THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUFOUR & LIBET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
[illegible]

TERMS—PER YEAR..........[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1870.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,948.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Meyerbeer's grand opera "L'Africaine."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe—"Ixion; or, the Man at the Wheel," and "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Twelfth Night."—Mrs. Scott-Siddons as Viola.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Miss Effie Holt and Burlesque Troupe.

[illegible] OTHER OFFICERS.

The position which the sheriffs of the several parishes, and particularly the sheriffs of the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard occupy, under late laws, towards the judges of the courts whose executive officers they are, is not sufficiently understood in the community. These laws are extremely embarrassing and stringent, especially in what is known as the Metropolitan Police District, and whether they are constitutional or not, they exist on the Statute Book and, perhaps, it is inexpedient on several grounds that they should not be contested by some of the officers affected by them just at the present time. They were enacted, it is true, by a radical legislature for radical purposes, but they might be probably would be so used as to embarrass and delay a cause which we have at heart to forward, if their constitutionality were now to be questioned, in the suits pending between the Auditor and Governor of the State in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts.

As we have heard comments unfavorable to the Sheriff of Orleans, touching his connection with certain writs issued in these cases, we have investigated the matter and are inclined to think that he has acted in these cases proceedings between the Governor and Auditor, with a justifiable caution so far as his own interests are concerned and with praiseworthy discretion so far as the public interests are concerned. True, Sheriff Maxwell has been compelled to elect whether he should obey the writ issued from the Fifth or that issued from the Sixth Court, and has executed the former in preference to the latter, but it was only because the former was the last placed in his hands for execution. It seems the Sheriff is of opinion—and we think he is right—that he should not be placed in the embarrassing situation of choosing between two superiors of equal authority. He recognizes the Judges of the State as being equal in authority and dignity, and that he is bound to obey all lawful orders emanating from them, in the order in which they are received by him. It is more questionable if the Sheriff should on all occasions and in all circumstances be required to dispute the lawfulness of the orders of the courts which he may think to be unlawful. It is more clear that he should steer a middle course, if his denial of a legal character to judicial orders were to subject him to the displeasure of the Judge mischarged, and to suspension from office at his hands.

The act of the Legislature No 123, of Sept. 29, 1868, authorizes the Judges in certain circumstances to suspend the Sheriff or his Deputy, the Coroner or the Constable who shall fail to execute the writs and orders to them directed, and appoint another person to perform their duties. This act gives the Judges a power they never had before over the executive officers of their courts; it gives them a general supervisory power over these officers; it authorizes the Judges to punish them by fine, and imprisonment, besides suspending them from office, whenever these officers shall neglect, fail or refuse to execute any order or writ emanating from any court of the State. The same supervisory power is given to the Judges over the Clerks of Court.

Another act of the Legislature, that of October 21, 1868, (No. 173,) entitled "An act to regulate the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard; and to restrict the powers of Sheriffs in the Metropolitan Police District," makes it incumbent upon the Sheriffs of these parishes to report to and confer with the Board of Metropolitan Police in the matter of appointing Deputy Sheriffs, and upon all occasions of emergency or apprehension of riot, or tumult, all power and authority to suppress it, is conferred exclusively upon the Police Board. The same act imposes the penalty of fine or imprisonment upon any Sheriff who contravenes its provisions.

It will be seen that these laws, enacted no doubt for the purpose of sustaining our Radical Governor in his arbitrary acts in behalf of the partisans whom he was elected to carry out, are well adapted to the purpose, and that the certain consequences of failing to obey the orders or execute the writ of a court conducted in the interest of Gov. Warmoth and his political associates, would be suspension and dismissal from office. Those who know the responsibilities, the emoluments and the liabilities of a Sheriff of Orleans Parish, know they are not lightly to be assumed or thrown off. A Sheriff in the middle of his term of office is oftentimes so situated that it would be very trying too much from him to jeopardize his individual interests by undertaking to contest the legality of a judicial writ, when suspension from office is the almost certain consequence. The people's remedy is elsewhere.

We do not excuse any officer of court for failing to do his duty, but an examination of the statutes of the State and an investigation of the facts of the suits we have referred to, has convinced us that it would be unreasonable, in present circumstances, to expect a Sheriff to bring about his own suspension when he can do no good to his friends thereby. A collision between the different departments of the State Government ought not to be hastily brought on however impatient we may be of these unlawful proceedings, especially when a collision might end in a manner which all of us would deplore.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—*Matinée To-day.*—Mrs. Scott-Siddons appears to-day in two Shakespearean representations. At a special matinée at noon she will read the fairy comedy "Midsummer Night's Dream," and to-night she appears as *Viola*, in the elegant comedy "Twelfth Night." The former will be given with Mendelssohn's famous original music, with an augmented orchestra.

Mrs. Siddons will remain but a few nights longer, and on Friday evening takes her farewell benefit, when she plays in the "School for Scandal." She is to be followed by Mr. Jefferson, who makes his first appearance Monday.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—The Lydia Thompson troupe continue to crowd the vast circles of the St. Charles Theatre every evening, their engagement being so far the most successful of the season, and deservedly so, for we have had no troupe here for years at all comparable with them in their line. They are, indeed, creating a sensation, and before they leave but few, we imagine, will have missed the opportunity of seeing them. Miss Thompson, Miss Markham, Miss Weatherby, Miss Lewis, and one or two others of the troupe, all blondes, form a brilliant gallery of female beauty, lively, piquant, and graceful as queens in their movements. Mr. Beckett, as a comedian, is an indispensable acquisition to the troupe. To-night "Ixion, or the Man at the Wheel," is to be repeated.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The pretty young burlesque actress, Miss Effie Holt, and her troupe, we notice, continue to attract fine audiences to the Academy, and to hold their own in the attraction of the public, despite the strong competition at the Varieties and St. Charles. She appears to-night in the beautiful historical representation, "Ivanhoe," in which she is admirably sustained by Mr. Harry Wall. The "Orphan, or Heads [illegible]," is also to be repeated, with Miss Jennie [illegible] and Mr. Felix Rogers in songs and dances. The programme is attractive.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Visitors to the city should bear in mind that [illegible] museum, opposite the St Charles Hotel, on St. Charles street, there are innumerable [illegible] on exhibition, day and night, [illegible] and instructive. A visit to the city will be incomplete without a call at [illegible] wonderful "curiosity shop."

NEGROES GOING SOUTH.—James Delancy left here Monday with a large number of laborers for Louisiana. Our young friend Colton Hatchett left Tuesday with a large lot for Texas.—*Danville Times.*

Byron once wrote to Tom Moore, "I would rather have a nod from an American than a snuff-box from an Emperor."

From Washington.

The correspondent of the New York World says:

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE.

There is a good deal of talk in political circles in Washington concerning the action of Congress when it re-assembles, in reference to Virginia and Tennessee. There is no doubt that the temper of Congress has greatly changed since it first met, and that the third element, which was then silent, is now becoming every day more rampant and aggressive. Measures which would then have been dismissed as impossible or absurd are now spoken of as every way probable. This is especially the case in regard to Tennessee. Leading Democrats express the opinion that the action taken in the Georgia case was designed as a precedent to show the power and readiness of Congress to interfere, whenever it may be necessary to ensure a Radical ascendancy in each State, and to employ whatever means are essential to this end. It is known that there has been a great deal of study and consultation among the Republicans in Congress touching the case in Tennessee, and that the leaders are maturing a plan for a fresh subjection of that State.

The mode of doing this is not yet known, or even agreed upon; but that they will find a way, if they decide upon finding one, is not doubtful. The pretexts assigned for this are that the last election was fraudulent; that the registration under Governor Senter admitted many whites to vote who were disfranchised by the laws of the State for participation in the rebellion; and, lastly, that the State does not have a Republican form of government. [illegible] whether enough of them will [illegible] to defeat these measures. The talk among the ultra Radicals is to hold Virginia back for the present and not to admit her until her political course is more clearly defined. The recommendation of the President makes it difficult for the Radicals to act in this case as they would like to do.

MISSISSIPPI.

