The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1872.

History of Mr. Carter's Displacement from the Speakership.

The facts connected with the contest now in progress between Gov. Warmoth and the members of the Legislature in opposition to him have been grossly misrepresented to the Federal authorities at Washington and to the people of the Northern States. It is important they should be correctly understood and to this end we submit for the information of distant readers a brief account of the origin and progress of the opposition to Gov. Warmoth, which has sprung up in the General Assembly and ended in an open rupture of the relations which should exist between these co-ordinate departments of the same Government and brought about a condition of complete anarchy in this State.

For nearly a year past the Republican party of the State has been divided into two wings or factions—the one headed by Gov. Warmoth and the other by Mr. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The feud between these factions has been increasing in bitterness ever since the meeting of the Republicans in State Convention in August last. Each faction has been active in its efforts to destroy the other and in this attitude they stood when the Legislature assembled on the first day of January. The two parties were nearly equally divided, the Carter faction having obtained the support of nearly all the Democratic members of both Houses. This alliance was formed for two purposes—the impeachment of Gov. Warmoth and the carrying into execution a comprehensive plan of reform in the legislation of the State. In these circumstances it became important to Gov. Warmoth that he should secure the control of the General Assembly. The Senate was not in session for want of a quorum, such of its members (nearly one-half, as adhered to Mr. Carter's party, refusing to attend until they had obtained the necessary majority to carry out the measures determined upon. The House of Representatives was in session with a full attendance of members, and several votes had been taken to test the strength of parties. These resulted in majorities for the Carterites. A vote of confidence in their leader was declared by four majority. There was therefore a working majority in favor of the reform plan to which we have alluded. Warmoth's impeachment and suspension from office now became imminent. It was therefore necessary for him to unseat Speaker Carter and place in the chair one of his own followers. The Governor, to do this, resorted to extra-legal methods. The first step was to call together his adherents in the House of Representatives in extra session without the knowledge of the opposition members. And this he did last Thursday afternoon, after the House had adjourned that day to meet again the next day. The Warmothites of the House therefore met in what the Governor termed an "extra session," and passed a resolution declaring the chair of the speaker vacant, following up this resolution by another proposing the election of O. H. Brewster as his successor. The resolution was carried and Mr. Brewster was declared elected by this fractional portion of the House, the opposition members of the election. At the same meeting certain persons were seated who had been legally excluded from the House previously, on the ground of being non-residents of the parishes they claimed to represent, or who had not been legally elected. The House was thus revolutionized. Next day Gov. Warmoth had the State House filled with his armed police and his hired bullies, and the approaches of the building were blocked by other bodies of the police for the purpose of excluding by force Mr. Speaker Carter and his adherents. Can it be said under these circumstances that the proceedings of this fractional portion of the House have been legal, or that Speaker Carter has been lawfully removed from the chair?

To test the question as to whether the action of Gov. Warmoth in calling the House together in extra session pending a regular session and an adjournment thereof, let us suppose that a similar proceeding had taken place at Washington with this change that the parties were the President and the House of Representatives there. Let us suppose that the House of Representatives presided over by Mr. Speaker Blaine had adjourned on a specific day to meet again next day at the usual hour, and that pending said adjournment President Grant to avoid impeachment had issued his proclamation calling the members of the House together in extra session, and that in such extra session the House pretending to have a quorum had in the absence of many of its members unseated the Speaker and elected another Speaker. What would the people in the North think of that? Will any lawyer or any one not a lawyer possessed of ordinary intelligence and familiarity with legislative proceedings, assert that the Governor of a State has power to convene either or both Houses of the General Assembly in extraordinary session while a regular session is in progress. The power granted to the President of the United States by the Constitution thereof, to call an extra session of Congress, presupposes that Congress is not assembled in regular session, and that some emergency exists which imposes upon the President the necessity of asking the aid of the legislative department of the Government. The power is given to the President so that during a recess of Congress he may have the benefit of their advice and sanction to the measures which he may recommend. Pending an adjournment from day to day Congress is supposed to be in session and ready to receive any message from the President. It is the same with the State Legislatures and the Governors.

We do not assert that Speaker Carter might not have been removed at a full session from the chair by a majority vote on the ground of want of confidence. But we know of no precedent, no authority for such action as was taken in extra session by a fractional portion of the House last Thursday afternoon. We regard that action as null and void, because taken in violation of the Constitution and the usage of the Legislature of Louisiana, as well as of all other legislative assemblies, and we are sure that all impartial persons, upon an examination of the facts will come to the same conclusion.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co.—In this issue we publish the twelfth annual statement of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company showing its operations from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 1st day of January, 1872. The result is thus summed up:

Net earned premiums	$274,635 30
Losses, re-insurances, taxes, licenses, expenses, interest and rebate	252,942 95
Profit	$21,692 35
Assets	$694,579 90
Liabilities	$694,579 90

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 11th January, 1872, it was resolved to declare the following dividend, on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending on the 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 2d Monday of March next, viz:

Thirty per cent. on fire premiums.
Ten per cent. on river premiums.

It was also resolved to pay 6 per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of scrip and 20 per cent. on balance of the issue of 1861, in cash, to the legal holders thereof on and after the 2d Monday of March next.

Mr. Jules Tuyes is the President of this Company, and Mr. J. W. Hincks is its Secretary.

To Mothers and Nurses.—Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for Diarrhea, etc., in children, whether induced by teething or other causes, is the safest and best remedy.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Le Trouvere."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon, "Christie Johnstone." At night, "In the Toil, or the Fatal Secret."
VARIETIES—At noon and night, "Rip Van Winkle."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon, "East Lynne." At night, "Spy of St. Marc" and "Jonathan Bradford."

History Repeated—The Bond of Communicated Guilt.

Thucydides, in his History of the Peloponnesian War, describes a condition of society in Greece very similar to that now existing in New Orleans. We have here prominent citizens associated with Gov. Warmoth in "a bond of communicated guilt," which prevents them from taking the part of the people at large and compels them to protect that bad man from the consequences of his crimes. We forbear from naming the persons to whom we allude. They are known to the community as having their pockets full of State securities or certificates of stock in some speculative scheme gotten up by Warmoth or his associates, or interested in some other way in the perpetuation of his power. Of course such disinterested citizens see no necessity for martial law or for any change in our government which has for its object the termination of Warmoth's career.

"The men of large influence in communities" of whom Thucydides speaks, have an enormous responsibility, when they undertake to resist the popular will. Says the historian:

"Men now, who were allied in blood were less valued or caressed, than such as were connected by voluntary combination; since the latter, unscrupulous, and uninquisitive, were more ready to embark in any scheme whatever. For now associations were not formed for such mutual advantage as is consistent with, but for the execution of such rapines as are contrary to human laws. *In mutual trust they persisted, not out of any regard to religious obligation, but from the bond of communicated guilt.*

The source of all these evils is a thirst of power, in consequence either of rapacious or ambitious passions. The mind, when actuated by such, is ever ready to engage in party feuds. *For the men of large influence in communities growing on both sides a specious cause, some standing up for the just equality of the* POPULAR, *others for the fair decorum of the* ARISTOCRATICAL *government, by artful sounds embarrassed those communities for their own private lucre.*"

[COMMUNICATED.]

New Orleans, January 12, 1872.
To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

Gentlemen—Messrs. Kennard, Clarke, Pritchard, Adams and Oglesby, members of the Citizen's Committee of Fifty-one published in the *Picayune* yesterday their protest against the action of the committee in recommending to the Federal authorities to declare martial law in New Orleans and for grounds of protest, among many other reasons, assign:

1. That thereby the committee have transcended the mandate under which they were constituted.
2. That the action is not warranted by any present necessity.

Many of the constituents of those gentlemen would like them to answer these questions:

1. What remedy do you then propose for the evils under which we labor?
2. What are the "many other reasons" for which you are opposed to martial law?
3. Do you desire Gov. Warmoth to continue in the possession of his present powers under the Election, Registration, Militia, Constabulary and Metropolitan Police Laws?
4. Are you opposed to a Convention of the State and the establishment of a new Constitution? CITIZEN.

The Killing of Walter B. Wheyland.

An Inquest by Judge Abell.

It is Proved that a Policeman Killed Wheyland.

Colonel Carter Admitted to Bail.

The Remarks of Judge Abell.

