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TERMS OF THE BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1870.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
138............Rampart street............138

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Meyerbeer's grand opera "L'Africaine."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Rip Van Winkle."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Lydia Thompson Troupe "Sinbad the Sailor."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Eliza Holt and Burlesque Troupe.

THE DUTIES OF THE CORONER.

The Coroner or Deputy Coroner of the First District of this city has conducted the inquests into the cases of Mr. John Nixon's death, in so singular a manner as to elicit much comment on the part of the public, not favorable to that officer. The Coroner seems to think his duties very extensive and his discretionary power large. He seems to think he can postpone the inquest from day to day and otherwise regulate and lengthen out a very simple inquiry. It is stated in the published reports of the proceedings in the Nixon inquest that the Coroner, for the purpose of obtaining testimony, wished to adjourn the inquest from Monday morning until yesterday, and promised in the meantime to prepare written testimony which he would submit to them at that time.

Now this is all wrong, as the Coroner would understand if he comprehended the duties of his office, which are extremely simple. Mr. Nixon was buried on Monday evening. There can be no legal inquest on a dead body after burial, unless it be exhumed or unless the jury of inquest have examined it before burial, and ordinarily the inquest should be concluded at one sitting.

Before setting forth what the Coroner's duties are, we shall first say what is not his duty.

The Coroner is not a committing magistrate, and he is not called upon to make the same kind of inquiries into a homicide that a committing magistrate does when an accused party is brought before him. It is not in the contemplation of the law that the Coroner should postpone from hour to hour and day to day the inquest he is making. The law contemplates that when a man has come to his death by suspicious circumstances, that efforts will be made by the guilty person and his friends to conceal or destroy the evidence of the crime which the dead body itself furnishes. It is the *corpus delicti*, that is, the substance or foundation of the offense which must first be laid—the fact of its commission. The proof of the fact, the dead body bears. It is this proof which it is the Coroner's duty to preserve. The moment the Coroner is notified of a suspicious death, he should repair at once—the language of the law is "forthwith"—to the place where the corpse lies, and being satisfied, upon inquiry, that death was caused by violence, should summon his jury instanter, and hold his inquest before the corpse has been buried. There was no reason why this should not have been done on Saturday night or Sunday morning if the Coroner had understood the duties of his office. Under the circumstances, as developed by the inquest, the two days' delay that took place before the Coroner's jury rendered their verdict was unnecessary. There was no need for so much testimony as we find was heard by the jury.

So far as the present case is concerned no harm has been done, but that is because of the publicity of the facts independent of any inquest, and the attendant circumstances, which rendered an inquest almost unnecessary. It is that future inquests should be conducted in a more regular manner that we direct the Coroner's attention to the law.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.—An announcement of this association, touching their annual fair, which will be held at the Fair Grounds in this city, on the 23d of April next, continuing for nine days, has been published.

The Directors are desirous of interesting our citizens with them in the enterprise to a greater extent and more directly than is now the case. They invite co-operation by the purchase of stock in the enterprise. Every citizen who desires the prosperity of New Orleans must look with favor upon the objects the association have in view. All classes of the community are interested in the advancement of these objects, because all are benefitted by it, directly or indirectly. We heartily commend the work to our readers, and hope the exhibition will be made to surpass in attractiveness all former displays.

THE HOME WASHER.—We invite attention to the advertisement in another column, announcing the opening of ware-rooms at No. 176 Canal street, by the New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company for the sale of the HOME WASHER. The public are invited to call and see it in practical operation. It is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be the most perfect of any of the many inventions designed for the lessening of human toil.

LECTURES BY REV. DR. WISE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the announcement in another column of three lectures by Rev. Dr. Wise on the Gospel and Talmud, at the Deutsche Company Hall, corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley, on January 23, 26 and 30th.

Asthma.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry tenacious phlegm. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will in some cases give immediate relief. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy.

"An Old Lady Friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—REV. D. LETTS, Frankfort, Ill.

From St. Landry Parish.

The Opelousas *Journal*, of the 8th inst., thus notices the death of Judge Porter:

Died on the 3d of January, 1870, Judge James E. Porter, a native of the parish of Vermillion, but for twenty-five years a resident of this parish.