As Mississippi has gone Radical in all branches, she will be promptly admitted and her State government recognized. The official result of the election, as proclaimed through the military commander, will reach Washington next week, so that it can be submitted to Congress when it re-assembles. In the meantime Satrap Ames will convene the Legislature for the purpose of fulfilling the Congressional requirement by ratifying the fifteenth amendment and electing Senators. After this is done, the admission of Senators and Representatives by Congress is all that is necessary to completely remove the State, under the Radical régime, to the Union.

TEXAS.

As Texas has not elected a Republican Legislature, the plan is to make it Republican by the application of the iron-clad test oath sections; and reconstruction legislation will therefore be put in the foreground of the Congressional programme. The ultras are gaining ground every day, and it is obvious that if these can control Congress no State government at the South will be allowed to stand that is not in the hands of the Radicals.

DENT, ALCORN AND AMES.

It is said that General Dent, the lately defeated candidate for Governor in Mississippi, speaks very highly of General Alcorn, his successful competitor. The object of Alcorn's ambition is said to be the Senate, and it is probable that he can be elected. General Ames, the Military Commander of Mississippi, is also a candidate for the United States Senate, and would be preferred by the President, as more completely devoted to his interests. General Alcorn has paid great attention to the subject of the levees on the Mississippi, and if he comes to Washington will make this matter a specialty.

THE CARPET-BAGGERS IN THE SENATE.

The Southern Republicans in Congress, it is reported, intend to take a more prominent part hereafter, voting as a body. They would be able to decide many questions and to [illegible]. It is understood that some of them propose to attempt an organization which will insist upon a more liberal policy than has heretofore been pursued by Congress in respect to appropriations for the internal improvements in the South.

Three Hundred Chinese Laborers En Route for Texas by the Pacific Railway—Report of Capt. Boyce—Full and Interesting Particulars—Arrival of the Party at St. Louis in Charge of Gen. Walker and Capt. Wen. Khen.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 17th ult., says:

We sometime since announced that Gen. J. G. Walker had left our city for San Francisco, Cal., with the intention of employing a body of Chinese, and bringing them to Texas as a trial, and for the purpose of making a fair experiment in the use of this class of labor in our State. We were not aware that Capt. E. P. Boyce was engaged also in the enterprise, but learned subsequently that the two gentlemen had left our city together, and were associated in the operation.

Capt. Boyce has since returned, leaving Gen. Walker in San Francisco, and we learn from that gentleman that, after encountering the many difficulties and obstacles incident to a new enterprise, they have finally closed contracts for three hundred able-bodied and expert Chinamen for the term of three years. They have been at work on the Central Pacific Railroad, and have abundantly proved their adaptability to the labor required.

Telegrams have announced that the whole party will leave Sacramento to-day by special train, with cooking arrangements suited to their needs on one of the cars, in order to [illegible] delay. They will come as far as St. Louis by rail over the Central and Union Pacific to Omaha, the Council Bluff, Hannibal and St. Joseph road to Macon, and thence by the North Missouri Railroad to St. Louis. From that point they will come by water to Galveston.

This body of men is destined for the extension of the Houston (Texas) Central Railroad, and will be at once taken to Calvert, and placed on the line of the road under construction. As the line from Calvert to Bremond is very easily graded, it is probable that John Chinaman will lift his first spadeful of Texas earth somewhere beyond Bremond. If he is a success with the present experiment, large bodies will be at once brought in, and the thronging thousands will put their shoulders to the car of Texas improvements, and give to a new impulse toward our future development.

Capt. Boyce has given us some very interesting details of the difficulties encountered in completing the present arrangements. He found that a Chinese league or union exists all through California, the chiefs of which conduct all negotiations, and take care of the interests of the men. These chiefs are elected by the [illegible] and have a salary to compensate them. It was found in the process of the negotiation that Chinese human nature is as near to the angelic standard as is Saxon or Celtic among us. The chiefs needed side contracts and private bargains, just as a Southerner or a Yankee politician does before he can comprehend the true interests of his constituents.

Thus it was found necessary to agree to establish a Chinese store in the vicinity of the place of labor, and great diplomacy was exhibited in arranging the amount and class of goods the contractors were called upon to supply an outfit to the establishment.

A contract was also made by the contractors with Hoptman Chew Ah Heang to serve as interpreter under salary from the contractors, also, so that he makes a very nice thing of it. Capt. Boyce has also handed to us the original Chinese contract for the above store, but we refrain from printing it, as our readers have not Chew Ah Heang at hand.

The men are to receive thirty dollars each per month, and board themselves. The contractors pay for their transportation to Texas, and all that it may cost them over twenty dollars to return to San Francisco after three years' service, the contractors agree to pay. It is calculated that the coming of the Chinese will so hasten our railroad constructions that they may by that time be sent back by rail from Texas via Marshall.

We infer from the statements of Capt. Boyce that he contemplates pushing this business with energy if he finds encouragement, and looks to future arrangements for transportation via Panama, which will facilitate the operation, and perhaps reduce the cost of importation.

These men will arrive in Galveston between the 1st and 5th of January, and thus the year 1870 will open with a new era for Texas under the rule of Gov Davis and the Radical Republicans in Austin, and John Chinaman displacing the Hibernian and the negro on our railroads, in our fields, and amid the operations of skilled labor and domestic service.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—John G. Walker, the gentleman having in charge the Chinese who arrived here Tuesday, says: "A marked characteristic of the Mongolian race is suspicion and want of confidence, and this tendency can only be combatted through a strict adherence to the truth and compliance with promises. There is little prospect at present that John will trespass upon the domain of Sambo to any serious extent. Those who have held out hopes of procuring very cheap labor by importing it from the shores of Eastern Asia, are, I think, mistaken in their conclusions. From one end of China to the other, the value of labor on the American-California standard is well known, and although labor in China is very cheap, able-bodied men will not agree to expatriate themselves for a series of years except on condition of receiving such high wages as will enable them to return home in comparative affluence. I am confident that no reliance can be placed on obtaining and retaining Chinese laborers for agricultural work, except at the wages of the country where the labor is performed, and much more is this the case for railroad labor. I believe, however, that a considerable number of excellent laborers may now be obtained in California at from $16 to $18 per month, they find themselves, or $17 to $19 and found."

Mrs. Stowe's Defense.

The Chicago *Times* publishes the introductory chapter of Mrs. Stowe's new book about Lord Byron, and makes these comments. We have no room for the paper of Mrs. Stowe, but the *Times* will come up to contents.

Says the *Times*:

We print somewhat the introductory chapter of Mrs Stowe's forthcoming vindication of her "True Story of Lady Byron's Life." The book itself is announced for publication on January 2. The introduction brings to light simply a repetition of Mrs. Stowe's assertion that she submitted the original article because [illegible] she felt [illegible] to be her duty to vindicate the fame of Lady Byron—the [illegible] book and the *Blackwood* article being the only alleged provocation.

One feature of this introduction will strike most readers as somewhat [illegible], and this is the [illegible] that Mrs. Stowe [illegible] in defence of Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh since her first article appeared; and this she calls "a [illegible] of justice in the newspaper press, unworthy [illegible]" [illegible] we cannot see the force of [illegible]. Even admitting it to be an [illegible], however, we cannot see how Mrs. Stowe can make an intelligent defence if she has failed to [illegible] subject which have developed [illegible] story.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, January 4, 1870.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 12 m. by Lieut. Governor Dunn. Twenty-five Senators present. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Daly.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and adopted.

The clerk of the House announced that the House was organized.

Mr. Pinchback renewed his motion to adjourn, now that the House was announced as organized. The motion was made and carried out of respect to the memory of the late Senators Randall and François.

The Senate adjourned until 12 m. Wednesday.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.—Seventy-two members present. Prayer by Chaplain Satchel.

Mr. Falkner, of Caldwell, introduced a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to forthwith provide suitable rooms for the use of G. M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts, in the building of the Mechanics' Institute.

Mr. Gartekamp, of Jefferson, moved a suspension of the rules requiring resolutions to lie over one day, with the view that Mr. Falkner's resolution could be placed at once upon its passage. This motion was lost by a vote of 57 yeas to 30 nays—it requiring a two-third vote to suspend a rule.

The House then adjourned until to-day, 12 o'clock m., as a mark of respect to the memory of Senators François and Randall, deceased.

[illegible]

We copy from Western papers the following New York telegram of Dec 28th:

THE TWIGG-BUTLER SWORD SUIT.

