The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR..........$5

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,

185..........Rampart Street..........185

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Kit, or the Arkansas Traveler; and Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Queen Elizabeth.

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Dot."

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS TO THE SUPREME BENCH AT WASHINGTON.

The appointment of Messrs. Hoar and Stanton as Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States is significant of the change now going on in this country, one of the objects of which is to reverse the jurisprudence hitherto established and illustrated by the decisions of that once venerated tribunal. Of the calibre of Mr. Hoar as a lawyer we know very little, and that little is not favorable. No man entitled to the name of jurist would ever assert as Mr. Hoar has done, that a condition of war could exist, without any actual warlike demonstrations. In other words, (applying his expression to the Southern States,) that a subjugated people, fretting under the chains of their conquerors, are to be regarded and treated as if they occupied a hostile attitude and held under the "grasp of war." If the author of that expression suffers himself to be swayed by a theory so wild as this when he comes to decide as a judge, our worst fears will be realized, and there is hardly a warrant for believing that the responsibilities of his new office will have the effect of modifying opinions expressed while holding that of Attorney General.

With the ability of Mr. Stanton we are somewhat better acquainted. Intellectually he was one of the foremost men at the Bar of the Supreme Court previous to the war, and during the war we all know the qualities which he displayed in organizing and providing for the immense armies sent into the field by the United States. Mr. Stanton is beyond all question a man of great force of character, and one who will make himself felt on the Supreme Bench. He has never, like his brother Hoar, said any foolish thing or done any foolish thing that we know of, however we may regard his conduct in violating the laws of the land while administering the affairs of the War Office. What we consider punishable acts, it may be supposed, he regards as acts entirely justified by the condition of the country. Should he have occasion to pass upon any of the questions arising out of the war, there can be little doubt that he will vindicate the acts of the Government under the war power of the Constitution or upon the principle [illegible]. It has been said of Mr. Stanton, and never denied so far as we have heard, that up to the very moment when the Senators and Representatives from the South resigned their seats in Congress at the time of the secession of their States, he professed to hold the same views upon the subject of the rights of secession that they did, and urged them to carry out their principles. If this be true it is a sufficient commentary upon his subsequent history to restate the fact. A man so false in his private relations can hardly be expected to make an upright Judge.

So far as President Grant is concerned with these judicial appointments, they indicate in a most unmistakable manner his subserviency to Radical behests. It he had searched the country over he could scarce have found two men more objectionable to the South or less fitted by the [illegible] of their minds to perform the duties of a Judge. We may reasonably expect that these appointments will date a new era in the jurisprudence of the United States.

St. Aloysius Academy.—A Second District School.—Among the educational establishments of a high class, located in the Second District, may be numbered St. Aloysius Academy, situated on the corner of Barracks and Chartres streets, and conducted by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, an order of men connected with the Roman Catholic Church, whose object is the teaching of youth and who have been expressly trained for that purpose. The order is represented by branches in many parts of the country, and their schools have been attended with success. St. Stanislaus College, at Bay St. Louis, is one of their institutions already favorably known to many of the Creole population of the State.

It is hardly necessary to point out the convenience of the locality of this school, and its accessibility to the residents of both the Second and Third Districts. The head of the school is Brother Stanislaus, whose qualifications for the post, we are informed, eminently fit him for the duties. There are at present three other professors, and the number can be increased as occasion requires. The building has been purchased by the Brothers and fitted up expressly for the accommodation of the youth in attendance upon their instructions. The establishment of such an Academy as this is a legitimate source of satisfaction to the residents of that portion of the city in whose neighborhood it has been opened. Although the order of the Sacred Heart is in connection with the Catholic Church, children of parents belonging to all religious denominations are received.

Our acknowledgments are hereby tendered to Senator W. P. Kellogg for repeated attentions, and particularly for sending us a printed book containing the testimony given before the Congressional Committee on the Louisiana contested elections.

The Sugar Cases.

[illegible] the New Orleans correspondent of the New York [illegible] seems to have [illegible] of matters in New Orleans, judging from [illegible] in a late letter [illegible].

In the first of the sugar fraud cases, the United States vs. [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible], a verdict in favor of the Government was returned by the jury [illegible]. This verdict had been looked [illegible] than could have been expected from a jury selected from the magistrates and friends of the United States Marshal and his deputies. [illegible]

[illegible] General [illegible] Herwig, who has a $200,000 interest in the consummation of the seizure, one of them, Mr. J. L. Herwig, Superintendent of bonded warehouses being his brother, and the other, Mr. Frederick W. Kennedy, sugar weigher in the United States Customhouse, his brother in law.

Georgia.—It seems quite certain that the reconstruction of Georgia will pass both Houses of Congress with the addition of Senator Morton's proposition making the ratification of the 15th amendment a condition precedent to the admission of the State into the Union, and that it also says she has been actually admitted already, her representatives having been allowed to occupy their seats in the lower House and her vote for President and Vice President having been counted in the Senate. Georgia will of course do as she pleases, but we hope that she will not lift a finger to get into the Union more than she is in it now. She has fulfilled all the conditions of the reconstruction acts, she has been recognized by both branches of Congress as a State in the Union, and if she is not in the Union, she can in our opinion better afford to be out than in during the remainder of the sway of Radicalism in the [illegible]. She may be oppressed and persecuted, [illegible] she remains true to herself, she [illegible] of her own respect or of the [illegible]—Courier-Journal.

We publish below, as promised in our yesterday's issue, the communication written by an eminent member of the New York Bar to the *Times* of that city, in answer to its indictment against the profession, which we published yesterday:

The Bar and the Judiciary.

THE PLEA OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION TO ITS INDICTMENT.

To the Editor of the New York Times—

Your journal of Saturday contained a pungent article entitled "The Public Indictment of the Bar," which, like others that have lately appeared, none too early or too fearlessly called public attention to dangers of the gravest character connected with our judicial administration, and to facts not at all flattering to the legal profession. I have neither authority nor qualifications to speak for that profession to which I belong, nor shall I attempt to do so. I address you at all only because the evils referred to are so serious and the general apathy is so alarming, that the public interest requires that whatever fearless discussion can be provoked should not assume false positions nor lead the public mind to a reliance upon inadequate agencies of relief.

It would not be difficult to fairly answer a great part of what you say against the legal profession; it would be easy to show that merchants, bankers and respectable citizens generally, as clients, are no better than the bad lawyers they employ to justify and defend their bad conduct; and it would need but a few ready illustrations to show that doctors and ministers, according to their numbers, their opportunities and their temptations, are scarcely more innocent than lawyers of those shortcomings which a healthy public sentiment ought to censure. But when the object is to avert a great public calamity, it will hardly be found profitable to attempt to show how much or how little of the common responsibility can be justly charged to any one profession, unless the proof of such a charge is shown to be an efficient measure of relief. We must rise above the pride and prejudice of our profession and speak and act as citizens and as men.

The evils you charge cannot be denied nor their peril magnified, but the measures of relief you suggest I must regard in great measure as inadequate and delusive. These evils are, as you in substance state, that this community, being clearly interested in having its purest, wisest and ablest lawyers for its Judges, and having a free government and incontestable power and right to possess such Judges, yet comes often far short of securing them; that the city of New York, having centered in itself such vast proportion of the intelligence, the virtue, the wealth, the commerce, the talent and the public spirit of the nation, has resting upon it the solemn duty to make its judicial administration as conspicuous for its purity, wisdom and efficiency as it is for its magnitude and national influence; but that in fact the very reverse is true, and that nowhere else do such a proportion of incompetent and unworthy men sit as Judges or Justices, that steadily, for a considerable time, the Judges and Justices here have fallen below the high standard of earlier years, and that the future gives no assurance of speedy improvement; that now the Bench is distrusted; the Bar degraded; public confidence in all judicial tribunals impaired, and litigants are [illegible] appeal to influences to secure verdicts and judgments that lower the moral tone of the community and tend to general corruption; that what is generally admitted by all intelligent men, that a Judge ought to be a model and the public ideal so far as it can be realized, of all that is elevated in moral and intellectual tone and dignity, of large and varied learning and experience in his profession and above party, partiality, bias or friendship in his judicial action, it is yet true that avowed partisans sit on our judicial benches deciding cases by day and attending political caucuses and making political harangues by night, and that great abilities and learning and other high qualifications do not generally secure a place upon the bench, of which party and intrigue guard the approaches, so that the honor and respect that should crown a Judge and cause a merchant to look on with pride and confidence when he attends a trial are no more. It is a further result of the existing condition of things that business men now habitually avoid the judicial tribunals where they think justice must be purchased or will be denied; that capital comes to New York with fear, and the united measure that great corporations demand continue their offices here, that no title can be secured till after ruinous delay; that property and personal rights are left to be secure, and that discouragement and hopelessness are everywhere felt and avowed by all the worthiest and wisest men of our city. Upon this part of your charge, as to which the evidence you [illegible] I fear, has already pronounced judgment, I propose to say nothing, except as affecting the remedy you advise.