Colonel George W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, having learned that a *capias* had issued from the First District Court for his arrest, upon a charge of being accessory to the alleged murder of Walter B. Wheyland, a member of the Warmoth gathering of members of the House of Representatives at the Mechanics' Institute, who was shot on Canal street, near the corner of Burgundy street, on Tuesday evening, went to the First District Court yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and surrendered himself to the Sheriff. At the same time Colonel Carter's counsel, Judge J. B. Cotton, Mr. H. C. Castellanos and Messrs. Billings & Hughes appeared before the First District Court, Judge Abell presiding, and made an application for their client to be admitted to bail, upon the grounds that if the parties accused of being principles to the homicide had committed it, he was not responsible for their act, although they held commissions from him as Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and that the homicide was not committed by them, but by a policeman, for whose acts there was no color of law for holding Colonel Carter accountable. Counsel proposed to take evidence upon these points and the Attorney General being present and assenting, the court ordered the inquest to be proceeded with, whereupon Mr. McArthur, the Recorder of the Second District, who was present, was ordered by the court to produce the evidence taken before the Coroner, and the *proces verbal* in the case, which was done and said evidence and *proces verbal* were submitted by the Attorney General as the proof upon which the accusation was based.

The witnesses first examined were Mr. W. H. Rodgers, a member of the Bar of this city, and Representatives J. C. Moncure, from Caddo; James M. Thompson, from St. Tammany, and James B. Wands, from Tangipahoa. The evidence of all these witnesses was that Colonel Carter was at the House of Representatives, sitting at the Gem, on Royal street, on Tuesday evening, when the news came that Wheyland had been shot and that there was a general expression of regret, in which Colonel Carter participated, that blood had been shed or any act of violence had occurred.

It was also testified by these witnesses, Mr. Rogers having been frequently in the House while at the Gem, as well as those who were members, that when Colonel Carter issued commissions to persons as Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, he invariably instructed them to avoid violence in arresting members and to approach them and deal with them courteously.

The Official Status of Col. Carter.

In regard to the authority of Colonel Carter to issue commissions and to direct the arrest of absentees, the evidence of Messrs. Moncure, Thompson and Wand was, essentially, as follows:

1st. On Thursday, the fourth day of the session of the House and the 4th of the present month, the House met at 12 M., and upon the roll being called by the Clerk, he announced that 56 members had answered to their names. A full House, if every parish were represented, consists of 105 members, but since the election in November, 1870, four members have died; one was refused a seat at the session of 1871, and his place has not been filled. The whole number of members therefore is 101, and of 101, 51 is a quorum, being more than half the number.

2d. On that day, when the House was sitting in its Hall in the Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Wands called up the report of the Committee on Elections, which was signed by Messrs. Antoine, Thompson, Stevens, Wands and Kenner, and which recommended that L. C. Lesslinier, of St. Martin, D. L. McFarland, of St. Martin, W. R. Wheyland, of Sabine, and L. J. Souer, of Avoyelles, be unseated, because they were not residents of the parishes they claimed to represent on the day of election, as is required by the Constitution. The report was adopted, together with a resolution declaring their seats vacant and putting in their places the citizens who had contested their seats. Only one of these contestants appeared, Mr. Stuart, who was received in place of Wheyland, deceased, and who participated in the proceedings at the Gem for a few days, and then went home to Sabine parish.

3d. In the House, [illegible] Messrs. Charles [illegible], D. Cody [illegible], of Caddo [illegible] and [illegible], who had contested their seats were declared entitled to them. The vote upon the adoption of the report, and upon the adoption of the resolution was 60 yeas to 4 nays—60 votes, which, with the Speaker, [illegible] 51 members present. The House was then adjourned from 12 to 51 by Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible] going out. [illegible]

4. [illegible] to the "extra session," so called, which was convened by the Governor, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, none of the witnesses, had the call [illegible] the House was to be held and only [illegible] could not have been at that session, or at any subsequent time in the Mechanics' Institute, because the number who attended the sessions at the Gem was from 48 to 49. The number unseated was 7, which, in the absence of all the successful contestants, except Mr. Stuart, who took Mr. Wheyland's seat, reduced the number of members, in the city, to 95. Taking from that number the number at the Gem, say 48 the lowest, and there remained but 47 who were legally entitled to seats to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, while the smallest number that could constitute a quorum still remained 51.

4. The members who approached the State House, on Friday morning, found both ends of the square on Dryades street, in which the State House is situated, blockaded by armed policemen, who would not allow free ingress or egress to the Capitol, and said members were informed at the lines that the guards were specially instructed not to allow Col. Carter within the lines.

5. Regarding Col. Carter as the Speaker of the House, for that reason and because of the presence of an armed body of men holding the approaches to the State House, subject alone to the orders of whoever commanded them, the witnesses and other members of the House met thereafter at the Gem, until prevented from assembling there by the Metropolitan Police, armed with guns, took possession of the building by force. Mr. Brewster, in the minds of the witnesses, had no lawful authority to fill the Speaker's chair, and the proceedings and acts of the body over which he presided they considered revolutionary. Colonel Carter was Speaker on the day the homicide occurred, and is still, these gentlemen held.

6. Wheyland having been unseated there could have been no object in arresting him, for had he voluntarily applied for admission to the House at the Gem, he would not have been admitted.

General Mudgett testified that he was appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, at the beginning of the session of 1871, by Mr. Mortimer Carr, he being Speaker at that time. Since that appointment Gen. Mudgett has continued to fill the position, having officiated from the beginning of the session. Regarding the body at the Gem as the House of Representatives, he had attended it officially. On Friday, the 5th inst., when the approaches to the State House were first blockaded, after the House had assembled at the Gem, Colonel Carter, as Speaker, placed a letter in his hands, directing him to go to the State House and deliver it to the Governor. The witness found three or four lines of policemen guarding the approach to the Capitol, either from Canal street, or Common street, and the police, then armed with revolvers and clubs, were refusing to allow people to pass. Witness, attempting to get through, was stopped by the police. He told them that he had a message to convey to the Governor. They said he would have to wait for the Sergeant. He asked where the Sergeant was? They said they did not know. After waiting some time, General Herron, the Secretary of State, whom the policemen called "Marshal," came to where witness was, and, after being told the mission of witness, the General said he would admit him or take him to the Governor, only on condition that he should immediately after delivering the letter return and go outside the lines. Witness agreed to this, was accompanied by General Herron to the Governor, to whom he delivered the communication, and the General returned with him and saw him outside the lines.

Coroner Creagh's Account of the Inquest.

Dr. Cooper, Metropolitan Police Surgeon, who made the *post mortem* examination of the body of Wheyland, was called to the stand and questioned, but the only matter of public interest in his evidence was that he made the examination, at the undertaking establishment of Mr. Bothick, at the corner of Camp and Delord streets, to which place the body had been removed from the Governor's office, and that the ball which he took from the corpse and which the Coroner exhibited to the Judge, was a pistol ball. [It is a conical ball, weighing about half or three-quarters of an ounce—Rep.] The pistol, which Captain McCann, of the police, swore at the inquest he took from Mr. McCullough, one chamber of which was discharged, was also exhibited.

The next witness called was Mr. Creagh, by whom the inquest was held. He was interrogated as to why he held the inquest in the manner he did, and, after a while, the Attorney General objected to the evidence, on the ground that it was irrelevant. Judge Cotton replied, maintaining its relevancy. The object was to show that the inquest was improperly conducted, being held at a place inaccessible to citizens and to the prejudice of the accused. The Coroner said that the post mortem was made about 7 o'clock. He then returned to Dryades street, and in a house opposite the State House commenced taking evidence about 9 o'clock. He did not know what the House was used for. The inquest was held on the second floor. There were chairs and tables in the room. He had been there the Governor's club house. As to the witnesses he took the names in the crowd there and the police gave them. The inquest was closed at 4 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Draper, the reporter of the *Republican*, was present at the inquest as a member of the press. He is the Acting Recorder of the First District. As soon as the inquest was closed, at 4 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Creagh and Mr. Draper, accompanied by the Recorder's Clerk of the First District, went to the Recorder's office, at the corner of Lafayette and St. Charles streets, had it opened and lit, and Mr. Draper took the affidavit of Mr. Creagh, accusing McCullough and the two McCormacks, who were arrested when the shooting took place, and who were then in prison, of murder. Mr. Creagh added in reply to other questions put to him that he held the inquest there as he did because it suited his convenience; that he could not hold it in his own office, at the corner of Lafayette and St. Charles streets, because there was no light there; that he received no instructions nor directions from anybody; that there were many persons in the room while the inquest was held; that General Herron was there; that Major John H. New, of the law firm of Hays & New, was present throughout the inquest; that he did not interfere with the inquest or make suggestions; that witness did not send for Major New, and did not know who sent for him; that no person had told witness to hold the inquest where he had held it; that one of the reasons for holding it there was that some of the witnesses would not like to go outside the lines, from the Mechanics' Institute. The witness being asked who drew up the process verbal? he replied, in a somewhat excited manner, that his deputy did, and that said deputy knew perfectly well how to draw it up. Major New did not dictate it, witness said.