Few life-records can bear so close a sifting and investigation, without losing a portion of their quality, as that of the lamented citizen whose name heads this obituary.

Judge Porter's professional career, which embraces the whole period of his residence in St. Landry, first as a lawyer, then as Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, was marked by ability and incorruptible integrity.

As a lawyer, he was faithful to his clients, to a degree which not unfrequently conflicted with his own private interests. The dignity of his judicial bearing, his well poised character, his single-minded love of truth and justice, were conspicuous, and adorned his life as a reliable lawyer and trustworthy friend. Never, we will venture to assert, was the judicial ermine less stained by chicanery, want of courtesy, and corruption, as when it robed him in its noblest attributes.

It is thus of his public life that candor must compel a whole community to speak of Judge Porter. But what can we say of him as husband, father, friend, and citizen, which would not appear exaggerated to those who have never been brought within the circle of his influence?

Perfect amiability, charity of word and deed, lips which never unclosed in harsh judgments or bitter invectives, eyes which only saw the good of life, and a soul which had grasped and held fast to the truths of eternity—all these made up a man whom we can as ill spare, as any other vital truth of Humanity.

We are but ~~or~~ for having known him. Like the sprig of Evergreen, which his brother Masons deposited in his grave, (and he stood high in that noble Order,) his memory will be green among us. There are "men, and men," and some like Judge Porter, we bury away out of our sight, with a knowledge that though we are poorer for his loss, the gain of his blameless life is found in Eternity.

From New York.

A late New York paper contains the following:

THE CREWS OF THE SPANISH GUNBOATS RECEIVE A SCARE.—The remainder of the Spanish gunboats, which have been sheltered off S[illegible] Island for some days, got up steam before daylight yesterday morning and put to sea, followed by the Isabella, as a protector. The weather was [illegible], and the prospect of a quick and pleasant voyage to Havana [illegible] the leading [illegible], three or four miles outside [illegible], a suspicious, rakish-looking craft, which [illegible] and excited anxiety to come [illegible] the [illegible] of the flotilla.

A hurried consultation ensued between the officers commanding the two divisions and the commander of the Isabella, and the latter showing a decided disinclination to take the risk of the struggle, a return to quarantine was decided upon, and the entire fleet, making close sail for their old anchorage ground. In order to account for the sudden move to the officials and subordinate officers, it was given out that the pilots declared the weather [illegible] to be unfavorable, and inclined to a [illegible] voyage. The vessel being outside, was probably the Cuban ship Hornet, which sailed from this port a few days since. The Hornet and the privateer Anna just sailed from Charleston will, it is thought, make it a difficult matter for the Spanish to reach Cuban waters without the aid of a United States war steamer.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—*Lydia Thompson Troupe*.—We have refrained from noticing this dramatic company until we could have the opportunity of studying its capacity. *Prima facie* it is a dramatic sacrilege to degrade the immortal works of Auber or Donizetti to Opera *Bouffe*. But the managers have so perverted the popular taste by spectacle and sensation, that to bring people to the theatre requires a stronger stimulant than mere love of the moral inculcated in the play. This has led to the organization of *troupes* and the adaptation of plays to suit the popular taste.

The Lydia Thompson Troupe is the best we have seen. It is admirably adapted to its object. The plays are in themselves very absurd. They are travesties of something the world has revered.

The world likes to laugh in its sleeve at seeing greatness brought to its own level. It may laugh at the rage of the blind beggar Bellisarius, though it may put on a solemn face at his funeral. The plays are adaptations from standard operas and the noted dramas.

The music is of the *pot pourri* style adopted somewhat from opera, and from those waltz songs of the Tyrol or Piedmont which admit the union of song and dance. Some, it must be confessed, are a faint lived reproduction in the style of Johnny Thompson and Carlton of burnt-cork memory; a tribute to the walk around and banjo solo of other days. The plays are in doggerel in the style of John Brougham's "Pocahontas." They are rather fuller of puns than a cake is of plums. A few of them are very good, others so execrable as to be excellent. The immense circuit taken by the low comedian, Mr. Becket, to bring them in is very funny. He always has our sympathy, even when he cannot command our applause. The political and local gags, though they may not be always in good taste, are quite acceptable, and well deserved. Miss Thompson deserves singular commendation. She has apparently organized and sustained this enterprise alone and unaided, like the other lady troupists. We do not see that she has a single sister to aid her. Let us say she has achieved no light task. We have a mixture of song, dance and action.