By your indictment presents the legal profession as being in great measure the cause of these evils as being the principal victims, who most meanly submit to their infliction, and as having the power adequate for their removal, the exercise and efficiency of which the public may justly invoke and safely rely upon for relief.

It is not in the interest of the profession, but of the public that I deny some that responsibility and power, and call your attention to the need of a broader conception of the evils you have so forcibly portrayed. They are not, as you seem to think, an ulcer upon a member of the body politic, but are a virus infused into the system, and no external or local remedy will cure them. Perhaps the patient will receive no adequate prescription till the evidence of the destructive nature of the disease shall be presented with yet more fearful force.

When you declare that the lawyers ought to organize, but do not, to resist these evils, your charge must be admitted to be well founded, and it would certainly be to the honor of the Bar if it had an organization in which the defects of our judicial system and the corruption of the legal tribunals were fearlessly and publicly discussed. I cannot pretend that causes and times are illustrated on the part of the Bar by any great exhibition of those lofty qualities of courage, self sacrifice and public spirit which posterity will be likely to honor. But it is not the less true that men of wealth, connected with all our great corporations, our great merchants, whose dealings extend to all the parts of the world, our retired men of wealth who have so many millions in peril to leave to their children, our young men of promise in all the walks of commerce and business, who have long careers before them and all of whose fortunes and business hopes in our charges are well founded, are at the peril of a corrupt, inefficient and distrusted judicial administration, cannot, any more than the Bar, organize for their common defense or for the vindication of the public honor and security. They have not yet even reached that depth of conviction or danger when the duty of citizenship is treated as paramount to party fidelity. You make a great mistake when you believe that such men have less pecuniary interest or moral obligations than lawyers to prompt them to such organizations. And you are unjust to the legal profession when you charge the lawyer as exhibiting more want of manhood and public spirit than his client, when both alike submit without public protest to a decision which, against all law and justice, places the property of his client in the hands of a political friend of the Judge as receiver, or grants an injunction against a ship sailing from port till some outrageous claim represented by the Judge's favorite is paid. I have nothing to say for the lawyer, and certainly do not admire his tame part of submission, but the client should consider that the pecuniary loss is his alone, and that the dishonor and the peril are at least as largely shared by himself as by his legal adviser.

The lawyer and the merchant are on the political sea in the same craft, and are likely to float or sink together. You are also mistaken in much that you say as to the dangers lawyers [illegible] the evils you refer to, and your arguments addressed to their fears in this regard will have little weight. It is a mistake, also, to suppose that men resort to lawsuits only to obtain justice, or what for the moment they believe to be their rights. No small portion of all litigation is waged to resist known rights, or to maintain what is known to be wrong; the hope of success resting in part on some technical rule, on the anticipated favoritism of the Judge, on bribing juries, and sometimes on the legal ability which wealth can command, and in a large majority of cases, indeed, if they ever know the true motives of their clients, do not find them out till near or quite the end of the litigation.

Now the more weak, corrupt and dilatory the administration of justice, the greater will be the proportion of this reprehensible kind of litigation. Thousands of cases are now added to our calendars by reason of the facts that no trial can be reached for years, and the belief that something besides justice and honor may secure a verdict or a judgment. Nor is the delay in the present condition of affairs, the delay to increase the worst class of litigation and drive from the Courts a great part of all honest contention, at the same time that it increases the employment of the most venal lawyers, while it injures the Court [illegible] probably not the Chambers business of the more high toned members of the profession. When men of low attainments, inferior ability and distrusted honor, sit on the Bench as Judges, their decisions command no confidence, and appeals are regarding multiply, reasons which in no small measure account for the fact that four or five years are now required to reach an appeal in the Court of Appeals at Albany. And the same causes encourage the prosecution of cases weak in their merits, since litigants have come to think that a weak case is about as likely to succeed as a strong one. These causes also invite the employment of an unusual number of lawyers. Some are relied on to look to the merits—the law and the facts—as to the honest old times. Another attends to the political elements affecting the case, and a third is employed as an offset against a known companion, a relative or some personal favorite of the Judge retained on the other side. I think these considerations will show you that all appeals to the pecuniary interests must be made to clients, and not to lawyers; and that the legal profession is not in peril of losing business; for it is one of the demoralizing results of these portentous evils that they furnish professional ignorance, neglect and imbecility with a ready excuse, charged to the partiality of distrusted judges, for all their own failures and defects before the courts, so that demerit thus covers its shame and merit is deprived of its honor. When you declare that the honor and pride of the legal profession should be aroused to arrest its own degradation and turn away the finger of scorn, I admit it all; and yet tell you that it is not every lawyer or every Judge that is the subject of public condemnation, and that the legal profession is no more dishonored by the spectacle the administration of Justice in this city now presents, than are all the other worthy citizens in it, and the very name of the city itself. Nor will the evils ever be removed till the great mass of public virtue and intelligence in all classes arouses and rises in its majesty, and takes mighty and fearless hold of the wicked elements, and gives form and force to organizations against them.

When you ask that the legal profession alone shall do this, you ask an impossibility, and, to my mind, you do not seem to comprehend the magnitude of the problem. If a hundred of the worthiest members of the Bar of this city should refuse to practice before the courts till the evils you complain of are removed, the business they do would at once be done by those forming the next strata below. These evils you refer to depress the value of all high attainment, and give increased facilities to all venal and [illegible] influences. If the best lawyers shall retire, as many of them incline to do, the evil will only be increased. When men have a friend or an estate in peril—when they seek a judicial order or would be relieved of a legal restraint—and it depends on the will of an unworthy Judge, there are three courses open to them: They may bear their afflictions without appeal to the legal tribunals (as many now do;) they may go to Court, represented by such counsel as ought to have weight with a Judge (and a few men are equal to such a test;) or they may approach the Court with such advisers and influences as do prevail with such a Judge, and I fear the latter selection is far greater than both the other two united; and, if so, you see that it is the action of clients, in the face of the abuses you present, and not the Bar, that help on the demoralizing tendencies, and carry litigation down the scale of legal qualification and disrepute.

When you charge that existing abuses are known better to members of the legal profession than to others, you charge what may be in some measure true, yet I venture the assertion that the large majority of the cases in which bribery and favoritism carry a verdict or a judgment, they are secured by means of which the client is far better informed than his lawyer.

It is not the lawyers that elect the Judges, nor is their influence very great in their election in this city. It is party spirit, and the intrigues and interests of party managers and combinations among the lawless that control these elections to a great extent. The lawyers are deprived of the means even of saying who shall be members of their own fraternity. That general public to which you must appeal for redress of the evils you complain of has opened so broadly the avenues of admission to the Bar, that neither mean endowments nor low morals are kept out, and neither pride of profession nor the wholesome restraint of organization on the part of its members is possible.

When you secure to the Bar either the right of nominating Judges or the right of electing from these nominated, or anything like a controlling voice in either respect, then you may justly bring a public indictment against the Bar if the Judges dishonor the nation. As matters now are, every lawyer must claim his position for what he is as a man, and can not accept responsibility for the unworthy associates with which the same false theories have surrounded him, that have brought the Bench into such lamentable disrepute.

You are right when you assume that our worthiest lawyers are humiliated and feel a sorrow to which no language can express, for the public honor and safety. Merchants need but inquire of the first lawyer they may meet to be assured how universal is this feeling.

You are right, too, in urging that nothing now is safe, that the moral tone of the community cannot be preserved, that when once on the descending grade of judicial administration, total ruin is certain, unless a mighty exertion of public virtue and wisdom shall arrest the crisis.

How to do this is the question, and I cannot stop now to consider it. I will, however, venture some very brief suggestions, since I have found some fault with yours.

1. The whole community must be informed of the true character and of the growing magnitude of these evils and of their tendencies.

2. Men knowing them and competent to speak of them, whether lawyers or not, must have the courage and disinterestedness to declare their convictions publicly.

