K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

FIRST GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING

THE Officers and Members of the above Association are hereby notified that the First general Quarterly Meeting [illegible] SUNDAY the [illegible] [illegible]

A. A. MARCHAND, Secretary.

Louisiana Portuguese Benevolent Association.

EXTRA GENERAL MEETING.

THE Officers and Members of the above Association are [illegible] SUNDAY [illegible]

A. A. GUIMARAES, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Merchants and Auctioneers' EXCHANGE,

(in Royal, Between Canal and Customhouse Streets, as Heretofore.

WILL be [illegible] Headquarters [illegible] Real Estate, Bank and other Stocks [illegible] Public Auction.

C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.
THOMAS L. MAXWELL
[illegible]
F. H. HERSON
[illegible]
HOFFMAN MARKS & CO.
Auctioneers.
And others.

For Sale.

A well situated COFFEE HOUSE, with a [illegible] for sale on easy and [illegible]

To Gardeners and Others.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A SQUARE OF GROUND [illegible] adapted for garden purposes. [illegible]

Apply to
E. B. CHAMBERRY
[illegible]

Planting Potatoes.

3000 barrels genuine PINKEYES
BUCKEYES
LONDON LADY'S
EARLY GOODRICH.
[illegible]
DAVIDSON & WEAVER
[illegible]

Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1869.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank held on [illegible] the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WALTER G. ROBINSON
ALEXANDER HARRIS
W. G. VINCENT
THOMAS ADAMS
THOMAS LANDIGE
J. H. LUDWIGSEN
CHARLES LAFITTE
NEWTON RICHARDS
J. W. STONE

And at a meeting of the Board [illegible] WALTER G. ROBINSON, Esq. was unanimously elected President.

P. T. SOUCERON, Acting Cashier.

Office N. O., O. and G. W. Railroad Co.
No. [illegible] Canal street.
New Orleans, January [illegible] 1869.

AT AN ELECTION held this day by the Stockholders [illegible] eighteen Directors of this Company [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible] the 27th inst.

G. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

Office of New Orleans, Opelousas & Great Western Railroad Co., 68 Canal st.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held this day [illegible] Monday next the [illegible]

G. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

Union Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans January 15, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, This Day a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent was declared, payable on or after the 1st February next.

GEO. A. FREREY, Cashier.

Office Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

THE undersigned respectfully invites all subscribers of the above Company to come forward and pay their TEN PER CENT on the Stock subscribed, and also inform the public that the Subscription Book of [illegible] No. 43 Magazine street. [illegible]

JOHN PAUL BAKER, Agent.

New Orleans, Canal and Banking Co.
New Orleans, December 29, 1868.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent was declared payable to the stockholders on the FIRST MONDAY of January next.

CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Merchants' Bank.
New Orleans, January 12th, 1869.

AT an election by the Stockholders, held on MONDAY the 11th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this institution to serve during the ensuing year, to wit:

E. H. REYNES
JOHN WILLIAMS
ALFRED KEARNY
GEORGE O. GARNER
CHARLES E. BLAYBACK

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day E. H. REYNES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

TH. J. DIX, Cashier.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.
New Orleans, [illegible] January [illegible]

AT an election for Directors of this Company held on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected:

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD.
E. L. MILLAUDON.
CARL KOHN.
ALEX. BONNIVAL.
JOS. HERNANDEZ.
H. A. LaBASNIER.
GEORGE JONAS.
T. D. MILLER.

And at a meeting of the Board on the [illegible] inst., Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD was unanimously re-elected President, and P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.
New Orleans January 4, 1869.

AT an election by the Stockholders of this institution on the 14th ultimo, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to-wit:

Geo. Jonas — J. H. Sneider
G. W. Babcock — J. C. Morris
J. M. Allen — David McCoard,
E. J. Hart.

And at a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, Geo. Jonas, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

City National Bank.
New Orleans January 14th, 1869.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:

C. T. BUDDECKE — LOUIS SCHNEIDER
JOHN MARKS — FRED DEL BONDIO
EDW. CONERY — HENRY ABRAHAM
T. PRUDHOMME — J. W. BURBANK
A. H. D'MEZA

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day C. T. BUDDECKE, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

JULES CASSARD, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the GREAT COMEDIAN CHANFRAU! CHANFRAU!
In De Walden's last new comedy of
JOE! JOE!
Which will be repeated on
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,
With the amusing sketch of
JERRY CLIP
In which the eminent artist CHANFRAU will give his wonderful Imitations of Famous Actors.