The suit of Miss Rowena Florence against General Benjamin F Butler to recover $37,000, the alleged value of three jeweled swords and a quantity of silver plate presented to Miss Florence by General Twiggs in 1862, came before Judge Freedman, Superior Court, special term, upon an order of Judge Freedman requesting General Butler to appear and submit to an examination before trial. The order was served upon the General on the 24th, while he was passing through New York on his way from Washington to his home in Massachusetts. On the 27th a petition was filed in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court pursuant to an act of Congress for the removal of the cause into the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Trail, counsel for Butler, stated to the Court that a petition had been filed for a removal of the cause to United States Courts, and argued that after the filing of such petition all further proceedings in State Court must cease, and that General Butler had been advised by his counsel that the petition having been filed, he need not appear on the day appointed for his examination. Thereupon, Mr. McCarthy, counsel for plaintiff, moved for an attachment against Butler for not appearing, and have him declared in contempt. He said the swords and silver-plate did not belong to General Twiggs, but to a defenceless woman. Only two years ago an action was brought against the same notorious confiscating General by one Smith, of New Orleans, a cashier of a bank, for converting about $70,000 in gold, which he forcibly took from Smith, and that Butler set up the same defence as now; and that he acted under the advice of the President, and sought to have the cause removed to the United States Court, and that it was denied that Butler acted for anybody else than himself; that the money had not been sent to Washington, as alleged, and that Butler, on reflection, found that the best policy was to pay over the money. In rebuttal of the complaint that no trace of the swords and plate could be found in Washington, the following certificate of Secretary Boutwell was read by Butler's counsel:

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU, October 28, 1869.

I hereby certify that I have in my custody in the vault of the Engraving Bureau, the swords captured by General Butler, formerly belonging to General Twiggs, three in number.

GEORGE W. CASILEAR, Superintendent of Engraving.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 29, 1869.

I certify that George W. Casilear, who signed the above, is Superintendent of the Engraving and Transferring Division.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

General Butler's petition for the removal of the action contains the following: "That the circumstances attending and leading to said capture were as follows: After the capture of New Orleans, your petitioner was informed that certain swords, with their mountings and equipments, and a box of plate had been in possession of the plaintiff, or her parents, but had been thereafter taken and intrusted to a negro for safe keeping, and [illegible] demanded it should be delivered to the military forces of the United States under him as Major General as aforesaid; that at first the said plaintiff and her said parents denied all knowledge of said swords, scabbards and plate, and subsequently, upon search being commenced for them, produced the same and delivered them to your petitioner upon such demand; your petitioner further shows that, as was his duty to do with all captured property and seized by the armed forces under his command as Major General aforesaid, and after said capture and seizure, your petitioner, in obedience to the laws and order of the President of the United States, and the requirements of the act of Congress, caused said swords and scabbards and mountings and equipments to be delivered to the President of the United States as trophies of the war, and transferred and turned over said box of plate to the Quartermaster of Major General N. P. Banks, your petitioner's successor, in command of said department. When it was his duty so to do, said swords and scabbards and mountings and equipments were sent by the President of the United States to the Treasury Department of the United States, where they still remain, and that as said box of plate, after it left the possession of your petitioner, he has no personal knowledge, but [illegible] of his information and belief, the same was duly accounted for by the Quartermaster of Gen. Banks to the Treasurer of the United States.

"Your petitioner further shows that out of the acts aforesaid, and not otherwise, arose the alleged cause of action herein, and said action is brought against your petitioner for his doings and omissions to be done, for some seizure, capture or imprisonment made or caused by Major General and commander, under and by virtue of or under color of authority derived from the President of the United States and acts of Congress during the said rebellion, and [illegible]. Wherefore your petitioner prays that this suit may be removed for trial to the next Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER."

Governor Alcorn's Views.

[From the Meridian Mercury.]

The Governor elect passed through this city Monday night going to Alabama.

The writer interviewed him briefly at the Ragsdale House.

The General is boldly outspoken. He says, emphatically, he is Southern in all his feelings. In his administration though, he will not go back on the negro nor carpet-bagger. He has no resentments against the body of the white people who refused to support him in the recent election. He was emphatic in the expression of a determination to execute the laws for the protection of all the rights of all the people with strict impartiality. Violence has to cease, and there must be peace within the borders of the State. Neither black nor white will be permitted to perpetrate outrages on the rights of person or property of the other; the full power of the Executive will be exerted to suppress all disorders and to punish all criminals without regard to color. "In short, he means to have a full, fair, impartial administration of the laws, to the end that all the citizens of the State may have certain security in all their rights."

We undertook to assure the General, for the people of this part of the State, that when he inaugurates this administrative programme, the intelligent white people will not only yield a ready and willing obedience to the laws themselves, but will rally to his administration, and sustain it with all the moral influence they can bring to bear. "The white people ask only for a fair and impartial administration of the laws, to ensure that the laws be fair and impartial themselves." If the General will see to it, to the extent of his ability as a co-ordinate department of the law making power, that no unjust, unnatural and discriminating laws are made to vex, harass and oppress any class of the people, he will deserve and receive the praises of all the good. And more than that, he will have the satisfaction of inaugurating a reign of peace and order, and good feeling, throughout the borders of the State, which, after all, will be the noblest reward of the real patriot.

General Alcorn said he had an offer of a seat in the United States Senate. It is a high and honorable position, desirable, and one that he was ambitious to fill. During the late canvass he had not expressed any determination upon the subject of accepting it. Since the election, he has been memorialized and urged by a very great many of the intelligent people of the State to retain the office to which he had been elected, and not accept the Senatorial honors within his reach. He did not say that it was in deference to these solicitations to be Governor of Mississippi, but he did say to us, that he intended to accept and retain the Gubernatorial office.

We are happy to make the announcement. We know that it will lighten the hearts of the people, and that it will make them look to the future with hope in place of dread.

THE UNITED STATES JUDGE OF ALABAMA.—The evidence taken in the charges made some time since against the Hon Richard Busteed, the [illegible] United States District Judge of Alabama, discloses a singular application of the value of the pleasant game of [illegible] to the dispensing of justice in Judge Busteed's court. It appears that "Glorious Dick" brought with him to Mobile, two trusty friends—one J Q [illegible], the clerk, and one Jake Wilson, his body servant. With the aid of these two worthies he opened a stand in the district court [illegible] where any gentleman who invited [illegible] could call him, deposited his stake, which [illegible] in amount from fifty to five thousand dollars, with one of these keepers of the game. It was passed from one to the other, precisely like the little joke called the thimble, until the [illegible] had lost all trace of it. In course of time, the litigant was informed by Busteed that he was a winner or a loser, as the case might be, the [illegible] being invariably those who had [illegible] courage to play with high stakes. By this ingenious game Judge Busteed and his accomplices managed to make a large amount of money. [illegible] conversion of a United States court into a mart where [illegible] openly plied their trade as discreditable, both to the [illegible] themselves and to the [illegible] which set them up in business.—*New York World.*

DR. [illegible], Surgeon General of Scotland, says: "Alcoholism is more destructive to life [illegible]" [illegible]

[illegible] died of pneumonia [illegible] of Massachusetts [illegible].

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mound City Life Insurance Company.—We ought to have stated yesterday that policies to the amount of three millions of dollars had been issued by the Louisiana branch of the above company in the State, instead of the city. The Directors are: Governor C H. Morton, F. H. Hatch, James Jackson, Thos. Fitzwilliams, Judge E. T. Merrick, Robert Hare, Octave Voorhies, E. S. Morse and Gen. B. B. Simmes.

Board of Aldermen.—Regular meeting last evening. All the Governor's appointees came in and the following old members: Messrs. Brady, O'Brien, Shields and Prados were present. Messrs. Wiltz and Hegreson, of the old members, having been enjoined, were present outside the bar.

Mr. O'Brien moved that Mr. Shields take the chair.

Mr. Shields complied, as he said, under circumstances which he had never known to exist before.

Mr. O'Brien—I want to know how these strange gentlemen (alluding to the Governor's appointees,) occupied seats in the Council chamber.

Mr. Shields—By proclamation of the Sheriff I don't know what are their credentials, but I know them personally, and the Secretary will call their names.

Mr. O'Brien moved that a committee of credentials be appointed, and Messrs. O'Brien, Prados and Poyupt were appointed.