Wheyland Killed by a Policeman.

The next branch of the case taken up was the killing of Wheyland and the following evidence on that subject was adduced:

Captain Scott, railroad agent, residence at the City Hotel, sworn.—The witness was on Canal street, near the Varieties Theatre, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening last. Witness saw two men scuffling about forty feet from him, one of whom, Wheyland, the deceased, witness knew. Some policemen came up and arrested Wheyland, and another policeman coming close to him fired his pistol at Wheyland's back. Wheyland could not have seen who it was that shot him. But one shot was fired. Witness saw Wheyland carried across the street, toward the Mechanic's Institute, after he had been shot. Witness walked in the direction of Christ Church, and met a gentleman who remarked: "The Carterites are murdering the members of the Legislature." Thereupon witness returned to the scene of shooting and took down the names and residences of such of the spectators remaining, as he found had witnessed the affair. [The witness read to the court the list; several of the persons whose names were on which were subsequently sworn and examined.] Having taken these names, witness, by request of some citizens, went to the Gem and informed those there that he had such a list of witnesses. Thence witness went to Dryades street. He found at Canal street the police, three or four lines deep guarding the way to the State House. He tried to get inside the lines. He was asked if he was a member of the Legislature? "Thank God I am not," he answered. He was next asked if he was a friend of the Governor? He told his questioners that he was a citizen of New Orleans; that he had a list of the witnesses who had seen the shooting and that he wanted to give them so that they might be summoned to attend the inquest. They refused to let him pass and he left. Subsequently he met Captain John Tobin, who, in addition to the names he had, gave those of Captain Dowty and Captain Greenlee, both steamboatmen, who had witnessed the shooting.

Mrs. Jenks, sworn—Resides at the corner of Canal and Dryades street. On the evening the shooting took place, looking out of a window, saw a commotion among the police. Several of them ran across Canal street (to the North side) and witness saw one of them draw his pistol near the side walk and fire as he advanced towards Victor's Restaurant. Witness was greatly excited and did not see who he fired at, but saw him fire in the direction of the restaurant. But one shot was fired.

Mr. Morrell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Louisiana, sworn—Was standing at the corner of Canal and Burgundy streets and saw the shooting. Had seen Mr. Dowes, Mr. Wheyland and another man, witness did not know, cross Canal street, to the side of Victor's Restaurant, and they went in. Witness saw Wheyland come to the door of the restaurant and beckon to the police across the street. [illegible] then commenced between deceased and an old man, and, presently, witness saw a policeman make a motion to draw a weapon, and instantly a pistol was fired by the policeman, within a foot of Wheyland. But one shot was fired. It was impossible that witness could be mistaken as to who it was that fired the pistol. The man was in the uniform of a metropolitan policeman. Witness could not be sure of identifying the party. He was a thick set man. As the parties were at the moment, no one but a policeman, six or seven of whom were around Wheyland, could have shot him. Only one shot was fired.

George Williamson, colored, residing on Conti, between Rampart and Burgundy streets, sworn.—He saw the scuffling; he saw a policeman take his pistol out of his holster, shoot one of the men who was scuffling and put the pistol back in the holster. Witness did not know any of the parties. The man who was shot was at the edge of the banquette and the policeman who shot him, when he fired, was standing in the gutter. Only one shot was fired.

Captain Dowty sworn.—Captain Greenlee and witness were together on Canal street when the shooting occurred. Captain Greenlee was not in court. Witness supposed he was on the levee [i. e. when witness was being examined.] Saw two men scuffling. There were five or six policemen around the scufflers. They had hold of the man who was shot and were drawing him toward the Mechanic's Institute side of Canal street. While doing so the shot was fired. Did not see the shooting. Knew none of the parties. But one shot was fired.

Paul Marcellin, colored, residing at No. 18 Prieur street, sworn. [Witness who is the porter of the Factors' and Traders' Insurance office testified in French and his evidence was translated by Mr. Trépagnier, Clerk of the Court.] Saw a policeman, at the time and place referred to by the other witnesses, take a man by the collar and pull him towards the gutter, where the policeman drew a pistol and shot the man. There were five or six policemen about the man at the time. The one who shot him was a dark complexioned man, stout and middle aged—not tall.

Robert Howes, residence 81 Mandeville street, sworn: Was on Canal street, near Dryades, on the occasion. Somebody said there was a fight. Saw a large number of policemen who were at the corner of Canal and Dryades streets. Ran across Canal street. Witness followed them; when he got about the middle of the street he saw four or five policemen have hold of one man and among them one fired. Witness only saw the flash. Did not see who fired. At the time the shot was fired Mr. McCulloch was sixty or seventy feet off from the man shot, and three or four other policemen were about him. Both Mr. McCulloch and the man shot were under arrest when witness saw the flash. Both were struggling. But one shot was fired.

The motion was submitted without argument.

Colonel Carter asked permission and was allowed to address the court. His remarks were to the effect that throughout the whole legislative difficulty he had counseled a peaceable course to all his friends and the avoidance of disorder, riot or bloodshed. He had not surrendered himself previously because, advised by his counsel, he did not think proper to put himself in the hands of his enemies. He had acted by the advice of his counsel in this matter and they objected to his surrendering himself until a warrant had been issued by this Honorable Court.

Judge Abell's Opinion of the Case.

Judge Abell having repelled the charge put forth by interested parties that he was a partisan on the Bench, and having emphatically denied and challenged proof to contradict the denial that he had ever allowed political influences to sway him in the performance of his duties from the first day he took a seat on the Bench until the present, he then proceeded to review the testimony in the case. Had motion been made, he said, to discharge the accused, he would have discharged him. But such a motion had not been made and perhaps the application was prudently limited to a motion to admit to bail. Taking into consideration all the facts—the exclusion of evidence, by the manner in which the Coroner's inquest was conducted, and the testimony now adduced, he ventured to say that every judicial mind would see in the proceeding a conspiracy against the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The evidence taken before the court could not possibly be stronger. None of the witnesses seemed to have known each other. There could be no collusion between them, and the testimony of every one of them went directly to prove that the deceased was shot by a policeman. In all his experience, the Judge added, he had never seen clearer or more conclusive evidence. The Speaker, not the House over which he presided, did not want Wheyland, for he had been unseated by them. Therefore there was no occasion to meddle with him. And if the Speaker had given orders to arrest other persons at all hazards, and had the Sergeant-at-Arms slain a person whom he had not instructed to arrest, he would not be accountable for the homicide. The Judge closed by ordering the accused to be admitted to bail. "Let it," he said, "be fixed at $15,000; if he can't give that, at $10,000; if he can't give that, at $5000; if he can't give that, at $2000, and if he can't give that"—

Here counsel interrupted the Court by saying that any security required could be given.

Judge—Well then let the bail be fixed at $15,000.

Immediately after the bond was signed, Messrs. B. Joubert, A. Marie, G. Casenave and B. Bloomer becoming sureties, and Colonel Carter was released from duress of imprisonment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Accidents.—On Thursday night, about nine o'clock, while Mr. Wm. Hepper was driving on Broad street, his horse took fright and ran away, and Mr. Hepper was thrown out of his buggy and so severely injured that he had to be conveyed to his residence, on Common street, near Hagan Avenue.

A similar accident occurred on the same evening to Mr. John Camille, who was thrown from his wagon on Villeré street, near Bartholomew, and the wheels passing over his right leg which was severely bruised.

A deck hand named Clayton Brown, employed on board the steamer M. J. Wicks, had his left foot badly bruised by a bar of iron falling on it. He was sent to the hospital.

The special police have arrested four men named Harris, Johnny McCarthy, Snyder, alias Healy, and Wm. M. Mallory, said to be notorious characters. McCarthy and Mallory are said to have served terms in the Penitentiary.

The St. Charles street Railroad Company have sued out an injunction in the Eighth District Court to restrain Shelby, Seymour and Chas. H. Chase from laying tracks for a street railway on certain streets, along which the tracks of the petitioners railroad are laid.

The Situation—Outpouring of the People—The House Going to Mechanics' Institute To-Day.—The events of yesterday were of small importance in proportion with the meeting which took place in the evening, at Clay Statue, and absorbed the entire attention of the large throng assembled there.