3. The duty of having worthy Judges and Justices must be declared by the public journal to be paramount to all party obligation, and the people must vote on that theory and advocate it.

4. Organizations must be formed for reforms in judicial and other elections.

5. Means must be devised for holding Judges to a penal and pecuniary responsibility in cases of acting in bad faith.

6. Elections or nominations must be so made that a mere party majority is not certain to triumph.

7. Men of reflective and constructive power must set themselves to work to devise a proper judicial organization and better means of selecting Judges and Justices, and less reliance must be placed on mere declaration. We are waiting a constructive ability. Something better in organization and affirmative reform must be presented to the people to decide upon. They want and will support a better judicial administration. If the public honor and demand is no higher than the organization and judicial officers we have, then no improvement is now possible, but if they are better and better, then we can have a better organization and a better judicial selection, and not rely on mere fault finding and general declamation.

A great work is needed, and a great duty rests on this city and State.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

The Courts.—In the Fifth District Court, yesterday, came up the mandamus taken against the City Attorney, Mr. Beckwith, to compel him to certify to the correctness of the title which was proposed to be given to the city by the heirs of Lavergne to the ground occupied by the Dryades Market, in return for the privilege of collecting the revenues of said market for a term of five years. The case was continued over, in order to give the City Attorney time to answer. That officer contends that it is not possible for minors or interdicted persons to transfer property at a private sale or make a contract, and that the title carried in this case to the city is worthless, and will not, he, as a better stand the test of law.

Mr. Francis Mooney, late Assistant City Treasurer, has filed a petition in the Fifth District Court to the effect that the city of New Orleans is indebted to him to the sum of $2,[illegible].

He alleges that in April or May, 1868, he was appointed Assistant City Attorney, and that during the whole time he was in office, he conscientiously and honestly fulfilled the duties of his office; that, about the 1st day of August, 1868, he was arrested without cause in law or equity, upon the affidavit of W. S. Mount, the City Treasurer, who had retained him in office up to that date, charged with embezzling large sums of money belonging to the city of New Orleans; that he was brought several times before the Recorder of the First District of the city, to be tried on said charges; that the same was finally dismissed and petitioner honorably discharged.

He further alleges that during the pendency of said proceedings and of which he was put to great expense, and that in consequence of which he was subjected to much inconvenience, and to loss and bewilderment, produced by said prosecution, and acting also upon the recommendation of the counsel he had employed to defend him in said suit, paid, through error, with his own money with the Treasury of New Orleans the sum of $2,169 8, which has been applied to the use and benefit of said city, and that under the circumstances he is entitled to recover the same. Wherefore he prays that the city be cited to appear through its proper officer, the Mayor, to answer this petition, etc. Hughes & D[illegible], attorneys.

In the case of A. R. McHenry & Co., of Philadelphia, vs. James Pim & Co., of London, Belfast, Liverpool and London, an attachment was sued out yesterday, garnisheeing moneys in the hands of Wm. Chambers, upon giving bond in the sum of $23,000, for the recovery of a claim of $11,999 99 for bills of exchange. Semmes & Mott, attorneys.

Judge Cooley yesterday rendered an important decision in the case of the City of New Orleans vs. Capt. May and the owners of the schooner Bushnell, for refusing to store powder in what is known as the City Powder House. After citing the law of 1818, and showing that as the conditions of the act of 1829 were not complied with, the city had acquired no other powers than those granted under said act. After reciting the facts connected with the refusal of the captain to store his powder in the city magazine, the Court says: "Now the city of New Orleans sues the master and owners of the schooner for the fine imposed by the act of 1818. The act being a penal one must be strictly construed, and it is clear that, in its terms, that the defendants cannot be fined for refusing to store their gunpowder in a public magazine, located elsewhere than within the limits prescribed by law.

The new magazine is not within five miles of the city on the opposite side of the river, according to the act of 1818; was not begun within the delay of one year; nor was it built in the parish of Orleans on the city side, according to the act of 1829. It is in another parish, and out of the limits of the port of New Orleans. Indeed, the evidence goes far to throw doubt upon the alleged public nature of this new magazine. It would seem to be a private undertaking to which the Common Council attempts to delegate its powers, and convey the exclusive right of storing the gunpowder imported into the State, but it is unnecessary to inquire particularly into this matter since the explicit conditions of the acts have not been complied with.

It is, therefore, ordered, adjudged and decreed that judgment be entered against the plaintiff with costs.

Suit has been instituted in the Fourth District Court by Wm. M. Goodrich, of the State of New York, vs. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of New Orleans, for the sum of $12,000 60, being the amount, less interest, of certain promissory notes held by him against said church, signed by Cass Goodrich, Rector, Thos. Sloo, Senior Warden, and Wm. M. Goodrich, Junior Warden, payable to the order of said signers and makers, and by them endorsed. It appears from the history of the case, as gathered from the petition filed, that the petitioner donated the said amount to the church on condition that the vestry should on its part perform certain things, such as the erection of a rectory, etc., which conditions were stipulated in an act drawn up before Theo. A. Beck, notary public. The present suit is based upon the supposition that the church has failed to keep its portion of the contract, and that the original claim has thereby been fully waived. Dirkammer & Kennard for plaintiff.

In the Sixth District Court the case of Barrett & Le Sassier, sued by the owner of the steamboat Cuba, was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The steamer sued the firm for about one hundred and eighty dollars, proceeds of sale of two bales of cotton entrusted to them for sale. The firm sold the cotton and paid a clerk for the steamer all that was due; but the clerk was never heard of after, or, at least, the check which he held was not, and the steamer never got the money. Judge Cooley decided that the firm was liable, that they paid the money to the wrong man, who was not an agent of the boat authorized to receive the money, and it was the business of the firm to ascertain the agency of the person to whom they paid the money.

Illness of Deputy Coroner Delomel.—We are deeply pained to learn that Deputy Coroner J. Delomel, of the Second District, is dangerously ill with an attack of small-pox, contracted, no doubt, in the discharge of the duties of his office. We hope he may speedily recover.

Ball of Irad Ferry 12.—We are indebted to the committee of arrangements for an invitation to be present at the grand mask and calico ball to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, by Irad Ferry Steam Engine Co. No. 12, on New Year night. The entertainment will doubtless prove as enjoyable as any given on that most enjoyable evening.

Heavy Larceny.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, and during the temporary absence of the family, the residence of Mr. Geo. Diedman, No. 827 Tchoupitoulas street, was feloniously entered by unknown thieves, who stole $220 in currency, $130 in gold, and $100 in silver.

United States District Court.—Judge Durell yesterday discharged all the jurors empaneled in his court. The sugar cases are consequently continued.

Board of Aldermen.—Regular meeting last evening—President Wiltz in the chair, and a quorum present.

A resolution to sell a contract to lay brick side walks on Claiborne street from Common street to the New Canal passed.

A resolution from the Lower Board to readjudicate the contract for opening the Florida Avenue Canal, and to declare the old contract null, was concurred in.

A communication relative to restricting itinerant dealers selling small wares by samples, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication of characteristic nature from W. S. Mount, relative to the strictures of Judge Cooley upon his official acts and accounts, was referred.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, complained of infringements upon his rights by the City Surveyor in several cases cited. Mr. Murphy asks consequently that an ordinance be passed more definitely defining the duties of the two offices. Referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

Mr. Kaiser, under a suspension of the rules, introduced an ordinance providing for the election of four Collectors of Levee dues, viz: one Collector of dues from sea going vessels, First and Fourth Districts; one Collector of dues from boats and barges, Second and Third Districts, one Collector from boats and barges, First and Fourth Districts, and one Collector from sea going vessels Second and Third Districts. They are to be elected every year.

It was adopted and sent to the Lower Board for concurrence.

The first election is to be held as soon as possible after the promulgation of this ordinance, and subsequent elections on the first Tuesday in December, prior to the expiration of the existing term of office, and shall be for one year, commencing on 1st day January, subsequent thereto.

Mr. Harrison offered a resolution to repeal ordinance No. 1965, N. S., instructing the City Treasurer to pay the city pay rolls backwards, giving the monthly rolls preference in the order of their recency instead of priority. Referred.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the lessees of the city markets for 1870 to pay the amounts of their bids, when they desire, in cash.