On motion a recess of ten minutes was taken.

On reassembling the Committee on Credentials was read. It stated that the Governor's appointees had presented their commissions from the Governor; that the members of the [illegible] by the 20th section of the Constitution, and the 17th section of the City Charter; that Mr. Pohoff was the only member who had presented certificates of having taken the two oaths required; that he was entitled to his seat and that the others were not entitled to theirs, having failed to present their certificates.

The report was accepted without dissent, and on motion, the Board adjourned till this (Wednesday) evening, at 6½ o'clock.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board was called to order about 7 o'clock by Mr. Camp, who moved that Mr. Fish take the chair. Carried.

Mr. Camp then moved to adjourn, but Mr. Fish hesitated to put the motion, as the Secretary was not present to call the roll.

The Assistant Secretary appearing the roll was called, Messrs. Reggio, Cassanave, Grandpré, Pemberton and Fish answering to their names.

Mr. Camp renewed his motion to adjourn, but the chair decided to give the absent members a chance, and dispatched the Sergeant-at-Arms to gather them in.

In the meantime Mr. Pemberton moved to adjourn to Wednesday evening, and after renewing the motion once or twice, it was put and the Board stood adjourned.

A moment afterwards the absent members appeared and were somewhat astonished at the state of things.

Jefferson City Affairs—Another Exciting Coup de Main.—The old Council of Jefferson City, which, it will be remembered, was displaced by General Mower and Governor Warmoth, having obtained from the Second Judicial District Court for the parish of Jefferson a dissolution of the injunction issued by Judge Breaux, restraining them from interfering with the Governor's appointees, who were installed by Mower and Warmoth, proceeded on Monday to take possession of the City Hall. The Jefferson Journal extra of yesterday morning thus details the manner of proceeding:

Quite a stir was visible in the vicinity of the City Hall, of this city, on Monday evening, at 6 o'clock P. M., caused by the sudden and unexpected appearance of the old Council, composed of Messrs. Shropshire, Fellowes, Reising, Ulmer, Roehm, Bekenfohr and Simpson, who took possession of the City Hall and proceeded to business.

A quorum being present, sundry resolutions were adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Hon W A Shropshire to act as Mayor of the City of Jefferson, during the absence of Mayor Kreider.

Judge A. Cazabat was elected City Attorney, for the City of Jefferson, for the year 1870.

H. P. Phillips was elected as Secretary of the Council.

The *Jefferson Journal* was elected as City Printer.

During the session of the Council, some of Gov. Warmoth's appointees were secreted in the adjoining room of the City Hall with the appointed Treasurer.

We are informed that this morning, at 9 o'clock, Hon W A Shropshire, as Mayor of the City of Jefferson, called upon Mr Lowe at the City Hall, and demanded possession of the office and paraphernalia, but Mr. Lowe declined to surrender the same on the ground that ten days were allowed by law to take a suspensive appeal from the judgment of the District Court, dissolving the injunction.

Mr Shropshire then retired quietly from the City Hall, and we hope that an order of court will be obtained and issued to settle the matter finally, by placing Mr. W. A. Shropshire and the old Council in possession of their places.

Some definite action will be decided upon to-day as to the future course to be pursued.

The Warmoth-Wickliffe Affair.—The following is the text of the return made by Sheriff Maxwell to the writ issued by Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, against Governor Warmoth, which we referred to yesterday:

Received December 31, 1869, and on same day executed this writ, the supplemental writ, and the writ of injunction, by placing plaintiff in possession of a certain room on the third floor of the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, on Dryades street, and pointed out by said plaintiff as the room referred to in said writ. The archives, furniture, and other property appertaining to the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, having been previously removed, the plaintiff designated a certain room on the second floor of the building, corner of Royal and Conti streets, as containing such archives, etc. In consequence of the doors of said apartment being closed and locked, and owing to the want of necessary means to force the opening of the doors, I took possession of said room by placing deputies at the doors of said room.

The execution of the further requirements of these said writs, the removing of said archives, etc., to the aforementioned room in the Mechanics' Institute was stayed by request of plaintiff, who stated that owing to the lateness of the day it would be unadvisable and dangerous to remove them; subsequently a writ of injunction was issued from the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the suit of H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana vs G M Wickliffe and Thos L. Maxwell, Sheriff, a copy of which said is hereto annexed and made part of the return of the writ, [illegible] me to desist from further proceedings under these writs.

After the issuance and service on me of said writ of injunction, at the hour of 4 o'clock A M, on the 1st inst., a large body of armed men, known to be members of the Metropolitan Police force, of the Metropolitan Police District of New Orleans, commenced assembling in the Mechanics' Institute for the purpose of obstructing and resisting by force, the further execution of said writs. The impossibility of summoning assistance at that early hour of the day, sufficiently strong to oppose said obstruction and resistance, and the law requiring me to make application to the Metropolitan Police Board, under whose orders said force was acting, for assistance in such cases, and being restricted by law in the number of deputies to be by me appointed, I found it impossible to continue in the execution of said writs, and, therefore, withdrew the deputies in possession of the room in said Mechanics' Institute, all in consequence of said overwhelming force and the physical impossibility of any opposition on my part with the small number of men at my command.

THOS L. MAXWELL, Sheriff.

Sixth District Court—The Statehouse Difficulty.—G M. Wickliffe vs. H. C. Warmoth, Governor, et al.—In this case, H. C. and H. M. Dibble, Esqrs., attorneys for Gov. Warmoth, have taken a rule on the Auditor before Judge Cooley, whereupon it has been ordered that plaintiff show cause on Monday, the 10th of January, why the injunction herein granted should not be dissolved and plaintiff's petition dismissed, with damages and costs, on the following grounds:

1. The petition disclosed no cause of action, and the writ was improvidently served.
2. There is no law authorizing the granting of an injunction in the premises.
3. This Court is without jurisdiction to direct an injunction to the Chief Executive of the State, or to interfere with him in the discharge of his duties.

Seventh District Court.—Joel Murphy, Street Commissioner, vs. Wm H. Bell, City Surveyor.—In this case, wherein the defendant was enjoined from removing certain paving stones from Euphrosine street, placed there for the purpose of making repairs, the City Attorney yesterday filed an answer on the part of the city, asserting that the resort of the various subordinate officers of the city to the courts to obtain writs of injunction to arrest superior officers of the corporation in the discharge of their duties, operates injuriously, and is wrong in principle, and if continued will have the effect of suspending the powers of the corporation at the will of subordinate officers thereof. A dissolution of the injunction is asked for.

The case of the State, *ex rel* Blasco vs. A. Dubuclet, State Treasurer, came up before Judge Cooley and was continued until to-day.

Cutting.—An affray occurred on the levee Monday between two negroes, John Owen and John Davis, who fought with hatchets and inflicted severe wounds upon each other.

Died of Hydrophobia.—Patrolman W. A. Tolbert, of the Second District police, died of hydrophobia at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 490 Love street, between Frenchmen and Elysian Fields streets.

Christ Benevolent Association.—We are in receipt of an invitation from this association to attend the installation of their officers also at 3 o'clock Saturday evening, 8th inst.

Superintendent of Police.—Wm George, of the Board of Police Commissioners, is still acting Superintendent of Police. Why we are not advised.

Suicide.—Capt. Ray reports that at about 7½ P M a young German woman, named Laura Rehnstein, about 30 years old, committed suicide by hanging herself to her bed in the Insane Asylum. She was committed to the Asylum the 2d January by Recorder Gastinel, as being insane.

First District Police.—Corporal John McCann, one of the very best officers in the service, is now acting Sergeant of the First Precinct Police. It is a pleasure to meet such officers in the discharge of their duties.

Larceny.—Joseph Rice was arrested yesterday evening on Baronne street, charged by M. Bergeron and H. Hacken with stealing a horse and a dray containing $60 worth of clothing.

On the Rampage.—Officer Hale reports that at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, a wild beef was discovered on the rampage [illegible], children and other pedestrians, and knocking down a horse in his mad career was finally captured by the drivers.

[illegible] calls Stanton "Another Washington" [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reduction of the Rolls of the N. O. Customhouse.
Unofficial Dispatch of Gen. Reynolds.
An Official Dispatch to the President to be Sent Soon.
Bills to Repeal the Ratification of Fifteenth Amendment by the N. Y. Legislature.