The display of fine female forms, not so nude as to be objectionable to the most fastidious, and yet so well defined as to be attractive. The splendor of elegant and appropriate dress, the illusion of appropriate scenery, are so combined that every one must find something to please in a performance so varied. It is the acme of management to allure one part of the audience without wearying or disgusting the other. To define exactly the limit between broad fun and strict propriety, to make every one laugh and no one blush or yawn, could only be achieved by a consummate observer of human nature, or at least of that part of humanity which goes to the theatre upon any pretence. Miss Thompson has done this, and we are inclined to regard her as the Scheherazade (?) of the Drama. The princess in the Arabian Tales who contrived to interest her audience so deeply in an unfinished story so that she was allowed to flourish on the sole resource of her inventive genius and attractive charms—one of the few instances, it may be observed, where "to be continued" has proved attractive to the auditor.

Miss Thompson seems to be the head and front of her own troupe, excelling every one in everything. We may remark that her labors are evidently very exhausting, and we would advise her to take care of her voice in this insidious winter climate of ours. On Tuesday night she could not do herself justice, from sheer physical fatigue. She had better cut down her songs to a single stave, spare herself in the chorus, and the audience should by no means insist on an encore. She must economise herself. Miss Thompson has a very fine figure, a very pleasing face, and a flexibility of expression and gesture which identifies herself with her characters. She has that faculty of the French actor—of playing without thought of the audience. She seems to be romping with her companions, and laughs at or with them as if she were an outsider. Her voice is mezzo-soprano, not powerful, but correct and flexible. She is a graceful and admirable dancer.

The other chief members of the company are Miss Weatherly, who is a lady of very fine physical, vocal, and artistic attractions. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano [illegible] and her special excellence lies in her inimitable imitations of the London Swell and of the rollicking Club generally. Miss Markham has a very fine and rather majestic figure, which serves a great deal of acting and displays fine costume to great advantage.

She seems adequate to any of the characters assigned her, but seems to have no ambition to go beyond them. Her voice is contralto, unusually good in its lower register and capable, with cultivation of good effect. Miss Cook is a very lady-like performer upon whose very genteel person a becoming costume is displayed to excellent advantage.

Mr. Becket, is a comic, actor of very uncommon talent, who does his honest best to give the best effect to the programme. Mr. Cabill is a worthy associate of Mr. Becket, and makes a most unexceptionable Turk, Irishman or Pole. The rest of the troupe are sufficient for the effectual performance of the duties assigned them.

United States Circuit Court.

The Mobile *Register* thus notices the proceedings of the new Judge of this Court, sitting in the District of Alabama:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The United States Circuit Court, his Honor Judge Woods presiding, opened at 12 o'clock to-day, when the docket was called, cases were set aside for hearing, and judgment by default entered.

Besides the mere routine business transacted in the United States Circuit yesterday, two important rules were established; or rather two valuable and generally recognized rules which had been suffered to fall into neglect in this Court were re-established. One of these requires the original documents to be produced in all cases; the other that the minutes of the preceding day be read every morning. It will sound strangely to the courts of Christendom that there should have been any necessity for regulating these things.

An order has been issued for drawing a jury this morning.

In this outset of his judicial course amongst us, Judge Woods has given general satisfaction to the bar, and we can bear testimony, to his dignified and at the same time courteous bearing. We congratulate our citizens on this valuable acquisition to our Federal Bench, and hope to see Judge Woods, forgetting the asperities of war, remain amongst us, as one of us, in our trials and sufferings. Such men do more for a practical return to fraternal feelings between the lately hostile sections of our land than all the vindictive legislation of Congress could accomplish in twenty years.

From Europe.