Grand JOE Matinee on Saturday at 12.

DR. C. McLANE'S
VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of

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

and give tone to the system. It is a vegetable compound, and perfectly harmless—you need not be afraid to give it to an infant.

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

It can be had at any Drug or Country Store in the United States.

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture, Gas Fixtures and Lumber,
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, 85 Bienville street.

MONDAY January 25th, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises Peace street, between Casacalvo and Bagatelle streets, Third District, will be sold by public auction.

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible] Armoirs, Bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Gas Fixtures and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils.

—Also—

A lot of LUMBER and FIRE BRICKS.
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

OLD BOURBON WHISKEY FROM J. A. MILLER PARIS, BOURBON COUNTY KY.

Provisions and Breadstuffs.

WHISKY AGENCY.

Large stock constantly on hand of
Pure Old Bourbon, Pure Old Rye
AND RECTIFIED WHISKIES
of all Ages, Prices and Proof. Cooperage and Quality of the most superior.
Orders filled for Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Naval Stores, Cotton, Bagging and Rope, Corn, Hay, etc.

Advances made on Consignments to
Messrs. F. D. COBB & CO., New York.
COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.
37 Natchez street.

Coal! COAL Coal!!!

PITTSBURGH, ENGLISH CANNEL and ANTHRACITE, egg and steam sizes delivered to all parts of the city at the lowest market rates by
W. G. COYLE & CO.
Office—138 Gravier street.
Yards—Corner Magazine & Girod and corner Julia and Water streets.

Coal! Coal!!! Coal!!!

BOYD, WILMOT & CO.,
166 POYDRAS STREET 166

OVER 20,000 BARRELS BEST PITTSBURG COAL for sale wholesale and retail [illegible] AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

Special Notice.

N. O., J. and G. N. Railroad Company.
GENERAL PASSAGE DEPARTMENT
New Orleans, January 4, 1869.

THE attention of the Traveling Public is called to the following reduced rates of passage to points reached via New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.

To Vicksburg
To Memphis
To Cairo
To Chicago
To Cincinnati
To St. Louis
To Louisville
To Detroit
To Niagara Falls
To Buffalo, N. Y.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

Notice.

SECOND DISTRICT STATE TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS.

THE Second District State Tax and License Collector hereby notifies the tax-payers that the Books of State Taxes for 1869, and Licenses for 1869 are now open and ready for collection.

L. E. LEMARIE,
Second District State Tax Collector.

State Tax Collector's Office, 3d District.

THE Third District State Tax and License Collector hereby notifies the Tax-payers that the rolls of State Taxes for 1869, and Licenses for 1869 are now open and ready for collection.

State Tax Collector, 3d District.

Notice.

THE creditors of the succession of the late MARIANO SPARICIO are hereby notified to present their claims [illegible] No. 25 Dumaine street.

New Orleans, January 20th, 1869.

VINCENT SPARICIO, Administrator.

Notice.

THE undersigned begs his friends to continue their patronage to his successor, Mr. JOSEPH MAILLOT, in the Liquor business, he having sold his store, corner of St. Peter and Old Levee streets, to the said J. Maillot.

B. MAILLOT.

THE CRESCENT
HAIR DRESSING SALOON,
Royal street

THE undersigned, regardless of cost, but whose aim is to afford comfort and pleasure to their many customers as well as to the public, [illegible] CELEBRATED ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHING MACHINE [illegible]

DANIEL LEONHARD and HENRY WASSEM
ex-barbers of the steamer Frank Pargoud.

Rich Marriage Gifts.

THE RICHEST GIFT which a Young Man can present to his Bride, is a sound constitution and a pure heart. Essays on these subjects, with the instructive views of benevolent Physicians, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

REMOVAL.