FROM EUROPE.

Formation of the French Cabinet.
Address of the Emperor to the Corps Legislatif.
The Duke of Genoa's Candidature Ignored.
Resignation of the Spanish Ministry.
Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In the lists reducing the rolls of the New Orleans Customhouse, Colonel Casey suggests the following names as not required: McMillan, Thompson, Hero, Parker, Moore, White, Norcross, Stephen J Hill, Van Werthen, Woodleaf, Twichell, Stockdale, Murphy, and Kearney.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day over $500,000.

The following dispatch has been received:

HEADQUARTERS, Austin, Texas, Jan 3, 1870, 7:00 P. M.
To Gen. F. T. Dent, Secretary to the President:
All the counties in the State have been heard from officially, except four, and these are heard from unofficially, but reliable Davis majority in the whole State is 775. An official report through the Adjutant General for the President will be sent as soon as these four counties are made official.
(Signed) J. J. REYNOLDS.

Washington, Jan 4.—We have no markets to-night and no general news.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The organization of the House is generally considered as a Democratic triumph.

New York, Jan. 4.—The steamer Clyde, which is a complete wreck, has been safely towed into the port from off the Jersey coast.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Bills were introduced in the Legislature repealing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and [illegible] law.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Jan. 4.—The Emperor, in reply to the usual addresses of the Corps Legislatif, addressed himself to the President of that body in the following language: "The assurances of the [illegible] which you address to me in the name of the Corps Legislatif, renders me most happy. Never has our good understanding been more necessary than at the present time, for my [illegible] have augmented your prerogatives without diminishing the authority given me by the nation, and in sharing the responsibility with the Corps Legislatif, I feel more confident of overcoming all difficulties in the future.

"When a traveler has gone a long journey and laid aside a portion of his burthen, he has renewed his strength to continue his march successfully."

In reply to the address of the Archbishop of Paris the Emperor replied I accept with much gratitude the good wishes of the clergy of Paris, and receive in return my felicitations to them that they [illegible] in promulgating [illegible] the doctrines of abnegation and charity.

The new Ministry has at length been formed. The *Journal Officiel* gives the list as follows: Minister of Justice and Religion, Emile Ollivier; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Napoleon Daru; Minister of the Interior, Chevandier de Valdrome; Minister of Finances, Louis Joseph Buffet; Minister of War, Edmond Le Bœuf; Minister of Marine, Rigault De Genouilly; Minister of Public Instruction, Émile Alexis Segris; Minister of Public Works, Marquis De Talhouet; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Charles Louvet; Minister of Fine Arts, Maurice Richard; Minister of the Emperor's Household, Count Vaillant; President of the Council of State, Esquiron De Parieu. An imperial decree makes a separate Ministry of the Fine Arts from that of the Emperor's Household.

Duvergier, the Minister of Justice in 1855, has been appointed a Senator.

The Emperor Napoleon recently paid a visit to the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. She related all that proposals had been made to her by the Duke of Montpensier since she had been in France, and she had refused to concede to them solely to please him, the Emperor.

Madrid, Jan 4.—A decided negative regarding the Duke of Genoa's candidature was received from Italy. Prim and all the Ministry have in consequence resigned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Frankfort, Jan. 4.—Bonds firm at 91⅜ to 91½.

Paris, Jan. 4—Evening.—Bourse closed excited; rentes at 74 20.

Liverpool, Jan. 4—Evening.—Cotton closed firm; uplands 11⅛ to 11⅜; Orleans 11⅜ to 11½; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation.

London, Jan. 4.—Turpentine 29s 3d to 29s 6d. Tallow 46s. Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat. On the spot 39s 6d to 40.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Memphis, Jan. 4.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 24⅛ to 24¼c. Sales to-day 3000 bales. Receipts 1160; exports 761.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Jan. 4.—Passed up—Sallie at 11 P. M., Bluff and barges at 9, Liberty and barges at 11 A M. Down—Indiana at 11 A M, Continental at 1 P M. River rising fast.

Memphis, Jan. 4.—Arrived—Virginia, and Magenta. Departed—McGill and Mississippi; the latter had 300 Chinese on board, which caused great excitement here. The Celestials were visited by thousands of all classes and colors.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 4—6 P M.—Barometer 30.40. Wind North, very light. Arrived—Spanish bark Carmen, Gerordo, master, 10 days from Havana in ballast, to Avendano Bros. No departures.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-à-l'Outre, Jan. 4—5 P. M.—Arrived—schooner Orient, Capt Aitken, 12 days from Turk's Island, to E. Piaggio.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Jan 4.—Collector Casey's new schedule of employés reduces the expenses of the New Orleans Customhouse ninety-eight thousand dollars per annum.

The schedule of reductions recommended leaves the existing complexion of the Custom House about as heretofore.

Washington, Jan. 4.—It is understood that the climax of the telegraphers' strike will be reached to-day at 6 o'clock.

The association, under whose auspices a general strike is threatened, numbers thirty-eight hundred operators.

Liverpool, Jan. 4—Noon.—Cotton market firm. Uplands 11⅛d, Orleans 11⅜d. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Wheat, red winter, 8 to 10s. Lard 72s 6d. Bacon 60s. Corn 29s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

New York, Jan. 4.—Oakley, the defaulting cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, [illegible] for which Hill, the cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Westchester county, was imprisoned. Hill has consequently been released.

London, Jan. 4—Noon.—Consols [illegible]. Bonds [illegible].

Paris, Jan 4.—Bourse firm. Rentes 74.

Havre, Jan. 4.—Cotton market opened firm, both on the spot and afloat.

Tres ordinaire, 1.37½; low middling, afloat, 1.35.

A Florida paper reports that a steamer with an exploring party has ascended the St. Johns river 200 miles, 150 miles farther than ever before accomplished. The lakes through which they passed are said to be indescribably beautiful, and the country more diversified than lower down the river.

Lord Derby cherished the traditional devotion of his party for good old port. Once a wine merchant sent him some Amontillado to try, with the recommendation that if he drank nothing else he would never be troubled with the gout. "I have tasted your sherry," wrote Lord Derby in reply, "and prefer the gout."

"If you will name any of my jokes," said Lamb, "[illegible] which is really a good one. Hume and his wife and several of their children were with me. Hume repeated the old saying, 'One fool makes many.' 'Ay, Mr. Hume,' said I, pointing to the company, 'you have a fine family.'"

FOREIGN NEWS.

[By the French Cable.]

England.

THE TIMES ON ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

London, Dec. 31.—The London Times, in its leading editorial this morning, after reviewing the principal events of the year now closing, and explaining the present status of England in her relations with other nations, says: "The unfriendly feeling existing between England and America is the only disquieting element in our foreign relations, as is evidenced, in some degree, by our internal prosperity.

"It has been definitely determined that an overbearing system of diplomacy will not settle the difficulties at present existing between the two countries, and it is useless to renew negotiations for the adjustment of the Alabama claims until the President of the United States is prepared to surrender the inadmissible demands which have been heretofore promulgated as the sentiment of his countrymen."

Russia.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

London, Dec 31.—The *Lancet*, recognized medical authority of London, asserts in an article in its editorial of to day, that the Emperor of Russia is suffering severely from hereditary hypochondriac disease. He often refuses to partake of food for days at a time, and indulges in other morbid practices, which are rapidly undermining his physical constitution.

We find in our Western exchanges the following telegram from Paris:

Paris, Dec. 31.—The French Cable Company forward, free of charge, and begs you will publish the following telegram, copied from the *Journal Officiel* of this morning:

"Office of the Director-General of the Telegraph Lines.—The message of the President of the United States to Congress at its opening, as published by the newspapers, contains in the part relative to the French Trans-Atlantic Cable Company, an assertion which this administration considers it a duty to correct. It states in substance that, according to the terms of the concession, dispatches from America, transmitted by that route, are subject to the examination and control of the French Government, and it is evident that the passage was written under the impression that such are the conditions of the concession. This administration exercises no control of that nature, either over the dispatches of France, America, or any other quarter, but its duty is to see that communications are transmitted over the cable in the order of their filing, or of their reception at Brest, and that there is no favoritism in this respect. It must also, on account of the telegraphic monopoly held by the Government, see that no dispatches are clandestinely introduced upon the line, and so avoid the tax which legitimately accrues to the State. Such is the aim of its control to protect at once the interests of the public and of the Treasury. Finally the conditions under which this department exercises control over the business of the line are without political intention. Its subordinate employés are charged with the task, and their duty is restricted to the verification of the ciphers, such as the signals of place and time of filing, and of forwarding, and the numbering of words which form the basis for application of the Government tax again. The most of the dispatches, particularly those destined for Nantes, Bordeaux, Tours, Toulon and those sections arrive at their destination without passing through Brest at all. The same is true of correspondence addressed to any part of Spain or England, such messages being transmitted direct from Brest to London."