A visit of our reporter, in the morning, at the Custom-House, resulted in ascertaining that most favorable news had been received from Washington, which offered the House an opportunity to meet once without fear of hindrance or interference from Warmoth's armed police. The balance of the day passed off quietly, but the police at Mechanics' Institute still intercepted the circulation on Dryades street, armed with revolvers during the day, and with rifles at night.

It was not known until about six o'clock in the afternoon that Speaker Carter would appear at Clay Statue at seven o'clock and address the sovereign people, but long before the appointed hour the multitude had assembled around the monument, anxious to learn what was going to transpire. At seven o'clock the lively notes of a brass band, coming from the direction of Rampart street announced the advent of Speaker Carter. In a few minutes afterwards the Speaker followed by the members of the House and an immense throng arrived on the pedestal of Clay Statue, and cheers and huzzas often repeated. Here Col. Carter delivered himself of a telling speech. After once more alluding to the terrible condition of things to which our people have for so many days submitted; after referring to the iniquities which had been attempted to be heaped upon him, he said: "If that is how Warmoth will dare to come within one block of me I will resign the Speakership. If a Governor in 1776 had done one-half what Warmoth had done he would have paid for it with his life. He knew that the *Republican* would accuse him of having made an incendiary speech and yet he was counseling the people to be forbearing, to commit no violence, but to stand by their rights. The Speaker then told his chicken thief story as applied to Warmoth, which, as he said, he had already embodied in a previous speech. He declared once more that he would not trust Warmoth under any circumstances. He urged the people to mark those who had gone over to Warmoth. The most important part of Col. Carter's speech was its conclusion which was probably the prelude to one of the most eventful days that New Orleans will have ever witnessed. He said: "Now, I am going to win this fight. We have no militia or police, but we have the whole people at our back to sustain us." We expect we, who came here (meaning the members of the House) to proceed to-morrow in a body to Mechanics' Institute, there to take our seats in the Hall of the House of Representatives. I do not want you to go with us. All we want of you is that you shall be near by on Canal street, and if we are to be slaughtered, we want you to be there to witness the slaughtering. But it will be left to you to hang our slaughterers when the time comes for you to act. We don't want you on Dryades street. We are going there without arms. We will say to those men: 'Stand back, let the people, through its Representatives, pass.'"

Speaker Carter also told the people that the people's success depended upon the issue which he had put fairly and squarely before them. "It will not be any defeat if we fail," he said, "but it will be yours that will come. In evidence of the honesty of the Republican *Picayune*, regarding the policy of the Committee [illegible] to consider how much the [illegible] of Warmoth's friends in the Assembly, Mahoney in the House, and Pinchback and Hugh Campbell in the Senate, who have already pronounced themselves against that repeal.

The Speaker's speech was delivered with such intensity of feeling and received by the excited populace with repeated and prolonged acclamations.

Messrs. Moncure of Caddo, Mr. Jewell, of Orleans, and Bearman, of Shreveport, also spoke at length on the situation. The latter gentleman dwelt on the mistaken idea entertained by some few that this was a fight between Carter and Warmoth, and asserted in energetic terms that the issue was whether the people were to be governed as they had been by one man, H. C. Warmoth.

At this moment Mr. Jewell came to the front and announced that a dispatch had just been received from Senator Lewis from Bay St. Louis, in which that Senator stated that he had been kidnapped by J. J. Williamson and a number of thugs who had placed him on a train of the Mobile Railroad to convey him to the city, (thereby to secure a quorum in the Senate.) The announcement was received with shouts of indignation and cries of "let us go and rescue him." Col. Frank Zacharie here addressed the people in a few words. "My name is Zacharie," he exclaimed. "If you will follow me to the head of Canal street, I will lead you to wait for the Mobile train, meanwhile Colonel James H. Wingfield proposes to lead you to the intersection of Claiborne and Elysian Fields streets, to intercept the train and rescue Senator Lewis from the hands of the thugs."

This was a real test. It was gratifying to notice that there were no shirkers, and the men who had assembled around Clay Statue were received with action as soon as a leader was given them. Cols. Zacharie and Wingfield, followed by numbers of determined men, were seen marching in the directions indicated by the former gentleman. They were, however, soon recalled by a telegram received at half past nine o'clock, informing them that the situation at Bay St. Louis had changed, and everything was again all right.

To-day the crisis will be reached, and every man who is in favor of right will be at his post.

General Herron and the State's Money.—General F. J. Herron, who, like all the friends of Governor Warmoth, cumulates several offices, has recently inaugurated the reform policy after the Warmoth style of understanding the meaning of that word. General Herron, who, besides being Secretary of State, is also a State Tax Collector for the Sixth District, a few days ago called at the office of the State Treasurer, Mr. Dubuclet, to settle some accounts, amounting to over eight thousand three hundred dollars. In payment he tendered Mr. Dubuclet a check on one of our banks, which was accepted by the Treasurer, who gave him a receipt for the amount.

The next day, on presenting the check to the bank, Mr. Dubuclet was informed that there was no money there to meet it. General Herron was immediately informed of this circumstance, but instead of making the check good, he answered that it was none of his business, and that he had Mr. Dubuclet's receipt for the amount, or words to that effect. The matter was then submitted to the Governor, from whom no answer had been received late yesterday. Mr. Dubuclet, meanwhile, is taking the necessary legal steps to secure the people's money which General Herron has so adroitly managed to place to the credit of "reform."

The Meeting at the Mechanic's Institute.—The clerk announced that fifty-six members were present. Mr. Brewster in the Chair.

Mr. Bauer presented a preamble commenting upon the acts of Judge Abell in the matter of the killing of Wheyland and closing with the following:

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Speaker of the House appoint a special committee of five to investigate the charges of Judge Abell against the Grand Jury and his reasons for their discharge, and the evidence upon which he makes the alleged charges against the State Executive and members of the General Assembly of the State, as well as all other matters set forth in the preamble hereof; and the said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and take testimony, and do all other things appertaining thereto, and report the result of the said investigation, at the earliest practicable moment, to the House, and whatever action is deemed necessary in the premises.

The resolution was adopted.

The only thing that was done besides this was to talk about reducing the number of Clerks and Sergeants-at-Arms.

A Witness that was not Wanted at the Inquest.—Another evidence of the dastardly character of the attempt to fasten the killing of Wheyland on Speaker Carter has come to light. Immediately after the shooting of Wheyland the porter of the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, a colored man named Paul Marcellin, ran to his office and informed the employes of what had taken place. He added that he was present and saw the policeman fire the shot. One of the employes of the Insurance Company thereupon immediately informed the Sheriff that an important witness to the shooting could be found at his office. Soon after, a carriage drove up to the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company's office and a man representing himself to be a Deputy Sheriff, invited Marcellin into his carriage and drove off with him, and took him to the neighborhood of Mechanics' Institute, the Deputy meanwhile questioning Marcellin about what he had seen. On learning that [illegible] he dumped out of the cab at Canal street, and told to go home, without having been brought before the Coroner's Jury. Marcellin appeared in the First District Court yesterday. The character of his testimony published elsewhere will explain why it was not wanted at the inquest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Martial Law Improbable in New Orleans.

Mayor Flanders Telegraphs for Martial Law.

No Interference with the Constitutional Authorities.

The Ouachita Telegraph on the Conduct of Gov. Warmoth.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Jan. 12.—In the National Assembly, to-day, the Minister of Finance submitted the details of a plan for the taxation of raw material.

Wolowski introduced a bill providing for the taxation of houses, in order to more speedily pay the war indemnity, and liberate French territory from occupation by the Germans.

The French Bishops are opposing the compulsory educational bill.

M. Rouher is a candidate for the Assembly from Corsica.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The Committee of Parliamentary Initiative reported to the Assembly a bill providing for the release of all Communists now confined in hulks who are not known to be guilty of criminal acts.

Paris, Jan. 12.—It is reported President Thiers has requested M. Gambetta to discontinue his public addresses in the South of France, and a malicious rumor intimates he made the request at the bidding of Bismarck.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The Committee of the Assembly has reported unanimously in favor of repealing the law sequestrating the estates of the Orleans Princes.

London, Jan. 12.—The steamship Erin, encountering heavy weather, returned for coal.

The steamer Spain has been towed back to Liverpool with a broken screw.

London, Jan. 12.—Sir F. Scudamore has been appointed Director General of telegraphs in the United Kingdom.

This announcement disposes of the rumors of his retirement from the public service.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Versailles informs the Government, that Baron Von Arnim and Count de Remusat to-day exchanged ratifications of the Customs Convention recently negotiated at Frankfort by the representatives of Germany and France.