FRANCE—BARON HAUSSMANN'S SUCCESSOR.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The official journal publishes a decree appointing M. Henri Chevreau, late prefect of the department of the Rhone, to succeed Baron Haussmann as prefect of the Seine. M. Haussmann is relieved of all his administrative functions. This event is regarded as one of prime importance, as being a sure indication of the power of the new ministry. The emperor who desirous of retaining the prefect. This is proved by a letter which his majesty wrote to him, and which establishes the fact that the first act of the cabinet was to ask for the removal of the prefect of the Seine.

The emperor has a strong personal regard for Haussmann, and had promised to maintain him, but thought it best to defer to the expressed desire of his ministers. The imperial letter contains an assurance of the affection of his sovereign, and his regret at parting with an officer so widely and deservedly esteemed.

Spain.

THE SALE OF CUBA FAVORED.

New York, Jan. 6.—Washington correspondent has sent a private letter from Madrid, which says that Prim and Serrano are both inclined to favor the sale of Cuba to the United States, but are fearful of the effect on the Spanish people, who are bitterly opposed to it.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW BOOK.

London, Jan. 6.—An extract from Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated," containing 1,131 words, was received by the Anglo-American and Atlantic cables last evening, and published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* today. The *Gazette's* correspondent adds: "Here is American public indignation at the conduct of Mrs. Stowe in this matter has only been intensified by the publication of this so called defence."

CHARLES DICKENS HAS FAITH IN THE MASSES.

London, Jan. 7.—Charles Dickens made another speech at Birmingham last evening. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the fact that a former speech of his had been misunderstood, and he would therefore take this occasion to restate his political ground. He said he had no faith in the people with a small governing power, but entire faith in the people with a large governing power. He put in faith trust in the masses, but none whatever in the so-called ruling classes.

THE VICKSBURG AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.—Most few of our readers are probably aware that a line of railway from Brunswick, Georgia, to this city, is being pushed forward at the rate of a mile each working day, but such is the case. A number of wealthy New Yorkers, appreciating the importance of the magnificent harbor of Brunswick, and the necessity of an unbroken rail communication from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, have taken the enterprise in hand and will push it to completion as rapidly as the road can be economically built. Although the road will bear the name of our city, we do not understand that it is the intention of the projectors to come directly here, but will make use of the Vicksburg and Meridian road as a connecting link from Meridian west, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with that company.—*Vicksburg Times.*

Passengers per steamship Liberty, Capt. Reed, from Baltimore via Havana:

Mrs Wm G[illegible], A G M[illegible], Wm T Coffman, [illegible], [illegible]. D Morgan, J [illegible], J Judge, J B [illegible], wife and child.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, January 12, 1870.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Dunn called the Senate to order at 12 M.

Nineteen Senators present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Daly.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—Favorably, with amendments on the bill to provide means for the payment of members and employees of the General Assembly, striking out $300,000 and inserting $250,000.

ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Lewis—For the free support of the Louisiana College of Pharmacy and Dispensary. Referred to the Committee on Health.

By Mr. Haskell—To protect game. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Day—To regulate and fix the fees of Justices throughout the State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Bacon—To incorporate the Church Education Society. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Futch—For the relief of John B. Robinson and Wm. C. Smith. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Ogden—To inquire into the Auditor's account, and learn the reason why the Governor has suspended the Auditor.

By Mr. Raymond—To lay the resolution on the table subject to call.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the passage of the resolution.

Both Mr. Bacon and Mr. Lynch considered it entirely out of place to act upon the resolution to appoint a committee from the Senate as this would be prejudging the case, whereas it was the simple duty of the Senate to try the Auditor after the House had impeached that officer.

Mr. Lewis was in favor of letting the matter rest at present for the purpose of ascertaining what the House may do. If the House took no action then the Senate could again take up the resolution.

Mr. Blackman claimed that two-thirds of the votes of both Houses could remove from office any officer, and that he was in favor of the resolution for the purpose of making a thorough investigation on the part of the Senate, and that a report of the same be furnished the House.

Mr. Coupland was of opinion that any action taken by the Senate in this case would be entirely out of place and unbecoming.

Mr. Jenks was of opinion that the resolution was not so much to acquire into the account of the Auditor as to learn by what authority the Governor had suspended him.