A resolution to readjudicate the contract sold to E. D. White, for macadamizing Julia street, from Magnolia to Claiborne street, was adopted on first reading, and referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A communication from Recorder Becker presenting account of Alex. Dreheimer, Esq., for $25 for professional services in the case of the bakers, and account of Mr. Clark, stenographer, for $50 for reporting testimony, one hundred and eleven pages in the case of F. Mc[illegible], charged with arson, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Streets and Landings Committee to have [illegible] placed on the market tables in the Poydras Market was adopted. Also, a resolution to allow the New Orleans Transfer Company pay for a horse killed by falling into a broken bridge.

Mr. Shields moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn till Thursday evening, at 6½ o'clock, to consider whatever business may come before the Board, and especially the claims of the Gas Co. and the Fire Department. Adopted.

Mr. Shields withdrew his notice of moving for reconsideration of the ordinance relative to the Sheriff collecting back taxes from 1860 to 1867. The notice was accordingly sent to the Lower Board.

Mr. Harrison with [illegible] his objections also to the tobacco excise ordinance from the Lower Board, concurred in by the Board at their meeting. So the ordinance only requires the Mayor's signature.

A resolution extending till April the time allowed Messrs. Leovy and Luzenberg for publishing the new Digest of the City Ordinances, was adopted.

Resolutions approving the adjudications and securities, to the purchasers of the contracts for farming the several markets were adopted on final readings. The St. Mary's, Ninth Street and Treme Markets only are excepted, the purchasers not having presented their securities, and further time being granted them.

A resolution to allow Messrs. Waters & Hale to erect not over ten stocks on principal streets of the city, on payment to the city of $100 for each kiosk, was referred.

The Board adjourned until next Tuesday [illegible] Thursday evening.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met in regular session last evening, Mr. Breen in the chair.

The Treasurer's report for the week ending December 18th to be $[illegible]; expenditures, $[illegible]. Cash on hand, $11,[illegible].

The Secretary of the Water Works reports a balance of $[illegible].

A communication in regard to the payment of the Fifth District Court [illegible] Kaiser and others, was referred to the City Attorney with a report.

A communication was received from the Mayor in relation to the Collectorship of Levee dues on sea going vessels of the First and Fourth District, and, on motion, was laid on the table.

A communication from the Street Commissioner complained of the frequent interference of the city officers with the duties of his special department, particularly the City Surveyor, and requesting the Council to take the Street Commissioner, would be relieved of duty surveyor from such interference, so that he may duly when ever he may be. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Controller communicated that the bill was [illegible] the contractor having the [illegible] and conveying the sick to the hospital to E. [illegible], for $1[illegible]. Referred.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the adjudication of the leases of the markets.

An ordinance relative to the extension of the term of office, etc., of the Collectors of Levee dues, from the Upper Board, was concurred in.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported favorably on the resolution reserving a sufficiency of the levee dues for the payment of [illegible] and warrants issued for repairs to the wharves, and the resolution was adopted on its second reading.

Mr. Farrell immediately moved to reconsider, which motion was laid on the table.

The Committee on Police and Health recommended that in the absence of Dr. Nott, the committee had appointed Dr. S. R. Hero City Physician for the First and Fourth Districts.

An ordinance providing for the adjudication of a contract for the building of a protection levee along the lake shore, as amended by the Upper Board, was concurred in.

Resolution allowing Voton & Hall to erect illuminated kiosks, in certain streets, upon the payment of $100 in advance for each kiosk, adopted.

An ordinance authorizing the Sheriff to enforce the payment of back taxes and judgments from the year 1860, and providing that the Sheriff's compensation shall not exceed 5 per cent of the money paid into the City Treasury, was concurred in as amended by the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution giving the unpaid accounts of the Gas Company and Firemen's Association preference over all other unpaid accounts. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolution abolishing the office of Health Officer and transferring their duties to the City Physicians, was finally concurred in.

The Board adjourned to Thursday evening.

Alderman O'Brien vs. Wm. Johnson.—The case of Alderman O'Brien, charging Wm. Johnson with assault in Hawkins' Branch Saloon, on St. Charles street, with intent to kill, was examined yesterday before Recorder Becker, and the accused held under bonds of $1000 to keep the peace. The prosecution was conducted by Col. A. P. Field and Col. Frank C. Zacharie, and the defense by Judge Baughn.

After the Delinquent Milkmen.—Recorder Gaster has taken steps against the delinquent milkmen, by instructing the police to procure bottles of pure, new milk from them and have it analyzed, each bottle to be labelled and sealed when the milk is put in it, before analysis. The work was being done yesterday the delinquents will probably be arraigned this morning.

Fire.—At a quarter to 1 o'clock, Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in an unoccupied two story house owned by Mrs. Parlins, Flood [illegible] building, which was totally destroyed, is valued at about one thousand dollars. It was not insured, and the disaster is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Embezzlement.—David W. Ames and F. Belden were arraigned yesterday morning before Recorder Becker, charged, from information received, with having on the 11th of December obtained from C. J. Pickett, clerk of the steamboat J. G. Blackford, a letter package containing two hundred and twenty five dollars, addressed to Read & Hunt of No. 21 Magazine street. The accusation is made by Edward R. Hunt, a member of that firm. Both were released on $1000 bonds, to appear on the 28th.

Jefferson City Items.—The City Council of Jefferson, at their last meeting, hesitated to allow R. King Cutler, Esq., the amount of his bill, $1000, for legal services. The bill was referred.

They also refused to allow their City Attorney eight per cent. upon tax bills collected.

Municipal Election at Donaldsonville—Democratic Victory.

We have received the returns of the municipal election at Donaldsonville on Monday last. The result is declared by these figures:

FOR MAYOR:

W. C. Lawes, (Dem.)..........210
Emile Colin, (Rad.)..........53

FOR TREASURER:

Felix Reynaud, (Dem.)..........167
J. C. Mathieu, (Rad.)..........86

FOR CONSTABLE:

L. Gomez, (Dem.)..........265
H. O'Maher, (Rad.)..........18

ALDERMEN—1st Ward.

C. A. Younger, (Dem.)..........48
J. B. Rodriguez, (Dem.)..........47
C. V. Dupart, (col'd Rad.)..........11
A. Armant, (col'd Rad.)..........14

ALDERMEN—2d Ward.

O. Ferris, (Dem.)..........37
C. Martin, (Dem.)..........31
P. F. Valfroit, (col'd Rad.)..........15
D. Fobb, (col'd Rad.)..........19

ALDERMEN—3d Ward.

Jos. Fortier, (Dem.)..........83
R. J. Duke, (Dem.)..........[illegible]
A. Adams, (col'd Rad.)..........32
N. Hayes, (col'd Rad.)..........48

The Greeley-Butler Correspondence.—New York, Dec. 17.—The *Times* says that aside from the caustic which he applied to Greeley, Butler's letter is a case of special pleading altogether out of place. It then reviews the proscription of Southern men, and says the dignity of the United States, the confidence it already feels in its own people, and the confidence it seeks to inspire in foreign powers regarding its future, alike demand the broad, generous policy of a general amnesty. If there chance to be here and there men whom it is well to except, let them individually be reserved by name from the option of a wide-sweeping and magnanimous act. We have conquered once by arms; let us conquer again by magnanimity.

Jenny Lind is said to have lost all but a few notes of her once magnificent voice.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec 21—evening.—Cotton market closed dull; uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 11⅞d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation.

Havre, Dec. 21—evening.—Cotton market closed quiet and steady; *tres ordinaire* on the spot 1.37; low middling afloat 1.26.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 21—evening.—Cotton market dull and lower; middling uplands 25¼c; sales to-day 1000 bales.

New York, Dec. 21—evening.—Gold closed strong at 121¾.

[Telegraphic communication failed entirely at 9 P. M.]

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Dec. 21.—Passed up—Groesbeck at 3, Leonidas at 7, Silver Spray at 9 A. M., and Kate Kinney at 1 P. M. Down—Dexter at 9, Augustine Kenner at 10 A. M., Belle Lee and Pargoud at 5, Dexter at 6, and Commonwealth at 7 P. M. There has been heavy rains for several days. River rising rapidly.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 21—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Wind south southeast, blowing hard.

Arrived—Schooner Hartzig, master, 56 days from Rio de Janeiro, with 3571 bags of coffee to order. Schooner Mai, Fillett, master, 5 days from Ruatan, with fruit to N. Barrera. Schooner Gleaner, Leitch, master, 9 days from Ruatan, with fruit to J. B. Piguiela & Co.

Sailed steamship Chrysolite.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Dec. 21.—SENATE—Warner introduced a bill to provide for more equally distributing the currency.