Lisbon, Jan. 12.—The South American mail steamer brings advices from Rio de Janeiro to December 23d.

A revolt recently broke in Paraguay but was suppressed before it had attained serious proportions.

London, Jan. 12.—It is rumored in Club circles that a separation between Prince Teck and his wife is imminent, occasioned by unfaithfulness of the Prince.

London, Jan. 12.—Rev. Mr. Watson, who had been on trial at Chatham for the murder of his wife, has been found guilty.

London, Jan. 12.—The small pox continues to spread in all parts of the British Isles. Cardinal Cullen, in a pastoral letter, permits the use of meat on Fridays for sanitary reasons on account of the prevalence of disease.

Twelve miners were killed in the Oakland colliery explosion.

Halifax, Jan. 12.—The schooner Rival was wrecked in the Bay of Fundy. All lost.

Madrid, Jan. 12.—Differences have arisen in the Cabinet with regard to the policy to be pursued in Cuba and the appointment of Marshal Concha as Captain General of the island.

The departure of Lanas from Caldes has been deferred.

The Papal Legation will soon be reestablished here. The name of the future Nuncio has not been announced.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Jan. 12.—The Cuban General Manuel Agramonte with 45 armed men and others, belonging to distinguished families, surrendered to Jurmagussu yesterday and arrived at Puerto Principe today. Agramonte was received by the [illegible] Colonels Ochoa and Leonart, and several ex-Cuban Generals, a few hours from Puerto Principe and was escorted to the city.

The surrender of Agramonte was hastened by Viguerd and Sanguinetti. The balance of Agramonte's band are dispersed about the country begging to surrender.

Agramonte reports the insurgent bands are ready to go into the national campaign [illegible] as [illegible] Pedro [illegible] captured lately, has been sent to San Espiritu.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

Port-au-Prince, Jan. 3, *via Havana*, Jan. 12.—A Prussian man-of-war has arrived at this port, and her officers commanding demands a settlement for German losses occasioned during the revolution.

A French man-of-war has also arrived and demands settlement of the French debt.

Affairs in the country are in critical condition.

The Ministry have resigned.

The United States frigate Congress is expected here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 12.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

The new Portuguese Minister presented his credentials to-day.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands have given McGarrahan another hearing.

Martial law for Louisiana, or the appointment of a Congressional Committee is now regarded as improbable.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The following telegram was received here to-day:

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

I must again renew and urge my request for the declaration of martial law in the parish of New Orleans. The public mind is in a state of great excitement, suspense and alarm. Any hour may bring a collision which would only end in a scene of bloodshed. The desire for martial law is nearly universal with good citizens of all classes.

(Signed) BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor of New Orleans.

The correspondence was considered at the Cabinet meeting and it was decided that martial law will not be proclaimed in New Orleans under existing circumstances, and the assistance will be given by the Federal authorities to persons or parties, unlawfully resisting the constituted authorities of the State. The President, accordingly, telegraphed the same to Mayor Flanders.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Monroe, La., Jan. 12.—The Ouachita *Telegraph* says: We ask no favors from either wing of the Radical party in the Legislature, and to neither so further than their acts shall justify confidence. We have endorsed none of Warmoth's acts and condemned some, and so have acted towards his opponents. In the existing legislative controversy Governor Warmoth is acting the usurper; his partisans were legally and rightfully kicked out of the House on the 4th. He had no authority for his subsequent revolutionary course in convoking an extra session when the Legislature was already in session and no shadow of law in placing policemen and militia soldiers in charge of the Mechanics' Institute to defeat the legally expressed will of a quorum of the House, and which building he now holds to prevent impeachment to the exclusion of men whom he knows to be his opponents. Our people cannot trust this man; he must submit to the treatment he has extended the people. He cannot repudiate his own precedents and defeat legal results by force.

Louisville, Jan. 12.—Gen. Halleck's funeral takes place here to-morrow. All are invited to attend. The bells of the city will be tolled during the obsequies. The City Council last night passed resolutions of respect and condolence.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Denver, Jan. 12.—The Legislature passed a joint memorial asking Congressional action to enable them to form a State government.

Halifax, Jan. 12.—The train from Windsor was thrown from the track. All the passengers were more or less injured, one killed.

Omaha, Jan. 12.—The hunting camp for the Grand Duke Alexis has been established near Republican River, as a base of operations against buffalo, which are said to be plentiful in that section. One thousand Indians will be there to take part in the hunt.

The Pacific Railroad is still blocked by snow.

Providence, Jan. 12.—The cashier and teller of the Fourth National Bank has been accused of defalcations amounting to $50,000.

Paris, Jan. 12.—France will pay the fourth half milliard of the German war indemnity two weeks hence.

Havana, Jan. 12.—All Havana journals publish the following: Cuban printer pays monthly $3000 to Madrid journalists to write in a disguised manner in favor of Cuban independence.

The telegrams published in American journals are either concocted, or are sent by Azcarate from Madrid. Balleraleigh in the New York journals in favor of the insurgents are written by insurgents, who pay a third above the usual advertising rates for the space they occupy.

Captain General Valmaseda has approved the action of the court in the case of Dr. Howard. He was sentenced to eight years in the Penitentiary.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Friday, January 12th, 1872.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was again without a quorum yesterday; consequently nothing was done.

Senator McMillan and others, in evidence of their reform proclivities, desired that their daily papers be discontinued.

During the remainder of the day the Senate was considering a resolution looking to the members being ordered to fill the places of absent Senators, which resolution was referred to a committee.

New Orleans, January 12, 1872.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

Sir—Amongst the names signed to a petition to the Mayor of New Orleans for the organization of a private police, published in your edition of yesterday, January the 11th, I find the name of C. H. Millaudon. I protest against the use of my name without my consent or knowledge; I have never seen or heard of any such petition and never signed any. I request the insertion of the above in your next issue, and remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

jan13 1t C. H. MILLAUDON.

A CARD.

I trust the public will not form an opinion too hastily against the Executive Committee of Fifty-One, as might be the effect of the cards of the gentlemen who have hastened to inform their fellow citizens that they did not concur in the action of their fellow members of the Committee, and in which they assign reasons for their disapproval and protest.

It was, to say the least, injudicious, thus to censure the course of a majority of their associates on the Committee before the public was heard.

This Committee is composed of many of our most respectable citizens, who are, on every account, entitled to the respect and confidence of the entire community. We do not believe there is a political partisan among them; certainly the great majority of them are men known to this city—and well known—as business and professional men, and not at all as politicians.

It might be but just to them to present to the public the considerations that determined the action that has been taken; but I will not attempt to do more than to succinctly refer to them.

It is already known that at his request we appointed a committee to wait upon General Emory, that this committee held an interview with Gen. Emory, and that at this interview he stated frankly, and precisely the mode in which martial law, if declared by the Government, would be applied by him to the situation. As it seemed to be desired that this committee should take some action with regard to this situation, they did attempt to unite upon some satisfactory basis, the two factions at war in the State government. Their failure in this step evidently was to postpone, and altogether avoid, if possible, the necessity for martial law; and their course in this must meet the cordial approval of our citizens. They signally failed. The leader of one faction declined to comply with the invitation of the committee; and the representatives of the other could offer no plan which met the views of the committee.

It was evident then that having exhausted all means of reconciliation the Committee had to throw its influence on the side of the existing disorders, which were becoming intolerable and revolutionary, and threatened at any moment bloodshed and anarchy, or determine, as a choice of evils, to invoke the application of Martial Law in the mode and to the extent that had been indicated to them.

In adopting the latter resolution, the Committee was deciding neither for or against Gov. Warmoth, neither for or against Speaker Carter, or the parties they represented, but against the dismembered condition of the State government, which was incapable of peaceful and constitutional operation, and against the perpetuation of the war between the factions in the State government, which alone had brought about the disorders that prevail.

We believe this Committee may work great good for the people of this city. We need reforms in our municipal affairs. Let them meet at once, and with renewed earnestness and vigor lend all their abilities to the great object that should command attention. When the necessity for Martial Law shall have fortunately passed away and the State government has resumed its harmonious administration, then is the time for this Committee to come forward with its measures of retrenchment and reform.

They will be the firm friends of all public officers who will support their measures of reform, without reference to parties or antecedents. Above all, the worst results may be expected to follow dissensions in the Committee, or the desertion at this time to throw up the weighty responsibilities that have been imposed upon them, and thus to disappoint the just expectations and hopes of a people, impoverished by the tax-gatherer and the demagogue.