Resolution tabled by a vote of 25 yeas to 5 nays.

By Mr. Campbell—To fix the time of the meeting of the General Assembly. Lies over.

Also—To incorporate the Trust, Loan and Pawn Association. Lies over.

Also—To establish an additional District Court in the parish of Orleans, in the Eighth District. Referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lynch called up the Senate Appropriation bill, providing for the pay of the members and officers of the General Assembly, appropriating the sum of $250,000 therefore favorably reported upon to-day by the Finance Committee.

The bill, with the amendment, passed.

Mr. Jenks called up the resolution fixing the hour for the order of the day at 1½ P. M., instead of 1 P. M., as heretofore. Adopted.

By Mr. O'Hara—Authorizing a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the Board of Metropolitan Police. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

By Mr. Campbell—To strike out the 99th article of the Constitution, relative to prohibiting certain persons from voting and holding office, and substituting another article of a more moderate and conciliatory character in its place. Passed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

By Mr. Wilson—The joint resolution, appointing a joint special committee to take into consideration the expediency of selecting a site for the capitol grounds, and the erection of a State House thereon. Passed concurrently.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair. Fifty-two members present. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Daily.

Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, introduced a bill providing for the creation of the parish of Grant and the regulation of the government thereof. Referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, introduced a bill to dispense the Board of Metropolitan Police from giving bond and security in judicial proceedings, and to provide for a speedy trial by preference of certain cases in which they are or may be interested. Referred.

A message was received from the Governor, vetoing an act to incorporate the Louisiana Transit Company, and to provide for connected railway and telegraphic communication between the city of New Orleans and the Pacific coast.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the bill, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding. Under the Constitution the yeas and nays were called. The vote was sustained by a vote of 59 yeas to 3 nays.

A message was received from the Governor, vetoing an act to authorize E. Weil to sue the State. The bill proposes to authorize Mr. Weil to sue the State for nearly $400,000. He alleges that his claim against the State springs from a contract entered into with Gov. Allen, former Governor of the State. The message held that Gov. Allen had no power to contract with any party, and bind the State.

A message was received from the Governor, vetoing an act requiring that in all cases of sale on execution or of sale of succession property made by order of court in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, all public advertisements of sale of property, shall be published in the German language in the columns of the *German Gazette*, and in the French language in the columns of the *New Orleans Bee*. The veto was sustained.

Senate bill No. 1, repealing that portion of the revenue law permitting the licensing of gambling-houses in the State, was taken up.

Mr. Loy, of Rapides, moved an adjournment, which was lost.

Mr. Dewees then moved that the House take a recess for thirty minutes.

Mr. Gartekamp, of Jefferson, moved to lay the motion of Mr. Dewees on the table, which was lost.

Mr. McMillan, of Carroll, moved to amend the Senate bill No. 1 so that the fines imposed under it shall be paid to the Treasurers of parishes, with the exception of the parish of Orleans, in which parish said fines shall be paid to the Administrators of the Charity Hospital for the benefit of said institution.

Upon this motion, the previous question was called, but the call was lost.

Mr. Gartekamp, of Jefferson, moved to lay Mr. McMillan's amendment on the table, which was carried by a vote of 58 yeas to 25 nays.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Friday next at one o'clock P. M. This motion was laid on the table by a vote of 39 yeas to 37 nays.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville moved to substantiate House bill relative to the same subject in place of Senate bill.

Upon this the previous question was called, which was sustained by a vote of 32 yeas to 31 nays.

The question then recurred upon the motion of Mr. Dewees, substantiating House bill for Senate bill, which motion was lost by a vote of 26 yeas to 37 nays.

Mr. Hall, of Orleans, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was lost by a vote of 33 yeas to 39 nays.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, moved the adoption of the Senate bill (No. 1) as a whole.

Upon this motion the main question was ordered, which was the passage of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was then passed by a vote of 67 yeas to 4 nays.