THE EXPECTED DETACHMENT OF CHINESE.—The Memphis *Appeal* of Monday contains this dispatch from Cairo. The steamer should arrive at New Orleans on Friday or Saturday next:

Cairo, January 2.—Two hundred and eighty-five Chinese, all males, arrived here last night, on the steamer Mississippi, in charge of Gen. John G. Walker, and Maj. Wen. Khen. They are destined for Texas.

Considerable feeling prevails here among the negroes against the Chinese. The reason for which cannot be traced to any particular cause.

The Mississippi will be at Memphis about Tuesday noon.

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 patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, there are many inferior articles in the market purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. oct17 3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1869.

There was no material change in the money market proper. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals were quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent per month, and second class 1½ to 2. At brokers' paper with collaterals 1½ to 1¾, and second grade 1¾ to 2; A1 mortgage paper 11 to 12 per cent per annum, and second grade 12 to 18.

Gold opened at 119⅛ to 120, but on the receipt of the 10 A. M. dispatch from New York, quoting it at 119⅝, closed at 119⅜ to 119⅝, and after a very fair business, closed at [illegible]. The sales included [illegible]

Foreign Exchange varied in agreement with the course of gold and bills at New York, the close of [illegible] being at a further decline [illegible]. The sales of Sterling [illegible]

Domestic Exchange was weaker. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount, (against ⅛ discount yesterday) and the sales included $16,800 private bankers' sight on New York at ⅛ discount; [illegible] commercial at [illegible]; $5000 one day's sight on New York at ⅛, $12,500 ten days' at ⅛, $5000 three days' sight on St. Louis at ⅛, and a small amount of ten days' sight on Boston at the same.

There was no apparent movement in the Stock market. In bonds $1600 State Penitentiary Bonds sold at 69, $1500 old Louisiana Sixes at 68 and $1500 of the issue of 1866 at the same.

State Warrants were dull and quotations nominal. Dealers' rates for Metropolitan Police Warrants were 69 buying and 70 to 71 selling. We heard of nothing doing in city Treasury notes. Dealers' rates were 37 to [illegible] per cent discount buying and 38 selling.

Specie and Exchange Office of [illegible], No. 146 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 6000 bales at easier prices for all descriptions, except middling and the better qualities, which continued to rule in favor of factors. We quote low ordinary at 20 to 21c, ordinary at 21½ to 22c, good ordinary at 22½ to 23c, low middling at 23½ to 23¾c, middling at 24¼ to 24½c, strict middling at 24⅝ to 24¾c, and good middling at 25 to 25¼c.

There were only exceptional sales of low middling at 23½c, until towards the close when these figures were accepted more freely. Strict [illegible] maintained its position with much firmness, while middling and the finer qualities were firm at our quotations, with a leaning to the outside rates. The unusual proportion of stained and dusty cotton in the recent receipts make such descriptions unsaleable unless at inside figures of a fraction less.

The sales for the past three days sum up 15,[illegible] bales, and the receipts 30,334, embracing [illegible] from other delivery ports, and 19,884 proper against 22,349 proper corresponding time last week. Receipts proper since September 1st, 465,923 bales against 451,611 last year. The exports comprised 3083 bales, embracing 1760 to Liverpool, 723 to Barcelona, and 600 to Santander and San Sebastian.

COTTON STATEMENT.

[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 1760 bales to Liverpool, and 723 to Barcelona. Receipts proper since Friday evening 19,884 bales against 22,349 corresponding time last week, and since September 1st, 465,923 bales against 451,611 last year.

SUGAR.—Some 700 hhds were received this morning. The market is dull and depressed, and the supplies are sold slowly at 8 to [illegible] for inferior 9 to 9½c for common, 10 to 11c for fair to good fair, 11½ to 11¾c for fully fair, 12 to 12¼c for prime, 12½ to 12¾c for choice, 12 to 13c for yellow clarified, and 13½ to 14c for white clarified.

MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning embrace 1400 bbls. The demand is fair at firm prices, and the supplies were sold at 55 to 57c for inferior and centrifugal, 60 to 65c for common and fair, 66 to 68c for fair, 62 to 68c for prime, 70c for strictly prime, and 71c for choice.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Emperor, from Cincinnati, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The stock is light with a fair demand, and a scarcity of the medium and lower grades. The principal sales to-day embrace 2100 bbls, of which 50 fine at $5, 100 do at $4 80, 100 superfine at $5 25, 200 on private terms, $5 30, 200 and 500 double extra at $5 96, 50 treble extra at $6 12½, 300 single extra on private terms, 100 choice extra at $7 75 per bbl, and 500 do on private terms.

CORN.—The stock has been reduced, the supply is now light and prices are firmer. Sales to-day 1100 sacks, of which 750 sacks damaged at 75c, 200 and 400 ordinary at 88c, 300 white at 90c, 1500 yellow, 500, 2500 and 1700 white and yellow at 95c, 200, 1000 and 1000 choice white at $1 per bushel.

OATS.—Continue in light supply and firm; 3000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 2000, 150, 100 and 500 sacks at 70c per bushel.

BRAN.—Is in moderate supply and demand—100 sacks sold at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Prime and choice is scarce and firmer. Common is plenty and dull. 150 bales prime Western sold at $26 per ton, 200 choice in lots at $27 50, and 500 at $28 per ton.

PORK.—Is dull, and prices are lower—120 bbls mess sold at $29 75, 50 do at $30, and 40 at $30 25 per bbl. Mess is jobbing at $30 to $30 50, and is retailing at $30 50 to $31 per bbl.

BACON.—The market is very dull, prices are still lower, and only a retail business is doing at 14¾ to 15c per lb for shoulders, 17½ to 17¾c for clear rib sides, 18 to 18½c for clear sides, and 22½c for sugar cured hams.

LARD.—Is dull, and we continue to quote 18 to 18¾c per lb for tierces, and 19½ to 20c for kegs. 50 tierces sold had 50 tierces new crop and kettle rendered sold at 18½ per lb—and 100 tierces [illegible] kettle rendered at the same price.

DRY SALT MEATS.—Shoulders are quoted at wholesale at 13c, sides and hams 14c per lb.

WHISKY.—Is dull at 90 to 95c per gallon for common and low proof Western rectified. $1 to $1 05 for ordinary proof, and $1 05 to $1 10 for choice proof.

BUTTER.—10 half barrels Western roll sold at 20c. 15 firkins choice at 34c, and 30 boxes roll at 26½c per lb.

CHEESE.—Is in fair supply and demand at firm prices. Western Reserve commands 17 to 17½c, choice factory 18 to 18½c. English dairy 20 to 21c, Northern 18½ to 19c for factory, 21c for cream, and 18 to [illegible]c for English dairy.

COFFEE.—We note a fair stock and firm prices, quoting (gold, duty paid) 17½ to 17¾c for prime Rio, 15¾ to 16½c for good, 15¼ to 15½c for fair, and 14¼ to 14¾c, for ordinary.

INDIA BAGGING.—The demand is in keeping with stock, which is rather small. It commands 24½ to 25c at wholesale. [illegible] are retailing at 24c. Bales at 2½c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS.—The season is nearly over and the demand is small. They sell according to weight at 19c to 20c per bag.

SALT.—The demand is light with a declining market and we quote $1 65 to $1 70 for Liverpool coarse, and $1 60 to $1 65 for fine. When taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Several cargoes are offering but we do not hear of any sales. Turks Island is nominal.

IRON COTTON TIES.—Are in good demand and valued at 6 to 6½c per lb.