GEO. A. FOSDICK,
Vice President Executive Committee of Fifty-One.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1872.

We noticed a good healthy demand for money to-day, but no pressure, such as has existed for some weeks past. The banks generally accommodated their customers and on the street a moderate business was done at about our quotations, viz: A1 notes, with unquestionable collaterals, 10@12 ℔ cent per annum; and good and second grades, 12@15; A1 business paper, without collaterals at —@18; and good do. at 15.

Gold opened at 109@109½ (against 109½ at New York) and closed at 109¼@109½ (against 109¾). The sales included $1600 and $11,000 at 109, $6500 at 109⅛, $2000, $4000 and $14,000 at 109¼, $35,000 at 109¼@109½, and $18,000 at 109½.

Nothing reported in Silver. We still quote 107½@108½ for American half dollars, and 1½@2½ per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was more active, and with a stiffer Gold market at New York rates were a shade firmer, though not quotably higher. The sales of Sterling embraced £100,000, of which £1600 ship's bill at 117¾, £10,000 bill of lading and clear at 117¾, £25,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 117¾@117⅞, £4000 clear and £3500 bill of lading at 117¾, £6000 clear at 117¾@117⅞, £25,000 bill of lading and clear at 117¾@117⅞, £1500 A1 clear at 117¾, £1500 and £2000 clear at 117¾, £1500 American ship's bill and £5000 first-class at 118, £800 and £1200 bank at 118⅛, £800 bank sight at 119½, and £1800 and £6000 bank at 120 gold. We quote Sterling at 117¾@117⅞ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 119—for bank.

We quote as follows:

Bank of Louisiana, par value [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State National Bank, par value [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal & Banking Company, par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union National Bank, par value [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank, par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans National Bank, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank, par value [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Bank, par value [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America, par value [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank, par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana National Bank, par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank, par value, $50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia Bank [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Lafayette, [illegible] paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teutonia National Bank, paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Insurance Co. par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hope Insurance Company, par value, $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Insurance Co. paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factors and Traders' Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Slaughter House, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Insurance Company, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pneumatic Propelling Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Levee Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, par value $50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Steam Dredging Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Shed Co. [illegible] paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loan and Pledge Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calcasieu Sulphur Mine Co. full paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barra Barra Copper Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carondelet Canal & Nav. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Odd Fellow's Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Hotel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opera House Association, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polk County Copper Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tow Boat Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Cotton Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. Sanitary and Fertilizing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opelousas Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Bonds [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bonds [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Certificates of Appropriation	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Improvement Bonds, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]

With privilege of drainage stock.
Ex coupon.
With dividend.
Ex dividend.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1872.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 9400 bales at irregular prices, opening at previous rates, and closing at an advance of fully ⅛c. We raise our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange rates, which are for common to fair types, while ours are for average lists, with the outside rates for strict:

	Average lists.	Exchange figures.
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market opened with a moderate business at about yesterday's rates, but after the receipt of the Liverpool and New York dispatches, the former reporting an advance of 1-16d and the latter of ⅛c. factors raised their pretensions and an active movement ensued at an improvement of ⅛@¼c, hardening later in the day under an additional rise of ⅛c at New York. In consequence of its being a limited supply good middling ruled higher in proportion than other grades. Strict good ordinary sold as low as 20⅛c and as high as 21¼c.

The sales for the past three days sum up 21,300 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 44,000, against 46,400 last week and 34,798 the week before. Week's receipts 35,761 bales, embracing 4112 from other delivery ports, (of which 3760 from Mobile) and 31,559 proper, against 40,304 proper last week and 34,592 last year. Total proper since August 31, 487,897 bales, against 599,886 last year. The week's exports comprise 37,694 bales, embracing 18,356 to Liverpool, 4312 to Havre, 2997 to Antwerp, 2000 to the Baltic, 2237 to Cork, for orders, 190 to Barcelona, 3727 to Boston, 1713 to Providence, and 3000 to New York. The Exchange telegrams make the week's receipts at all the ports 91,710 bales, against 102,300 last week and 122,917 last year, and since August 31, 1,561,664 bales, against 1,691,909 last year. Week's exports to Great Britain 50,606 bales, against 74,604 last year; Continent 21,613 against 24,075. Total since August 31, to Great Britain 611,565 bales, against 657,178 last year, and to the Continent 191,388, against 169,304.

The Exchange reports: "Market active." Its quotations are raised ⅛c in good ordinary, low middling and ¼c in good middling.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1871	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on ship board not cleared	[illegible]
corresponding time last year	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 4844 bales to Liverpool and 886 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 9150 bales, against 11,250 on last Friday, and 7310 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 31,559 bales, against 40,304 last week and 34,592 last year, and since August 31, 487,897 bales, against 599,886 last year.

TOBACCO—The market appears to be at a stand still. It is expected that better supplies of the new crop will bring out buyers, and there are now several orders here pending. We continue to quote 7@7½c for lugs; 8@9½c for low leaf; 9½@10c for medium; 9½@10½c for good, and 11 @13c for fine and selections.

FREIGHTS—We hear of a ship having been taken up for Liverpool yesterday at 7-16d for Cotton, which is now the ruling rate, although most shippers refuse to give a consignment under 15-32d. We quote: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16@⅝d, to New York ⅝@¾c, to Philadelphia 1c, Boston 1@1⅛c, Hamburg [illegible]; Sugar to New York [illegible]; [illegible]. By Sail—Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d, to Havre 1⅛, Bremen 1c, Boston ¾c; Sugar to New York [illegible] ℔ hhd; Molasses $1 50 ℔ bbl; Oil Cake to New York $5 75 ton.

SUGAR—There were liberal receipts today. They have met with a good demand and the market is firmer. Inferior 5¼@6¾c; common 6¾@7¼c; fair 8@8¼c; good fair 8½@9c; fully fair 9@9¼c; prime 9¾@10c; strictly prime 9¾c; choice 10¼c; seconds 7½@9c; centrifugal 9@10c; yellow clarified 10¾@11¼c; white 11@12c.

MOLASSES—The receipts were liberal and have met with an active demand. Inferior 25@35c; fermenting 38@45c; common 50@55c; fair 55@60c; prime 61@64c; strictly prime 65@68c; choice 67c ℔ gallon.

CORN—Is in light supply and moderate demand. 1600 sacks yellow mixed sold at 71c, and 300 white at 74c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and limited demand. [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs, and [illegible].

OATS—Are in light supply and moderate demand. [illegible] and the sales [illegible] at 48c, and [illegible] ℔ bushel.

FLOUR—The market is dull at wholesale, there being no demand for large or round lots, and prices for the lower grades are weaker, though in a job or retail way a brisk business is doing for the local trade. Superfine is quoted at $7; double extra $7 37½; treble extra $7 62½@7 75 ℔ bbl. 2600 bbls were sold, of which 150 superfine at $7; 100 do. at $7 62; 50, 50, 100, 100 and 250 double extra at $7 50; 50 and 100 treble extra at $7 62½; 80 do. at $7 75; 200 do. at $7 87½; 200, 40, 50 and 100 good treble extra at $8; 150 and 50 do. at $8 12½; 100 and 200 family extra at $8 75, and 250 choice do. at $9 50 ℔ bbl.

HAMS—New sugar-cured hams are selling at 14@15c ℔ lb. There is no demand for uncanvassed.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12, 1872.

Arrived during the past week—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] Milch Cows.

Sold yesterday—2513 Texas Beeves, 237 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, 60 Sheep, [illegible] Milch Cows. Stock on sale—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 21 Calves and Yearlings, 600 Hogs, 946 Sheep, 150 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn-fed, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn-fed, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, choice, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cattle, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cattle, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, with Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, average price	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton	[illegible]	[illegible]

DIED.

On Friday, January 12th, at six o'clock in the morning, EDWARD A. MICHEL, aged 65 years, a native of Charleston, S. C., and a resident of this city for the last 45 years.

His friends and acquaintances, those of his sons J. B. and J. A. Michel, as well as of the Beauvais, Demerville and St. Amand families, are requested, without further notice, to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, on Columbus, between Claiborne and Robertson streets, THIS EVENING, 13th January, 1872.