Congress did nothing.

House—Voorhees is arguing against the Georgia bill. Dawes, of Massachusetts, asked questions which indicated his intention to vote for it.

New York, Dec. 21.—The steamship Bienville, from New Orleans for this port, met the Spanish gunboats at sea—they were sailing slowly.

The scheme to blow up the Spanish war steamer Pizarro was frustrated by Saturday night's storm.

Washington, Dec. 21—Noon.—A number of Republicans spoke against the Georgia bill last night, and Bingham speaks against it to-day.

London, Dec. 21.—A number of the Spanish Republicans have been searched for intercourse with the French Revolutionists.

Rochefort said in the Corps Legislatif: "You have only one fear: it is the Republic, whose hour is at hand and will arraign the wrongs of Frenchmen and Spaniards."

Forcade, replying, threatened that the moment the Republicans exchanged speech for action, the Government would reduce them to impotence.

London, Dec. 21—Noon.—Consols 92¼; 5-20s of 1862, 86⅞; 1865, 86⅜; 1867, 85¾; 10-40s 85. Sugar quiet and steady; Tallow heavy.

Paris, Dec. 21.—Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 72f 0c.

Havre, Dec. 21.—Cotton market opens quiet. Tres ordinaire on the spot 1.37, low middlings afloat 1.26.

Liverpool, Dec. 21—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet; uplands 11⅝ to 11¾d, Orleans 11⅞d; [illegible] estimated sales 10,000 bales. Western Flour 22s.

Liverpool, Dec. 21—Afternoon.—Cotton [illegible]; uplands 11⅝d, Orleans 11⅞d. Red Western Wheat 8s 4d. Corn 28s 6d. Lard steady. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester unchanged and quiet.

Recruits from Scandinavia.

The Right Rev. Mr. Richfeldt, a Danish gentleman, who has recently received notice of the climate, is doing much to secure the next year's immigration to the State through the influence of his co-religionists, and [illegible] combined. He is engaged in recruiting the race by importations from Sweden, to whose natives one of the [illegible] branches of that race. The work is already well inaugurated, and the first hardy Danes and Swedes are pouring into North Mississippi.

The following from the Columbus *Index* will give our readers an idea of the extent of the movement and the earnestness of the engagement:

"Knowing that this immigration movement was exciting more attention than any other, and that Right Rev. Mr. Richfeldt would seek to organize a colony here, the senior of the *Index* went to Okolona for the purpose of learning something of the movement in that quarter.

"We found at Okolona that a society had been organized with a president and board of directors; that they had bought the largest and best hotel building in the city as an Emigrant House. Here we found a Swede in charge of forty or fifty Swedes and Danes who had arrived the day before; they were the actual trains, and taken to the houses and provided for until called for by employers. At the office of Messrs. Carlisle & Carlisle we found the Swedes and Danes having their contracts prepared, preparatory to taking them out. Here we saw several of the most of the farm hands who were waiting to work for a share of the crop, one-third, and found, one-half and finding them selves.

"Passing down the street a little lower, we noticed an immense crowd of neatly dressed, light haired, fair complexioned, robust men of medium stature, with a few elderly looking, tidy old ladies and fair blooming lasses that would be called handsome in any country. These people had come in from the country near of the county and city to attend the basket dinner and mass meeting in honor of these new adventurers to the State.

"We conversed with several of them who were well delighted with the open hearted welcome that they had received in the country. They were all agreeably disappointed in the reception that they had met with, for they had heard fabulous stories of our people and soil in Sweden. We left them feeling that we were two or three inches taller, that the air was several degrees purer, and that the night of negro rule was behind us. When this Scandinavian emigration had been on the soil of the State [illegible] it. It was encouraged from talking to them, we were expected to meet the leading citizens of Chickasaw in council at the Presbyterian Church. We found them thoroughly organized, and as fully determined to whiten the old county, as they were when they pushed the regiment after regiment and company after company into the Moloch jaws of the late struggle.

"They had thrown away the scabbard of compromise that held the sword of principle, and determined to fight ignorance, superstition and Radicalism with its most deadly weapon, white prejudice. Planters arose and gave their experience and it was equal to an old fashioned love feast."

On Tuesday last Mr. Richfeldt addressed a meeting at Columbus, and a company was organized entitled the "Solomon Valley Immigration Society of Lowndes County, Mississippi." The leading men of that city and surrounding country are moving in the matter, and profiting by the knowledge gained in the late election, that it is folly, as this paper has ever taught, to hope to emancipate the country by the help of the African and his vote, they are moving vigorously and in a direction that will lead to certain victory.

The East and the West.

A discussion of the Census bill in the House of Representatives has already caused some [illegible] between Eastern and Western members. We have, from time to time, shown that the West, by some strange jugglery or some singular hallucination, is represented, to a great extent, by Eastern emissaries, and, further, that her power, dreamed of through the census, would be crippled by that very game of Southern reconstruction she has helped the East to play with so much of success and malignity. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* commenting upon a recent debate, illustrates the subject in a masterly way. We quote:

"So far as the legislation of the country is concerned, the West and South are now *numerically* strong enough to outvote the Eastern nabobs elected by the New England manufacturers directly. The difficulty does not lie *there*, at all. It is by no means certain that by an increase of Western representation excelled, the *power* of the East to force their favorite theories would not be enhanced *pro tanto!* I had, a couple of years ago, occasion to refer to the enormous number of men of Northeastern birth elected to Congress by Western constituencies. The evil, for an *evil* it is, and a crying one, has since then been immeasurably increased, not by the admission of carpet-baggers from the South, nine tenths of whom are Yankees (full-blooded,) but from a political inclination prevailing, more now than ever before at the West, which has so scattered the denizens of the people as to induce them to regard New Englanders (next to the negroes themselves) as the only safe statesmen in the world!"

"In examining the House, I find that upon all the great questions involving the real interests of the Western people, *their most inveterate enemies are their own representatives.* They *never fail* in an emergency, to side with the protectionists, monopolists and bondholders of the North and East."

How far this transcendent stupidity on the part of the West will go, it is impossible to say. But it would seem to the ordinary observer that such a palpable trick must be detected by the outraged people and punished severely. The Western folks will discover ere long that, under the gabble, of "loyalty" they have been irreparably swindled.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

COURT ANECDOTE.—And speaking of courts reminds us of Judge D——, and the remarkable zest that he used to give to dry legal proceedings by his happy hits and repartees. Here is a specimen:

"Are there any motions this morning?" the judge remarked one day, before proceeding to to take up the trial calendar.

"I have one," spoke up a member of the bar; "but it is opposed, and I don't see my adversary present."

"Ah," quoth the judge, "are you sure he is not here?"

The attorney arose and took a careful survey of the bar and the body of the court-room, and reported again that his adversary was not present.

"What you say is quite encouraging to me as a citizen and Christian," said the judge; "I thought *the adversary* was always around in this place."

Beecher has gone into a new business. Witness this from the New York *World*: "Divorces obtained in Indiana good in New York, and ceremony of marriage performed between clients. No charge unless successful; advice free. Send for circulars. Address H. W. B., Plymouth Church, Brooklyn."

From London—Per Cable.

WHAT THE TIMES SAYS.

London, Dec. 17.—The *Times* in a leader on the Alabama claims says: If Minister Motley proposes that negotiations for the settlement of the claims be opened at Washington, the proposal will be accepted. We must add, it would be useless to negotiate or talk of negotiation unless each side is prepared to enter on negotiations with confidence in the honor of the other. The charge is made by Americans that we did not show a proper feeling toward them during the war; that our want of proper feeling led us to afford unfair assistance to their enemies. The defense is that it was our duty to abstain from showing any feeling toward either; that the alleged unfair assistance was a strict observance of neutrality.

It is plain that satisfactory relations between the two countries cannot be restored until we understand and respect the craving of the Americans for sympathy; and they understand the difficulties of our situation as impartial bystanders, injured by a war in which we felt bound to abstain from interference. We shall never arrive at the restoration of friendship if we begin in the spirit of pettifogging attorneys. American writers and statesmen may remember with advantage that our blood is after all not very different from theirs. Englishmen have susceptibilities as well as Americans. It is not probable we shall be drawn toward the Americans by the suggestion that we are insincere and bent on hoodwinking those with whom we profess to be dealing openly.