STAR CANDLES.—Continue dull, with a large stock on hand. The demand is met on the basis of 20c per lb for full weight. We have heard of sales of 14c for 14 oz, and 15c for 15 oz.

CORN MEAL.—Kiln-dried is selling at $4 90 to $5 per bbl at wholesale.

ESCULENTS AND SUNDRIES.—Are in good supply and fair demand, and we quote dull at $1 90 to $2 00 per bbl for Potatoes, $2 75 to $4 00 for Onions, $2 50 to $4 for Apples, $12 to $15 per crate for Cabbages, $10 to $11 per bbl for Sweet, $9 to $11 for Beans, $5 to $5 50 for Peas, 40 to 45c per doz for Eggs, $7 to $4 per doz for Chickens, $9 to $10 for Geese, and $21 to $24 for Turkies.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Jan 5, 1870.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

St Charles Theatre.
Wednesday Evening, Jan 5th 1870.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS of the world renowned LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE. Production of the celebrated extravaganza of IXION; OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, as played by them in New York [illegible] nights. Performance to commence with GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW and BRADSHAW. In preparation Sinbad, the Sailor. Friday, benefit of Miss Lydia Thompson. jan5 1t

Varieties Theatre.
Wednesday and Thursday Ev'gs, January 5 and 6.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as VIOLA in Shakespeare's comedy TWELFTH NIGHT.
Friday evening—benefit of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS. Monday—Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle. jan5

Office Crescent Mutual Insurance Co., New Orleans, January 3d, 1870.
IN accordance with the requirements of its Charter and the act of the Legislature of Louisiana [illegible]
[illegible]
THOS. A. ADAMS, President. HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary. jan5 3d

Cotton Seed for Planting.
WE have in store for sale—Petit Gulf, Boyd's Prolific, [illegible], Dickson's, Egyptian Long [illegible], [illegible] Mexican [illegible]. To Arrive—[illegible]. STEEL, FISK, BARD & CO., Corner [illegible]

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of E. PIAGGIO & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent from date. Mr. [illegible] Fini retiring. Mr. E. Piaggio remains charged with the liquidation and will continue the business of the house under the style of E. PIAGGIO. E. PIAGGIO, FERD. FINI. New Orleans, Dec. 31 1869.

Copartnership.
THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a Commission Business under the style of FINI & [illegible]. [illegible] The favor and patronage of their friends and of the public is respectfully solicited. FERD. FINI, (formerly of the firm of E. Piaggio & Co.) A. [illegible]. New Orleans, January 1st, 1870.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY, CONTI STREET [illegible] 193, Between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT [illegible]

Office N. O., Opelousas and G. W. R. R. Co., No. 9 St. Louis street.
IN conformity with the 14th Section of the Charter of this Company, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held [illegible] on MONDAY [illegible]. CHARLES KERR, Secretary.

Office N. O., Opelousas and G. W. R. R. Co., No. 9 St. Louis street.
IN conformity with the 14th Section [illegible] on MONDAY, the 17th of January [illegible]. CHARLES KERR, Secretary.

Bank of America. New Orleans, December 31st, 1869.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors [illegible] a dividend of Five Per Cent [illegible]. J. E. PASCAL, Cashier.

Bank of America. New Orleans December 22d 1869.
THIS Bank will be closed on SATURDAY, the 25th [illegible]. J. E. PASCAL, Cashier.

Office Board of Underwriters. New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1869.
THE offices of Companies composing this Board will be closed after 2 o'clock P. M., on Christmas day, and 1st and 3d January next. B. F. JANVIER, Secretary.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company. New Orleans, December 27, 1869.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors held THIS DAY a semi-annual dividend of [illegible]. CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

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?
[illegible]
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
[illegible]
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. Sold all over the world.

Wanted.
A GOOD WASHERWOMAN. Apply at No. 54 Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphine.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, January 4th, 1870.
AN election for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on Monday, 7th of February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Office City Water Works. New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1870.
THE public are respectfully notified that all bills for Water Rents are due and payable in advance. The services of collectors having been dispensed with, all bills must be paid at this office. E. WAGGAMAN, Water Registrar.

Southern Bank. New Orleans, January 3d, 1870.
AT AN ELECTION by the Stockholders on the 8th ultimo, Messrs. Thomas Layton, [illegible], C. Claiborne, John T. Moore, W. T. Hepp and George W. Byrne were unanimously elected Directors of this Institution for the ensuing year. And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, Thomas Layton, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. CHAS. LAVAUDAIS, Cashier pro tem.

Southern Bank. New Orleans, January 3d, 1870.
AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, this day, a semi annual dividend of Four dollars per share, free of tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on the 6th instant. CHAS LAVAUDAIS, Cashier pro tem.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co. New Orleans January 3, 1870.
AT an election by the Stockholders of this Institution, on the 3d inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Geo. Jonas, G. W. Babcock, C. [illegible], D. McCord, E. J. Hart, J. C. Morris, J. M. Allen. And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, GEO. JONAS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, January 3, 1870.
AN election by the Stockholders for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House No. 3 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, 17th inst. between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. GEO. A. FREBET, Cashier.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company. New Orleans, La., Dec. 28, 1869.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 16th inst., a dividend of six per cent was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th JANUARY, 1870. The U. S. Internal Revenue tax on which will be paid by the Company. F. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Merchants' Bank. New Orleans, December 23, 1869.
THIS Bank will be closed on Christmas day, Saturday, on 1st and 3d January proximo. Notes maturing on these days must be paid the day previous. TH. J. DIX, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, Dec. 23d, 1869.
THIS Bank will be closed on Christmas Day, the 25th, the 1st and 3d of January. Notes and bills maturing on said days will be payable on the day previous. GEO. A. FREBET, Cashier.

Merchants' Bank. New Orleans, December 8, 1869.
THE annual election for Directors of this Institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Camp street, on the SECOND MONDAY of January next, (the 10th) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOS. J. DIX, Cashier.

Notice.
MRS. W. A. KOWALSKY being about to [illegible], I caution the public [illegible]. E. BOURGEOIS. New Orleans, January 3d, 1870.

Change of Business.
THE UNDERSIGNED informs the public that from and after the 1st of January, 1870, he will withdraw entirely from the business of Loaning on Pledges, [illegible]. He will attend exclusively to the sale of Jewelry, Hardware, Watches and other goods, which he offers at a great reduction. J. JACOB. 151 Bourbon street, between St. Peter and Orleans.

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 [illegible].

SPRING HILL COLLEGE, (NEAR MOBILE, ALABAMA.)
This institution, which was destroyed by fire last February, being now rebuilt, will open its session on the 15th December next. The terms for the Present Session, payable half yearly in advance in currency, are as follows: Board, Tuition, Washing and Stationery [illegible]; Entrance Fee, first year only [illegible]; Medical Fees [illegible]; Bed and Bedding, if furnished by College [illegible]. In the beginning of December some of the Professors will be in New Orleans to take charge of the Students who may be entrusted to their care. [illegible] The President of the College at Spring Hill; The Rev'd Clergy at Mobile; The College of the Immaculate Conception, corner Baronne and Common streets, or, [illegible], Agent, [illegible], New Orleans.

Photographs----Sun Pearls.
—TRIUMPH OF THE ART.
THE public are respectfully invited to visit the rooms of the subscriber and satisfy themselves of 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 softest and most beautiful pictures, has been made expressly and has universally excited admiration. Persons are invited to call before visiting other Galleries. E. S. ANDERSON'S, No. 193 Canal street.

J. Bontemps,
DYER AND SCOURER.
180 Poydras street 182. Between Carondelet and Baronne streets (formerly in [illegible] street), New Orleans.

G. L. FEVRE,
163 Royal Street 163.
IMPORTER.
HAS on hand and SOLICITS ORDERS for the various kinds of goods adapted to the wants of BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS. Consisting in part of OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE, Patent Leather Calf Skins, Morocco, [illegible], Linings, Trimmings, etc. Country orders shall be filled at as LOW PRICES and with the same care as though the parties were present.