Charleston and Pittsburg papers please copy.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.,
New Orleans, January 2d, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION by the Stockholders of this institution on the 11th ult. the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to wit:

Geo. Jonas, Geo. R. Preston,
J. H. Stauffer, J. M. Allen,
J. C. Morris, D. McCoard,
E. J. Hart.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, Geo. Jonas, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
jan13 1m CHAS. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Union National Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE Annual Election for thirteen Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 15th of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
dec15 td JAS. CHALARON, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.,
New Orleans, Dec. 28, 1871.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the First Tuesday of January next.
dec29 1m CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Office Pontchartrain Railroad Co.,
New Orleans, January 4th, 1872.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to deliberate and act upon matters of importance will be held at the Company's office, corner of Delta and Lafayette streets, on TUESDAY, the sixteenth day of January, 1872, at one o'clock P. M.
jan5 td G. PANDELY, President.

ANDERSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
No. 126 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.

WHERE will be found all the latest improvements in the Photographic Art. With close personal attention and the best cameras and Artists, no pains will be spared to have all work done in this city—at uniform and moderate prices. Children taken from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. ☞ SUN PEARL a specialty. All work warranted. jan2 6m d&w

H. P. BUCKLEY,
No. 5 Camp Street.

HAS for sale at low prices fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, American, English and Swiss. Fine Jewelry, Sterling Silverware, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Particular attention to repairing all kinds of Clocks and Watches. Diamonds remounted and Jewelry repaired. [illegible] d&w

Steam Variety Wood Works.
SMITH & DONNELLY, Proprietors,
104 ST. JOSEPH STREET, N. O.

LUMBER Dressing, Straight and Circular Sawing, Wood Turning, etc.; Cisterns made and repaired. Circular Saw and Moulding Work a specialty. In the manufacturing of Cotton Presses and Agricultural Implements receive our special attention. Address Box 198, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. dec5 3m d&w

Embalming Without Cutting.

P. MARCHAND, Druggist,
CORNER MARAIS and ST. PHILIP STS.

EMBALMS Corpses without cutting them and with no trouble for the families of the dead. He has practiced his system in France for eighteen years. He guarantees the preservation of bodies for twenty years at least. The bodies thus embalmed may be sent to all parts of Europe. Prices moderate. jan7 3m

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Female Orphan Society will be held at the Asylum, [illegible] TUESDAY, January 16th inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
jan12 td MRS. M. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CARSON MUDGE,
(Successor to L. Gatelin,)
GUN MAKER,
72 Magazine Street, near Poydras.

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of Guns, Powder, Shot, Caps, Pistol Ammunition, etc. Fishing and Sporting Tackle. A fine assortment of J. R. Cooper's Central Fire Breech Loaders. dec21 1m

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT RETAIL.

10,000 pounds Sugar-Cured HAMS at 10 cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green SHOULDERS at 6 cents per pound.
1000 pounds BREAKFAST BACON at 10 cents per pound.
Also for sale, 160 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $[illegible] each. The above prices are great bargains.
S. R. CHURCHILL,
No. 40 Magazine street, between Natchez and Gravier, under St. James Hotel.
dec 24 1m d&w

Removal.

DR. ORIARD'S office has been removed to his residence, corner Orleans and Dauphine streets.
Office hours—from 12 M. to 3 P. M. dec21 1m

Agents Wanted!

FOR the Universal Twine and Thread Cutter. Saves TIME, TWINE, THREAD, FINGERS and TEETH. Something everybody wants. Samples mailed on receipt of 25 cents.
Address, GEORGE DAVIS,
oct31 3m 430 Broadway, New York.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association,
New Orleans, January 7, 1872.

NOTICE.—At an election held on the 26th of December, 1871, at the office of this Insurance Association, No. 10 Exchange Alley, the following Directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

CH. CAVAROC, S. CAMBON,
CH. DE RUYTER, A. POINCY,
A. REICHARD, J. EGLI,
LEON HAAS, JR., P. E. WILTZ,
E. F. MIOTON, LEON QUEYROUZE,
W. AGAR, A. THIBAUT.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 4th inst., Mr. C. CAVAROC was unanimously re-elected President.
jan9 1m G. LANAUX, Secretary.

OFFICE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW ORLEANS, January 1, 1872.

In accordance with the requirements of its charter, and the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, the CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans makes the following statement of Scrip and Interest cancelled for of three years standing. That remaining unclaimed thirty days from date hereof is forfeited to the company:

Austin & Goodwyn	[illegible]	Morgan, Ed. Ma.	[illegible]
Brander, Chas.	[illegible]	Norris & Co., John	[illegible]
bliss & Co.	[illegible]	W.	[illegible]
Cary, Martin	[illegible]	Santos, J. W.	[illegible]
Franco, A. J.	[illegible]	Spencer & Co.	[illegible]
Henkel & Co., A. D.	[illegible]	Chas. E.	[illegible]
Hill, H. W.	[illegible]	Taylor, Miles	[illegible]
Haynes, Daniel	[illegible]	Walker, James	[illegible]
Jourdan, Mrs. E. L.	[illegible]	Watts, Succession of Charles	[illegible]
Herr Tuter, R. J.	[illegible]	Wheelock, Finlay & Co.	[illegible]
Harburg & Foster	[illegible]	Walcott, E. G.	[illegible]
Millard John	[illegible]		
Moore & Co., S. D.	[illegible]		

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30, 1871.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the above to be a correct copy from the books of the company, being of three years' standing.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

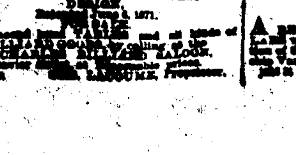
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the thirtieth day of December, 1871.

ANDREW HERO, Jr.,
jan1 1m Notary Public.

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, Growth of 1871.—E. HAFNER has now in store a large and well selected assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for fall and winter planting; also, a fine lot of Onion Sets and Top Onions.

Country merchants supplied with seeds by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers.
E. HAFNER,
165 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre. jan5 6m d&w



The Anderson Standard Billiard Tables.

PHELAN & COLLENDER'S REVEL, NEW DESIGN.
Patented June 6, 1871.
FOR SALE.
Also—Second hand TABLES and all kinds of BILLIARD GOODS, by calling at the ST. CHARLES BILLIARD SALOON, Gravier street, at reasonable prices.
jan1 1m [illegible] LANGUME, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

BEN DE BAR .... Proprietor.

Last week but one of the eminent artiste, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN, assisted by Mr. J. A. HERNE.

Last EAST LYNNE Matinee TO-DAY, at 12 M.

Saturday Evening, The powerful play of SPY OF ST. MARC. Thérèse (the Actress of Padua) Miss Lucille Western.

To conclude with the domestic drama of JONATHAN BRADFORD.

Sunday evening—Benefit of Mr. ALEX. FITZGERALD. Monday, January 15—First Night of LOTTA. jan13 1t

Varieties Theatre.

Director .... LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Stage Manager .... JOHN H. SELWYN.

Engagement of the distinguished artist, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

Who will appear on

Monday Evening, January 8th,

And also for matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, in his unrivaled specialty "The Vagabond of the Katskills,"

RIP VAN WINKLE.

"Full of tears, full of smiles."
One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin."

Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON as "Gretchen," and a strong cast.

New Scenery, Properties and Appointments.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7:30.

Business Manager .... Mr. Lorraine Rogers.
Treasurer .... Mr. Frank B. Cilley.

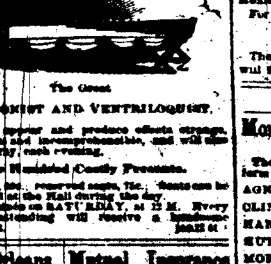
☞ Matinées every Wednesday and Saturday.
jan7 td

Odd Fellows' Hall.

FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

Commencing Monday, Jan. 15.

DE CASTRO,



The Great

ILLUSIONIST AND VENTRILOQUIST,

Who will appear and produce effects strange, mystical and incomprehensible, and will also give away, each evening,

One Hundred Costly Presents.

Admission, [illegible], reserved seats, [illegible]. Seats can be secured at the Hall during the day.

Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, at 12 M. Every child attending will receive a handsome present. jan12 6t

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

CORNER CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. 1871.