One of the proprietors of the *Tribune* has just closed a lease of a building in this city to the United States Government for $73,000 per annum. The cost of the property thus leased was $258,000. Thirty per cent interest is good enough! No wonder the *Tribune* indorses Grant and his economical administration. The premises thus leased are to be used for some kind of a storehouse for idle and enderly Government property, worth nearly the amount paid for rent each year!—*N. Y. Democrat.*

The detective system of this country has come to be a very [illegible] affair. Whenever a crime is perpetrated the officers of the law, more especially detectives, lay back in quiet dignity for some one to offer a nice reward before they will undertake a case. If the reward comes, then they will "work it up," but if none comes, then they will not touch it. While they are waiting the perpetrator of the crime has ample opportunity to escape, and it's very few of the rascals who are caught. The [illegible] of the detectives is frequently more marked than that of the parties they seek.—*New York Democrat.*

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

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 invalids, recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians prescribing, and the public in purchasing should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many imitations in the market. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. oc17 3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1869.

[illegible] The market for sterling and foreign exchange is [illegible] unchanged. On [illegible] 1¼ to 1½ per cent premium [illegible]

[illegible]

Gold opened at [illegible] and closed [illegible].

[illegible]

We learned of an increased inquiry for State Warrants for taxpaying, at [illegible] and [illegible] 79 [illegible]. Yesterday [illegible] sold at 79¾. Dealers bought at 70 to 71 and sold at 72 to 77, according to size. A lot of $10,000 Metropolitan Police Warrants sold at 60[illegible]. Dealers' rates for small sums were 57 to 58½ buying and 60 to 63½ selling.

A small amount in City [illegible] notes was sold at 25 [illegible]. Dealers bought small sums at 31 to 35 and offered to sell at 42 to 42½.

Specie and Exchange Office of Benzo & Warner,

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were confined to 2000 bales at an irregular decline of ¼c. We now quote ordinary at 22 to 22¼c, good ordinary at 22½ to 23c, low middling at 23½ to 23¾c, middling at 23¾ to 24⅛, and strict middling at — to 24¼c.

The market was completely unsettled by the decline in gold and foreign exchange, and the dispatches from New York and Liverpool, but after meridian, finding that to some extent factors were willing to meet the demand at a decline of ¼c, several buyers came forward and the sales summed up the amount noted above. Good ordinary sold as low as 22¼c and strict low middling with staple as high as 23¾c, but the quotations we have given accorded as closely as possible with the bulk of the business. The supply was moderate, only a part of the recent receipts having been sampled, and many factors being unwilling to accept the ruling rates. Yesterday's business embraced 4000 bales.

The sales for the past three days sum up 8500 bales, and the receipts 24,861, embracing 1571 from other delivery ports and 23,293 proper, against 17,210 corresponding time last week. Receipts proper since September 1st, 385,568 bales, against 389,206 last year. The exports comprise 27,756 bales, embracing 17,319 to Liverpool, 4750 to Havre, 721 to Hamburg, 600 to Barcelona, 3059 to Boston, 151 to Providence, 808 to New York and 345 to Philadelphia.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales..........770
Arrived since last statement..........7,871
Arrived previously..........406,548—414,[illegible]

415,[illegible]

Cleared to-day..........251
Cleared previously..........294,536—294,750

Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales..........120,[illegible]

To day's exports embrace 103 bales to Berlin and 151 to Providence. Receipts proper since Friday evening 23,293 bales, against 17,340 corresponding time last week, and since September 1st 385,568 bales, against 389,206 last year.

TOBACCO.—Since our review of last Friday there has been no animation in the market, and we learn of only one sale of 12 hogsheads medium leaf at 11c per lb. Last week, not reported, 10 hogsheads low leaf and lugs sold at 9c per lb. The stock on hand is about 1600 hogsheads, principally of the higher grades. Holders are asking full prices. We continue to quote:

	Light.	Heavy
Refused..........	7½ @ 8½	8 @ 9
Common Leaf..........	9 @ 9½	9½ @ 10
Medium..........	9½ @ 10½	10½ @ 11½
Good..........	11½ @ 13½	12½ @ 14½
Fine..........	14½ @ 15	15½ @ 16

There have been no receipts during the past three days, and the exports are only 7 hogsheads to Liverpool. Total exports 3882, stock on hand and on shipboard 4610.

FREIGHTS.—The market is dull and rates without any variation. For New York, however, the offerings are better and rates firm.

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d; to New York 1c; to Boston 1c. Molasses to New York $2 50 per bbl.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d; to Havre ⅞c; to Bremen 15-16c.

SUGAR.—About 1300 hogsheads were received this morning. The market is dull, and prices are irregular and unsettled. Holders, however, do not show any disposition to press sales, and with a limited business doing, we quote: Inferior 8¼ to 9c, common 9 to 9¾c, fair to good fair 10 to 11c, fully fair 11¾c, prime 12 to 12¼c, choice 12¾c, yellow clarified 13 to 13½c, white 14 to 14½c per lb.

MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning embraced 2800 barrels. The demand is active and prices are well sustained. The receipts were all sold at 55 to 57c for inferior, 58 to 62c for common and centrifugal, 64 to 65c for fair, 67 to 68c for prime, and 70c for choice.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Columbian, from St. Louis, and St. John, from Louisville, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—We note a steady market with a fair local demand and firm prices. Fine is quoted at $4 to $4 50; superfine $4 62½ to $4 75; double extra $5 60 to $5 75; treble extra $5 90 to $6 25; choice extra $6 50 to $7 25; family extra $8 per bbl.

The principal sales to day embrace 2800 bbls., viz: 80 and 75 fine at $4 50; 50, 50, 25, 100 and 71 superfine at $4 75; 50 single extra at $5 25; 50 and 50 choice extra at $7; 500 single and 500 choice extra on private terms; 75 fine at $3 87½; 100 do at $4 10; 60 superfine at $4 62½; 100 single extra at $5 10; 50 and 87 do at $5 15; 200 double extra at $5 62½; 150 do at $5 75; 200 do at $5 65; 100 treble extra at $5 25; and 25 choice extra at $8. 50 half bbls choice extra at $3 15, and 25 at $4 per bbl.

CORN—Is in fair supply and moderate demand, and prices appear to be rather easier. Some 1700 sacks were sold to-day, of which 240 damaged at $1 2½; 255 do at $1 05; 190 ordinary yellow, 109 and 100 soft white at $1 10; 100 soft yellow at $1 11; 100 fair yellow at $1 12½; 150 yellow, 110 and 300 prime white at $1 15 per bushel. A lot of 500 sacks ear corn sold at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply. 50 and 100 sacks Ohio river, sold at 64c. Galena and St. Louis are quoted at 65c per bushel.

BRAN—The market is dull at $1 15 per 100 lbs. 175 sacks sold at $1 15 and 50 sacks ship stuff at $1 30 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is very dull. Prime Western is quoted at $25, choice $26 per ton. 100 bales prime sold at $25 and 100 choice at $26 per ton.

PORK—New mess is held at $32 50 per bbl. It is jobbing at $32 50 to $32 75 and retailing at $33 to $33 25 per bbl. 50 bbls new mess sold on private terms and 50 do at $32 25 per bbl.

BACON—Is dull and prices are lower. The demand is very limited. Shoulders are now quoted at 15¼ to 16c; clear rib 19½ to 19¾c, clear sides 20c. At retail ¼ to ½c more is obtained for clear sides. New Hams are quoted at [illegible] per lb. 10 and 15 casks clear sides sold at [illegible].

LARD—Tierces are in fair supply and prices have weakened. They are quoted at [illegible] to [illegible]. There are no kegs in market. A lot of 30 tierces refined sold at 19c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Only a retail business is doing at 13½c per lb for shoulders.

BREAKFAST BACON—Northern commands 21c. Western 21 to 22c per lb.

BUTTER—Choice is in good demand and firm, but there is no sale for inferior descriptions. We quote choice Goshen at 41 to [illegible], common Northern 35 to 40c, choice Western 39 to 40c, inferior 16 to 25c per lb.

CHEESE—The stock of all kinds is ample and the demand fair. Prices are firm at 17½ to 18c for Western Reserve, 18 to 18½c for factory, and 20c for Eastern dairy, 17½c for Northern factory, 21c for cream and 25c for English Dairy.

BEEF—The demand for Texas Beef is improving, and more sales at $12 to $14 per bbl for the local trade. Receipts are increasing, but the stock is very light. In tierces it is quoted at $[illegible] per bbl for prime mess.