Daniel & James D. Edwards

Have removed, temporarily, from Nos. 29, 31 and 33 New Levee street, to the corner of Customhouse, Clinton and Peters streets, opposite the United States Customhouse, prior to occupying their new establishment, now in course of erection, fronting on Front and Delta streets, between Gravier and Poydras streets.

Stolen,

ABOUT [illegible] of December, opposite Napoleon [illegible], a bay HORSE, branded J. T. on the [illegible] side and also branded U. S. Also, at the residence of the undersigned, on the night of the 18th [illegible] a brown bay HORSE with a star on the forehead and a white mark on the hind quarters. A liberal reward will be paid to any one giving such information as will lead to the recovery of said horses or deliver the same on the Fernandez Plantation, parish of Assumption.

THEOPHILE FERNANDEZ.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

E. F. VIRGIN,
SUCCESSOR TO D. MAUPAY,
104 Gravier 104

TO FARMERS and PLANTERS—Provide yourselves in time with SEEDS. The largest assortment of fresh and genuine seeds will be found at the above store, at the lowest market rates and in quantity to suit purchasers.

To the Public
—AND—
ESPECIALLY TO THE LADIES.

THE undersigned has just opened, at No. 165 Royal street, besides his first office, at No. 165 same street, a branch office exclusively for the sale of Tickets of the Louisiana, Havana and Madrid Lotteries. At the above office, as well as at No. 165 Royal street, prizes are paid on presentation.

J. J. LISANO.

E. A. TYLER,
115 CANAL STREET 115

MANUFACTURES TO ORDER
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
—And—
SILVERWARE.

Has on hand, and is constantly receiving from the best manufactories in Europe and America, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of the finest description.

Has also on hand a large and varied assortment of

Table and Ornamental Silverware,
PLATED WARE,

Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES,

Bronze and Parian STATUARY and FANCY GOODS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of Watches, Jewelry and Resetting of Diamonds. Silverware made to order.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic 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:

EUROPE — Lemarie — Saturday, 9th Jan'y
VILLE DE PARIS — Surmont — Saturday, 23d Jan'y
PEREIRE — Duchesne — Saturday, 6th Feb'y
ST. LAURENT — Bocande — Saturday, 20th Feb.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85—including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin — $145
Second Cabin — 85
Third Cabin — [illegible]
Do including railway tickets — [illegible]

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to
VICTOR FERRILHAT,
127 Common street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

GEN'L GRANT — Capt. R. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY — Capt. WM. WYLIE
SHERMAN — Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE — Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES — Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship
GEN'L MEADE,
Capt. A. W. Sampson

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, Sunday, January 24th, at 8 A. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE — $60 00

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.

For Freight or Passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN
No. 190 Common street.

The CRESCENT CITY will follow the GEN'L MEADE, leaving on Sunday, Jan. 31st, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

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

The steamship
CORTES,
Horatio Nelson, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, SATURDAY, January 23d, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE — $60

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

For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
41 Carondelet street.

GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO ST. NAZAIRE, Corresponding with all the Antilles and Pacific Ocean Ports.

Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, one berth, in [illegible]
Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, one berth, fore deck, [illegible]
Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, steerage, [illegible]

Children under three years old, free.
Children over three years and under eight, pay quarter price.
Children over eight and under twelve, pay half price.
Children over twelve years pay full fare.
To every two children paying half price and to children paying quarter-price, there will be granted bed.

In case there should be several children under 8 years in one family only one will be allowed the privilege of free passage, the others will pay quarter price.

Servants attached to the passengers will pay the same as steerage passage.

Through tickets for the round trip are given with a discount of 20 per cent., provided the traveler makes his return trip on one of the Company's steamers, within months after the sailing of the vessel in which he took passage from this port. These tickets are not transferable.

Fourth class passengers will furnish their own tools. One stateroom with two beds [illegible] the price of one passenger will be paid at the rate of one and one-half passage.

A passage by this line is equivalent to gold.

The French steamship DARIEN [illegible] every month for Havana, [illegible] large steamers of the Company [illegible] St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz.

For passage, apply to
VICTOR FERRILHAT, Agent,
No. 127 Common street.

For Lockport and Intermediate Landings Via the Barataria and Lafourche Canal.

STEAMER FAYAWELL.