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

Premiums during the year ending 31st Dec., 1871		
On Fire risks	[illegible]	
On Marine risks	[illegible]	
On River risks	[illegible]	
Total Premiums		[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned 31st December, 1871	[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums		[illegible]
Less Re-insurances	[illegible]	
Losses on Fire risks	[illegible]	
Marine risks	[illegible]	
River risks	[illegible]	
Taxes, licenses, expenses, less interest and rebate	[illegible]	
Interest on outstanding scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. rebate on [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Profit		[illegible]
Not earned Prem.	[illegible]	
Less 15 per cent rebate	[illegible]	
Amount participating prem.	[illegible]	
Profit on Fire	[illegible]	
Marine	[illegible]	
River	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Bills receivable secured by mortgage and pledge premiums	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash in bank	[illegible]
Bonds and Stocks	[illegible]
Real estate	[illegible]
Stock of Merchants' Mutual Ins. Co.	[illegible]
Company's property, corner Canal and Camp streets	[illegible]
Liabilities	[illegible]
Outstanding scrip	[illegible]
Interest on scrip outstanding	[illegible]
Losses in suspense	[illegible]
Scrip [illegible]	[illegible]
Profit 31st December, 1871	[illegible]

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1872.
F. CHS. COUVILLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 11th day of January, 1872, it was resolved to declare the following dividend, on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending on the 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday of March next, viz:

30 PER CENT. ON FIRE PREMIUMS.
10 PER CENT. ON RIVER PREMIUMS.

It was also resolved to pay 6 per cent. interest on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip, and 20 per cent. on balance of the issue of 1861, in cash, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday of March next.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. Urquhart, M. Payne,
C. T. Buddecke, Placide Forstall,
G. W. Rebeck, Aug. Reichard,
T. Reilly Blanchard, [illegible],
A. Schreiber, W. S. Schmidt,
Chas. Lafitte, J. Tuyes.
jan13 2t

New Orleans Mutual Insurance ASSOCIATION.

Office, No. 10 Exchange Alley.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter the Insurance Association publish the following statement:

Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1871:		
Fire premiums	[illegible]	
Marine	[illegible]	
River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less unearned premiums	[illegible]	
Returned	[illegible]	
Rebate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Fire Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Internal Revenue State and City Taxes	[illegible]	
General Expenses	[illegible]	
Profits and Loss	[illegible]	
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses	[illegible]	
Less Interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Profits		[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Capital Stock Notes	[illegible]	
Notes and Bills Receivable	[illegible]	
Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]	
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]	
Real Estate	[illegible]	
Cash on hand	[illegible]	
Funds in Europe	[illegible]	
Total		[illegible]

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the Insurance Association.
C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, 1872.
G. LE GARDEUR, Jr., Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 9th of January, 1872, it was resolved that an interest of Ten Per Cent. per annum on the capital paid in, and a dividend of Thirty-five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums, be paid on and after the 15th of February next, in cash, to stockholders who have paid their subscriptions in full, and by credits on stock notes of subscribers, on which balances are due.

It was furthermore resolved, that stockholders will have to pay, on the 15th of February next, all balances then remaining due on their stock notes.
C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Chs. Cavaroc, S. Cambon,
Chs. de Ruyter, Arthur Poincy,
A. Reichard, J. Egli,
Leon Haas, Jr., P. E. Wiltz,
E. F. Mioton, Leon Queyrouze,
W. Agar, A. Thibaut.
jan11 1m

Office [illegible],
New Orleans, January 8, 1872.

A REWARD OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by this Board for the conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the ship Vancouver on the night of the 4th inst.
jan9 2t J. YOUENES, [illegible] Warden.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships
SHERMAN .... Capt. THOS. HALSEY
GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES .... Capt. E. HOWES
MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. MENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. S. F. BURDICK

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
SHERMAN,
HALSEY, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, January 13th, at 8 A. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 25 00.
☞ Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen.
Through TICKETS for first class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN A. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
No. 110 Common street.

The steamship UNITED STATES will follow—leaving SATURDAY, Jan. 20th, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

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

The steamship
ST. LOUIS,
[illegible], Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, Wednesday, January 17th, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE .... $30.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN, HAVRE taken by this line, and through bills lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
sep9 ly 61 Carondelet street.

The Cromwell Line.
FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 8 A. M.
This line is composed of the steamships
GEO. WASHINGTON, GEO. CROMWELL,
ST. LOUIS, CORTES.
The steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
Will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, as above.
Passage .... $30.
Freight for Liverpool, Bremen and Havre taken by this line and through bills of lading given to the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
jan9 td 61 Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, January 13, at 6 P. M.
THE fine A1 steamship JUNIATA,
Hoxie, Commander.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. CREEVY, Agent,
Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.
The steamship YAZOO, Catherine, commander will follow, and sail on her regular day. sa15 tf

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following low-pressure Iron Steamships form these lines, viz:
AGNES, ALABAMA, AUSTIN,
CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK,
HARLAN, J. C. HARRIS, W. G. HEWES
HUTCHINSON, JOSEPHINE, MATAGORDA
MORGAN, ST. MARY, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola—
Steamer
HUTCHINSON,
W. H. TALBOT, Commander.
Will leave foot of St. Joseph street, on MONDAY, January 15th, at 5 P. M.
Lavaca freight landed at Indianola wharf.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passenger and Mail Route, via Morgan's La. and Texas R. R. and Brashear.—FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M. reaching Brashear City at 12½ A. M. there connecting with Steamer
JOSEPHINE,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
WHITNEY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
CITY OF NORFOLK,
THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS.
Tickets and staterooms secured until 5 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted) at Agent's office, or the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
oct15 corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

R. DEMAYES. J. W. ROBERTSON.
ROBERTSON & CO.,
Over J. Cailey & Sons,
No. 4 CANAL STREET, No. 4
GENERAL AGENTS
AND
Commission Merchants.
nov10 3m

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPP
OF HOLLAND,
AN INVIGORATING TONIC
AND
MEDICAL BEVERAGE,
Manufactured by the Proprietor
AT SCHIEDAM OF HOLLAND.

And is one warranted perfectly pure.
For the invalid it is one of the most valuable addition ever offered to the Materia Medica, as a beverage it has no superior.
Please read the Circular which accompanies the bottle.
SCHIEDAM,
New York.
A. WALZ, General Agent,
dec11 1m No. 60 Conti street, New Orleans.

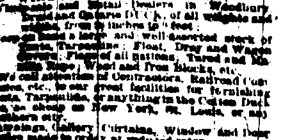
J. E. MERILH. P. CASAL [illegible]
J. E. MERILH & Co.,
179 .... POYDRAS STREET 179
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Leather and Shoe Findings,
ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French Oil-dressed Morocco, Patent Leather, Large & Cambrin Calf Skins, Lining, Kid and Goat Skins, [illegible], English Bindings, Lastings, Boot and Gaiter Webs, Fancy Shoe Trimmings, etc.
Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS, every description.
☞ Particular attention to country orders.
sep10 6m

A. C. Danner & Co., Wiley G. Toomer,
Mobile. New Orleans.
DANNER & TOOMER,
Office and Yard, 361 and 363 Julia Street,
Between Liberty and Franklin, opposite New Basin.
Postoffice address, (Class) Box 172.
WOOD, COAL, WOOD.
WE are supplying families, bakeries, steamboats and factories with Ash, Oak, Bakers Pine and Light wood of the best quality, and all kinds of COAL, delivered to any part of the city, free of cartage.
Wood sawed to stove length kept constantly on hand, the actual cost of sawing only being added to the price. Full measure guaranteed.
LUMBER, SHINGLES, STAVES, etc. We are agents for several large saw mills on the Lake and Mobile Bay, and are prepared to fill orders for city, plantation use, or for shipment, of the best Yellow Pine or Cypress Lumber, promptly and correctly.
The best quality of Cypress Shingles always on hand.
Orders sent to our office, or addressed to us through Postoffice Class Box 172, will receive prompt attention.
We are determined to give satisfaction.
DANNER & TOOMER.
References—Thomas P. Miller & Co. Mobile; Baker, Lawler & Co., Mobile; John W. Maher & Co., New Orleans; Sterling Price & Co., St. Louis; A. J. Ward & Co., New Orleans; Toomer, Sykes & Phillips, Mobile; W. G. Wilmot & Co., New Orleans; Wm. Bolls, Mobile. jan1 1m

Tennessee Sugar Kettles,
From the celebrated STACKER IRON WORKS,
—Now—
Moody, Woods, Yeatman & Co.'s.
A FULL ASSORTMENT on hand. Also Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths of the most approved patterns.
E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant, 16 Union street.
oct13 ly d&w

Louis Stern & Brother's
FERTILIZERS,
Raw Bone, Super Phosphate, Fine GROUND BONE.
WM. CREEVY,
oct29 3m d&w 38 Carondelet street.

For Rent.
OFFICE No. 76 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon, occupied for several years by the late C. Dufour. Apply to E. DUFOUR, No. 106 Customhouse street, or at the office of this paper. dec18 tf



CASSIDY & MILLER,
108 St. Charles street, New Orleans,
SAIL MAKERS and Agents for the FLEETWING COTTON DUCK FACTORY,
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