STAR CANDLES—With a heavy supply and limited demand quotations are nominal at 21c [illegible] weight, but holders are wanting to meet the demand on the basis of 20c for full weight.

TALLOW—Texas rendered is in good supply and there is a good inquiry for export. Holders ask 9¼ to 10c; city rendered is quoted nominally at 10½ to 11c per lb.

COFFEE—The jobbing demand is fair and prices are steady. Stock in first hands [illegible] figures are as follows: 17¾ to 18½c for [illegible], 15¾ to 16¾c for good, 15¼ to 15¾c for fair and 15 to 15¼c for ordinary. 1551 bags sold from second hand yesterday, to go West, on private terms.

LOUISIANA RICE—With a good demand for the higher grades and a very light supply prices have advanced ⅛c per lb, and we now quote prime at 7¾ to 8c, prime to good 7⅛ to 7⅜c, fair 6¾ to 6⅞c for ordinary to good 6¼ to 6½c, lower grades neglected and nominal.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt for the West is limited and prices have declined. The dealers are selling at $1 50 to $1 55 per sack for coarse and $2 to $2 [illegible] for fine. When large lots are taken at the warehouse by boats a reduction is made for drayage. Turks Island Salt neglected and quotations nominal.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and lower. It is now quoted at $4 75 per bbl, on the landing and $[illegible] from store.

COTTON SEED—Is offering at $15 per ton [illegible] rate mostly for exportation and manufacture.

COTTON SEED CAKE—Is held at $33 per ton, with a demand for export.

INDIA BAGGING—With an active demand we quote at [illegible] to 17 and lots are asking the advanced price of 21c per yard. On Shipping [illegible] reported, at same sold at 2[illegible]c per yard.

NAVAL STORES—There is no export demand for Rosin, and the local trade is small. We quote nominally $1 [illegible] to $2 for No. 2, $2 [illegible] for No. 1, and $2 [illegible] to $3 for virgin dip. Pitch is held at $2 [illegible] to $3 per bbl. Tar in good request, Spirits Turpentine in moderate supply but only a [illegible] demand at 47c per gallon.

WHISKY—There is only a jobbing and retail demand at $1 07½ to $1 10 per gallon for rectified. Into are quoted at $1 [illegible] to $1 [illegible] per gallon. Spirits are steady at $1 10 to $1 12½. Highwines nominal.

POULTRY AND EGGS—The sales are being made by the landing at $3 [illegible] to $4 per dozen. Geese at $9 to $10, and Turkeys at $18 to $24 per dozen. Eggs at 40 to 45c per dozen.

FRUIT—Dry Fruit is in good supply and fair local demand. Layer Raisins are quoted at $4 per box, London do $4; Malaga Lemons $[illegible] to $5 50; Currants 16½c per lb, Prunes 14 to 16c, Figs 12 to 25c.

IRON TIES—Are retailing at 6¾ to 6¾c per pound.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Dec. 22, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep.

Sold yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 35 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible].

Left on hand—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 102 Calves and Yearlings, 30 Hogs, [illegible] Sheep.

Texas Beeves, corn fed extra, ⅌ lb net	— @ —
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	45 00 @ [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	30 00 @ [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	18 00 @ [illegible]
Cows ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]
Stock Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	7 @ 8
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	4 00 @ [illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ⅌ head	3 00 @ [illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ⅌ head	— @ —
Milch Cows, choice, ⅌ head	60 00 @ 125 00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	35 00 @ 60 00
Texas Cows, with Calves, ⅌ head	— @ —
[illegible] ⅌ head	18 00 @ 25 00
Calves, ⅌ head	10 00 @ 15 00
Goats ⅌ head	1 50 @ 4 00

OLD INFALLIBLE.

OVER 30 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 itching of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste?

GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Have they offensive breath and headache?
Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
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 no dangerous sugar candy.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.

Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold all over the world.

Notice.

Office Opera Association of New Orleans.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the renting of the Opera Hall for balls on Wednesdays and Fridays, and also on St. Joseph's Day and Mardi Gras. EMILE WILTZ, Secretary. dec21 3t

Office N. O., Opelousas and G. W. R. R. Co., No. 9 St. Louis street, N. O., 19th December, 1869.

IN conformity with the 8th Section of the Charter of this Company, an election by the Stockholders of Eighteen Directors to serve for one year, from the first Monday in February next will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. CHARLES KERR, Secretary. dec19 3td

Office Pontchartrain Railroad Company. NEW ORLEANS, December 18, 1869.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company by the Stockholders, will be held at this Office on MONDAY, 31st of January, proximo, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. WM. J. CARTER, Secretary. dec19 td

Office N. O., Opelousas and G. W. R. R. Co., No. 9 St. Louis street, N. O., 17th December, 1869.

IN conformity with the 14th Section of the Charter of this Company, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 17th of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. CHARLES KERR, Secretary. dec18 td

Bank of America, New Orleans, Dec. 16, 1869.

AT an election held yesterday for Directors of this Institution, the following gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:

Am. Fortier, W. B. Schmidt, C. J. Leeds, D. Fatjo, P. Maspero, J. Caulfield, J. J. Fernandez, F. W. Tilton, J. J. Adams, M. Puig, J. Schreck, A. L. Giraud, David Jamison.

And at a meeting of the new Board, Mr. AM. FORTIER was unanimously re-elected President. J. E. PASCAL, Cashier. dec18 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS

Mr. John E. Owen's Engagement. GRAND REVIVAL FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK. DOT! Owens as Caleb Plummer. OWENS' DOT! OWENS! DOT! Owens as Caleb Plummer. Commencing with the LOTTERY TICKET. dec19

Varieties Theatre.

W. R. FLOYD..........Lessee and Manager

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The public is respectfully informed that the BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY GIFTED ARTISTE, MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS, is engaged for a limited period and will appear at this Favorite Establishment IN A SERIES OF THOSE Wonderfully Artistic Impersonations IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY, Which have won for this Accomplished Lady ENDURING FAME IN BOTH HEMISPHERES. The Initial Representation of Mrs. SIDDONS Repertoire will be given on Monday Evening, December 27, 1869. Seats can be secured six days in advance. dec21 6t

St. Charles Theatre.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 22, 1869.

By [illegible] KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Kit Redding [illegible] Chanfrau. To conclude with the [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. PETER WHITE. [illegible]

A Card.

THE great popularity attained by the [illegible] FLUID [illegible] having induced other [illegible] the article [illegible] LUBRICATING AND PORTABLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY have adopted a TRADE MARK, which will appear in the Bulletin of MONDAY [illegible]. This trade mark will hereafter be stamped on all packages sold by the Company, and any attempt to counterfeit it [illegible] will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. WM. F. [illegible]VEY, Sup't. dec21 6t 51 Camp street, New Orleans.

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

THE [illegible] MONDAY [illegible] P. McBRIDE. dec21 td

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company. New Orleans, December [illegible], 1869.

THE [illegible] MONDAY [illegible] P. McBRIDE. [illegible]

F. GONTHIER

Has removed his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

34..........St. Charles Street..........34 OPPOSITE THE HOTEL. Where he is prepared to receive the calls of his old friends and attend to their orders at reduced prices.

To Sugar Planters.

CENTRIFUGAL APPARATUS

SIX WESTON CENTRIFUGAL APPARATUS [illegible] For sale by VOSE BROTHERS, [illegible]

RICHARD FROTSCHER, SEEDSMAN, No. 142 DUMAINE STREET. KEEPS [illegible]

Choice Beef for Sale.

WE [illegible]

Merchants' Bank.

THE annual election [illegible] MONDAY [illegible]

Office of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company. [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible]

TENNESSEE SUGAR KETTLES. "Old Stacker Iron Works."

A [illegible] E. F. LAUG, [illegible] Agent.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE, NEAR MOBILE, ALABAMA. This Institution, which was destroyed by fire on [illegible], has been rebuilt, will open its session on the 1st December next. [illegible] 36 Natchez street. nov27 6m

TREATMENT

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

E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris University. Corner Conti and Burgundy streets. au 1 6m

Photographs----Sun Pearls. TRIUMPHS OF THE ART.

THE public are respectfully invited to visit the rooms of the undersigned and examine the superior quality of his Pictures. Plain and Colored Photographs, Copies and every other style executed with promptness and professional skill. The SUN PEARL, one of the [illegible] S. ANDERSON'S, No. 134 Canal street. oc29 3m

Notice to Gardeners and Planters.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS—Crop of 1869. The undersigned [illegible] H. RIEHNER, 19 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Theatre. ja26 3m

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. Office, No. 120 Common Street.