THE Barataria and Lafourche Canal having been reopened [illegible] [illegible] leave [illegible] TUESDAYS [illegible]

RUFFIN C. BARROW, Agent.

The Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.

IS PREPARED to receive and deliver all freight which may offer.

Until further notice, the trains will start from the New Depot [illegible] Lake end at the alternate hour, commencing at 6 A. M.

GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.

A LA SELLE ANGLAISE.

Gieler & Gumpert,
24 St. Charles Street.

Hunting, Racing, Military and Side Saddle Manufacturers, Importers of [illegible] Everything in their line of superior quality.

Prices Moderate.

THE Copartnership [illegible] of MULLER & PIAGET [illegible]

J. M. MULLER.
A. PIAGET.

I HAVE THIS DAY [illegible] SHROPSHIRE & HATHORN [illegible]

F. HATHORN.

New Orleans, January 1, 1869.

We, the undersigned [illegible] Grocery and Commission business [illegible] SHROPSHIRE BROS.

W. A. SHROPSHIRE
E. R. SHROPSHIRE

Notice.

THE copartnership hereto existing under the name and style of [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] business will be continued by WILLIAM BOGEL [illegible]

William Bogel,
(Successor to [illegible])
IMPORTER OF
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Drugget, Sundries, Toilet Articles, Cognacs, Wines and Liquors.
3 Magazine street, opposite St. James Hotel.

The undersigned, referring to the above notice, returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the late firm of [illegible], and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

WILLIAM BOGEL,
Successor to [illegible]

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent by the death of J. M. Lapeyre. [illegible] Wm. S. Pike and Alex. Brother [illegible]

New Orleans, Dec. 31st, 1868.

WM. S. PIKE
J. M. LAPEYRE
ALEX. BROTHER

THE business of Pike, Lapeyre and Brother [illegible] continue [illegible] under the same name and style [illegible] Alfred Shepperd and Paul Blanc, [illegible] business which will be [illegible] PIKE, BROTHER & CO.

New Orleans, December 31st, 1868.

WM. S. PIKE
ALEX. BROTHER
ALFRED SHEPPERD
PAUL BLANC

Copartnership.

MR. FRANK H. HOOKER has become a partner in my house from December 1st, 1868. The firm will under the name and style of J. A. LUM & CO.

J. A. LUM

The CARRIAGE BUSINESS will be continued at the new stand, No. [illegible] Gravier and [illegible] street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where [illegible] large stock of the latest styles of CARRIAGES [illegible]

J. A. LUM
FRANK H. HOOKER

For Rent.

A ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE IN KERLEREC street, between Casacalvo and Dauphine. Rent low. Possession will be given immediately. Apply at the corner of Esplanade and Dauphine streets, Third District.

Spices! Spices! Spices!

ALL kinds of GROUND SPICES, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice and Cloves, constantly Fresh Ground and for sale by
NORMAN & REISS,
121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Extract of Coffee

CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURED,

and for sale by
NORMAN & REISS,
121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Pure Ground and Parched Coffee

WE Grind COFFEE daily which we guarantee pure and sell at low figures, PARCHING done for steamboats and Boat Stores at the shortest notice and reasonable terms, by
NORMAN & REISS,
121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Barber Pole Candy.

ALL kinds of Pure Stick and Fancy CANDIES, and every article in the CONFECTIONARY LINE, constantly manufactured and for sale at the lowest market prices, by
NORMAN & REISS,
121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Vermicelli——Macaroni.

ALL kinds of Paste, such as VERMICELLI, MACARONI, TAGLIARINI, LASAGNETTI, SPAGHETTI, etc., etc., constantly manufactured and for sale at the lowest market prices, by
NORMAN & REISS,
121 and 123 Old Levee street.

Mme. Sophie,

132 CANAL STREET 132
(BETWEEN CARONDELET AND BARONNE STREETS.)

BEGS to inform her lady friends that she is now opening her large stock of MILLINERY GOODS selected by her during her last visit to Paris, [illegible]

MR. ALBERT FAKE, for many years one of the Superintendents of the Public Schools of New [illegible], offers his services as a Teacher of the ancient and modern languages (Latin, French, Spanish) [illegible]