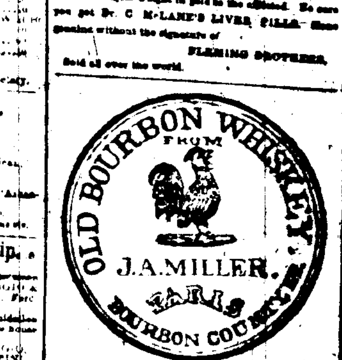
Notice.
THE undersigned having purchased from Mr. James [illegible] the well known GROCERY STORE corner Dumaine and Tremé streets, begs leave to solicit public patronage. He will constantly keep the choicest goods at the lowest prices [illegible]. A. [illegible]. Corner Dumaine and Tremé streets.

Dr. Luke.
TREATS all private diseases; Syphilis in all its forms, the bad effects of mercury completely eradicated; [illegible]

Gardner's New Orleans Directory,
PUBLISHED BY THE Southern Publishing Company,
IS FOR SALE BY PETER O'DONNELL, [illegible] Camp; [illegible] Camp; WILLIAM BARRETT, [illegible] Camp; [illegible]; T. FITZWILLIAM & CO., [illegible] Camp; [illegible]; And at the office of the Southern Publishing Company, [illegible] Commercial Place.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office: No. 120 Common Street.
Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $500,000.
Insures Fire, Marine and River risks at the lowest rates of premium, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured.
Fire insurance on Brick Dwelling Houses and furniture therein from three-eighths to one-half of one per cent. per annum, and Frame Dwelling Houses, Stores, Stocks of Merchandise and other risks proportionately low.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

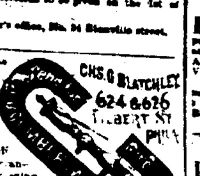
OLD RELIABLE.
OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age. Delighted millions sing their praise. No family or person should be without them.
ARE YOU SUFFERING NOW?
Have you a Headache or Backache? Have you Constipation of the 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 Sickness and Vomiting? Have you Irregularities or Weakness? Have you Rush of Blood to the Head? Have you a Yellow or Discolored Skin?
USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Have you a Colic or Diarrhea? Have you a Swollen or Distended Stomach? Have you a Gloomy Feeling and Poor Appetite? Have you Billious 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 you get Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROTHERS. Sold all over the world.



CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.
THIS Celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY is offered to the Trade, in Wholesale only, and at very low prices, and favorable terms.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
COBB, HOLCOMBE & CO., Sole Agents for the South, 96 Magazine street.

To Rent.
THE extensive four-story building, with a fine [illegible] story warehouse in the yard, situated at the corner of Conti and Chartres streets, and now used as a Grocery Store. Possession to be given on the 1st of October next. Apply at C. Dufour's office, No. 14 Bienville street.

[illegible] Pure Water [illegible]



THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE.

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. [illegible] JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

To Sugar Planters.
CENTRIFUGAL APPARATUS.
SIX WESTON CENTRIFUGAL APPARATUS (Patent of 1864). For sale low, by VOSE BROTHERS, 26 Magazine street.

RICHARD FROTSCHER,
SEEDSMAN, NO. 12, DUMAINE STREET.
KEEPS on hand a large and well selected stock of GARDEN SEEDS for fall and winter planting, which he offers in quantities to suit purchasers.

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 41 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 41 Tchoupitoulas street.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 41 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 41 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 41 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 41 Tchoupitoulas street.

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 kinds of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices. Shipments punctually attended to.

TREATMENT —OF— SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c. E. GAUDOS, Druggist, from the Paris University, Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

Notice to Gardeners and Planters.
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS—Crop of 1869. The undersigned has now in store a full and large assortment of Fall and Winter Garden Seeds, to which he begs to call the attention of his friends and the public. Also, a large lot of Button Onions and Onion Sets. Country merchants supplied by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers. H. [illegible], 105 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Theatre.

To All Who Are Afflicted With HARDNESS OF HEARING.
NOW READY—Notes on Deafness. By W. L. Davie, M. D. A new edition founded on the author's own observations [illegible]

F. GONTHIER
Has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT —TO— 34 St. Charles Street 34, OPPOSITE THE HOTEL. Where he is prepared to receive his old customers, and attend to their orders at reduced prices.

EDWARD BEALS, JR. ALPHONSE LAINE.
BEALS & LAINE,
DEALERS IN PITTSBURGH, ANTHRACITE AND [illegible] CANNEL COAL.
STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED PROMPTLY.
Office, No. 96 Carondelet St.
Yards: on Levee, at Third District Ferry, and corner Louisa and Levee streets. Orders received at either place.

TOBACCO, ALL FORMS, STEAM MANUFACTORY.
L. MOULOR,
62 Old Levee Street, Corner Bienville.
HIS numerous customers and the public are respectfully informed that, as heretofore, TOBACCO in all forms is manufactured at his establishment. Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Perique Tobacco.
Constantly on hand—One million of assorted Cigars. Constant importation of a large stock of SMOKERS' GOODS, Pipes, Cigar Cases, Tinder Boxes, Wicks, etc., etc., etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Great inducements offered to City and Country Dealers.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships MISSISSIPPI......Capt. W. P. HENRY; CRESCENT CITY......Capt. J B HILDRETH; [illegible]......Capt. [illegible]; [illegible]......Capt. A. W. SAMPSON; UNITED STATES......Capt. GEO. L. NORTON.
Sailing from New York and New Orleans [illegible]. The steamship UNITED STATES, Geo. L. Norton, Commander, will leave her wharf, [illegible] Jefferson street, on Saturday, January 8, at 8 A. M. These Steamers have [illegible] accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE......$60 00. Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool. For Freight or Passage apply to [illegible]

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, [illegible]. The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, [illegible], Commander, will leave her wharf [illegible] SATURDAY, January 8, [illegible]. PASSAGE......$60. Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line [illegible]. For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, [illegible] Carondelet street.

For New York via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
To sail on THURSDAY [illegible]. The magnificent A1 [illegible] steamship [illegible] will leave her wharf [illegible]. For freight or passage [illegible] CREEVY, Agent, [illegible]. The steamship BIENVILLE, [illegible] will follow, leaving [illegible].

Only Direct Line to France.
The General Transatlantic Company's New Line of First Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent [illegible]:
PEREIRE......Saturday, 5th Feb.
VILLE DE PARIS......Saturday, 19th Feb.
ST LAURENT......Saturday, [illegible]
LAFAYETTE......Saturday, 22d Jan'y.
PRICE OF PASSAGE (in gold) [illegible] First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85—including [illegible].
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board) First Cabin......$145; Second Cabin......$90.
[illegible] Medical attendance free of charge. [illegible] For passage, apply to [illegible] & CO., Agents, [illegible] Carondelet street.

For Attakapas, Via Atchafalaya.
THE steamer W. [illegible]

Dr. C. Blancke,
416 & 418 St. Charles [illegible] 416 & 418.
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY. ALUMINIUM [illegible]. THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! GREAT SUCCESS!
DR. C. BLANCKE [illegible]

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

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. [illegible]

Premium Dentistry.
DR. MALONEY [illegible]

DR. CHARLES KELLS,
DENTIST,
OFFICE and Residence No. [illegible] Dauphine Street, [illegible]. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN with the use of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

Removal.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 120 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN CHARLES AND CARONDELET.
[illegible]

A LA SELLE [illegible]
F. GIRFERS,
34 St. Charles Street 34.
[illegible]

Tarpaulins—Tarpaulins.
SAMUEL BROOK, at New Levee, between Lafayette and Poydras streets, [illegible]

BOYS' CLOTHING
—AND—
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
B. T. WALSHE. 119 Canal street, New Orleans.

Southern Manufactory.
JOHN NORWOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 150 Canal street, near Dryades, NEW ORLEANS.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's measures promptly attended to.

Cistern Shop
And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.
PROMPTLY attended to; also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, setting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. H. [illegible], [illegible] or Close Box 255, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 208 Canal street, near Franklin.

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 Mme. E. [illegible], successor of Mme. DURON. No. 75 Dauphin street No. 75. [illegible]

John E. Holland,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 8 Royal Street.

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 Debility, Weakness of the Loins, and all affections proceeding from the blood, the Stomach or the Bowels. This bitter can be taken either with a little sugar and water, in Absinthe, or any other spirits. A small glass of it, taken before a meal, sharpens the appetite and facilitates digestion. Sole Depot at JOSEPH [illegible], Agent, Druggist, corner Dauphine and [illegible].

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.