INSURES against FIRE, MARINE and RIVER RISKS, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre or Bremen at the option of the insured. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. ANTOINE CARRIERE, Vice Pres't. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STEAM DYEING AND ALL KINDS OF SCOURINGS.

E. Eug. GEORGEST, Corner Rampart and St. Philip streets.

THE above establishment, so well known for the last six years by its superior Dyeing and Scouring Process, offers to the public a new advantage, its prices having been reduced this fall: Cloth suits, dyed black, $4; [illegible] nov5 6dec21

J. Bontemps, DYER AND SCOURER,

182..........Poydras street..........182 Between Carondelet and Baronne streets, (formerly in Bourbon street), New Orleans. no21 ly dxw

Flour. Flour.

A. POINCY & SON, 31......TCHOUPITOULAS STREET......31

Agents for the following celebrated brands of Flour—TEXAS, DIXIE, OSTRICH, SAXONY, BATES STREET, WESTERN STAR, POSTEL'S ORIGINAL MASCOUTAH STAR, CHOUTEAU & EDWARD'S PEERLESS. dec2 3m

Dr. Luke

TREATS all private diseases; Syphilis in all its forms; the sad effects of mercury completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness; victims of Self Abuse can be fully restored to health. Special attention given to all Female Complaints. Ladies afflicted with suspension of the menses can be safely and effectually relieved. The Doctor's parlors are so arranged that patients need not see each other thereby securing perfect secrecy in all cases where desired. 150 Bienville street. ap8 ly

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

DOUBLE REFINED NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.

THIS superior Oil will burn in all kinds of portable Lamps and gas burners. No. 1 VIRGINIA and KENTUCKY OILS, guaranteed No. 110 fire test. LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS and WICKS, at the lowest wholesale prices, by A. BOUCHARD, No. 4 Tchoupitoulas street. sep19 ly

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office: No. 120 Common Street.

Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $600,000.

Insures Fire, Marine and River risks at the lowest rates of premium, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen at the option of the insured. [illegible] CHAS. BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

OLD RELIABLE.

OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age. [illegible] No family or person should be without them.

ARE YOU SUFFERING NOW?

Have you a Headache or Backache?
Have you Constipation of the Bowels?
Have you a Sour Stomach?
Have you a Bad Breath?
Have you Cold Hands or Feet?
Have you Chills or Fever?
Have you Palpitation of the Heart?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Have you Suppressed Discharges?
Have you Soreness and Vomiting?
Have you Irregularities of Menstruation?
Have you Rush of Blood to the Head?
Have you a Yellow or Discolored Skin?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

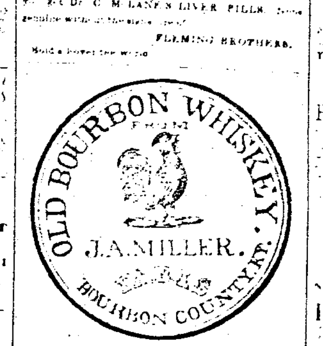
Have you a Costive Diarrhea?
Have you a Swollen or Distended Stomach?
Have you a Gloomy Feeling and Poor Appetite?
Have you Bilious Symptoms of any kind?

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Heed the warning. Delays are dangerous. This advice is worth its weight in gold to the afflicted. Be sure to get Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROTHERS.

Sold all over the world.



CHICKEN COCK WHISKY

THIS [illegible] BOURBON WHISKY [illegible]

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

COBB DOLHONDE & CO.

[illegible] 90 Magazine Street

To Rent.

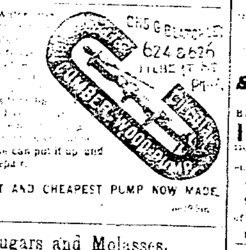
THE extensive [illegible] Apply at C. Duf[illegible], No. [illegible] Bienville street.

Coal! Coal! Coal!!

JAS. M. PETERSON, COAL DEALER.

164 Gravier street—Yard 39 Dauphine.

FAMILIES [illegible] LOWEST MARKET RATES. [illegible]



[illegible] that any one can put it up and keep it in repair.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE.

Sugars and Molasses.

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

GOLDEN SYRUP. A [illegible] Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana and Cardenette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 42 Tchoupitoulas street.

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

Steam Tobacco Manufactory.

J. P. SARRAZIN,

21 and 23 CHARTRES ST. CORNER OF CONTI. BRANCH, 26 CHARTRES STREET.

Importer of Pipes and all Articles for Smokers.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO COUNTRY Merchants [illegible]

SMOKING TOBACCO.

SNUFF TOBACCO.

[illegible] J. P. SARRAZIN.

TOBACCO, ALL FORMS, STEAM MANUFACTURY. L. MOULOR, 53 Old Levee Street, Corner Bienville.

HIS numerous customers [illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Great inducements offered to City and Country Dealers.

THE HEALING POOL.

Essays for Young Men, who have fallen [illegible] MANHOOD [illegible] HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanata Guaco BITTERS.

THE WANATA GUACO BITTER IS A GOOD Tonic and Stomachic, composed entirely of the vegetable substance of Guaco.

Being very agreeable to the taste, can be taken by the most delicate persons. It rids the system of all impurity and promotes health and vigor.

This celebrated Bitter is a preservative against Cholera, and a Cure for Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous Diarrhea, Weakness of the Loins, and all diseases proceeding from the Liver, the Stomach or the Bowels.

This Bitter can be taken either with a little sugar and water, in Anisette, or any other spirits, or even pure. A small glass of it, taken before a meal, sharpens the appetite and facilitates digestion.

Sole Depot at JOSEPH LLADO, Agent, Druggist, corner Dumaine and Chartres sts. au12 6m

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED IN 1824.)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Work and every description of Machinery for the South. sep14 ly LEEDS & CO.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships: MISSISSIPPI..........Capt. W. F. [illegible]; CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. J. [illegible]; SHERMAN..........Capt. [illegible]; GEN'L MEADE..........Capt. A. W. [illegible]; UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON. Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship GEN. MEADE, A. W. [illegible], will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, December 25, 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 LOW & LUDWIG, [illegible] No. 19 Common street.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA. The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, [illegible] will leave her wharf [illegible] on SATURDAY [illegible] For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON. [illegible]

For New York via Havana.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

[illegible]

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Transatlantic Company's New Line of [illegible] Between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

[illegible] For PARIS [illegible] First Cabin [illegible] Second Cabin [illegible] For passage apply to [illegible]

For Attakapas Via [illegible]

[illegible]

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S. No. 15 [illegible] Street. No. 15

H[illegible]

$20 ONLY---ONLY $20.

D[illegible]

French Dentistry.

D[illegible]

Dr. CHARLES [illegible], DENTIST. OFFICE [illegible] 14 Dauphine Street, [illegible] TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Removed.

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 130 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN [illegible]

HE continues to [illegible] Teeth extracted without pain [illegible]

A LA SELLE ANGLAISE. F. GIEFFERS, 44..........St. Charles Street..........44 [illegible] Prices Moderate.

Tarpaulins---Tarpaulins.

SAMUEL [illegible]

JULIUS LOEFFLER, (Successor to [illegible]) GAS FITTER. Gas Fixtures, etc., Depot of the [illegible] Manufacturing Company. CAST IRON CHANDELIERS [illegible] No. 126 Chartres Street, Between [illegible].

BOYS' CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. B. T. WALSH. [illegible]

Southern Manufactory. JOHN NORWOOD. [illegible] NEW ORLEANS.

Cistern Shop And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions. PROMPTLY attended to [illegible]

Union Insurance Company. No. 18 St. Charles Street. [illegible] C. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

H. F. GIVEN, 11..........Union Street..........11 COTTON AND SUGAR FACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, New Orleans.

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS, FOR YOUNG LADIES. UNDER the management of [illegible] No. 75..........Dauphine Street..........No. 75 [illegible]

John E. Holland, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. No. 8 Royal Street. [illegible]

BEALS & LAINE, DEALERS IN PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND ENGLISH CANNEL COAL. Office, No. 20 Carondelet St. [illegible]

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York. se14 6m

LUMBER! LUMBER!

GEORGE MERZ, PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD, Corner Toulouse and Robertson Streets. (Old Basin.)

SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, and all kind of building materials, are offered to the trade at the lowest prices. Shipments punctually attended to.