The following is the Senate bill thus passed:

An act to repeal all existing legislation for gambling houses, and to cause the laws against gambling to be executed, and providing penalties for the violation of this act.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That so much of the third section of an act entitled "An act to provide a revenue for the support of the State government of the State of Louisiana, and the manner of collecting the same," approved March 9, 1869, as reads thus: "From the proprietor of every gambling house, $5000,—the Auditor shall cause all such establishments violating this law to be closed up until this law is complied with," be and the same is hereby repealed, together with all laws and parts of laws permitting or allowing the existence of gambling houses.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That whoever shall keep a game of roulette, faro, keno, monte, or any other banking game, or any banking or gambling house, at which money or any thing representing money, or any article of value shall be bet or hazarded, or shall aid or assist in keeping one, shall, on conviction, for the first offense, be fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, and on conviction of a second offense, not less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than one nor more than five years.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all persons engaged in gambling, such as is prohibited and punished by the preceding section, where no current money is actually exhibited or employed, but where, in lieu thereof, pieces of bone or any other material or substance, being the representative of money, by virtue of any express or tacit understanding among the parties engaged in gambling, and all persons engaged in playing or betting for or against such game, shall be deemed and taken to be within the prohibitions of the preceding section; and all persons engaged therein shall be liable to all the penalties therein provided against gaming houses and banking games.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be lawful for any public officer or other person to arrest and take into custody any person keeping or playing any banking game, or aiding or assisting therein or offending against the provisions of this act, together with all the tables, money, representatives of money, implements and other paraphernalia which may be used in keeping such banking houses, or playing such banking game, and take, or cause them to be taken before any committing magistrate, who shall commit such persons for trial, if upon a hearing there be sufficient cause therefor; and that any Attorney General, District Attorney or police officer, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or constable, who shall be aware of the existence of any gambling institution, and shall fail to expose the same and have the guilty parties arrested, shall be deemed an accessory, and shall be liable to the same punishment as the persons committing the offence.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That any public officer or other person arresting or causing the arrest of any person engaged in gambling in violation of this act, shall be entitled to one-half the fine imposed by this act which may be collected, and the other half to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby ordered to refund all money collected for licenses to gambling houses for the current year, and all such licenses be and the same are hereby revoked.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall be enforced from and after its passage.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the preceding bill was passed and then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. This motion to lay on the table was carried. This vote places the bill where the House cannot touch it again this session in its present form.

The House then adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock A. M.

We acknowledge receipt, through our confrère, Mr. E. Lefranc, of the Renaissance, of numbers 53 to 68 of Zell's Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary, edited by L. Colange, and published by T. Ellwood Zell, of Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Boston Club Homicide—Surrender of Mr. C. W. Cammack.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Charles W. Cammack, charged with killing Mr. John Nixon, Jr., at the Boston Club, on the night of the 8th of January, accompanied with his brother, Mr. Addison Cammack, drove up in a carriage to the Central Police Station and surrendered himself to the Superintendent, Capt. Cain, who, in a few minutes afterwards, accompanied them to the Court of Recorder Becker, and informed the Court of the surrender.

Recorder Becker directed that he be arraigned on the affidavit of Col. J. O. Nixon, already pending in Court, which was accordingly read while a commitment was being prepared.

Mr. Cammack having plead "not guilty," the Recorder asked if he desired to be put with the commitment in charge of the Superintendent of Police, or sent at once to prison. Mr. Addison Cammack spoke for him, saying he preferred to go at once to prison, and asked, for the convenience of counsel, that the preliminary examination be fixed for one o'clock Saturday.

The request was granted, and the Superintendent, with the brother of accused, accompanied him to prison. He was quite ill, and at once retired to his bed. His meeting with one of his sons at the police station, and another as he entered the prison was highly affecting.

United States District Court.—The Bank of Louisiana in Bankruptcy—John Thornhill et al., and Sarah Williams vs. Bank of Louisiana. The following is an abstract of Judge Durell's decision in the matter of the proceeding in bankruptcy against the Bank of Louisiana. In 1868 about a year before the filing of the petition in the first of these cases, the Bank of Louisiana took steps for the liquidation of its affairs under certain statutes of the State, touching the liquidation of banks whose charters were forfeited. Application was made to one of the District Courts to allow a surrender of their charter, on the ground that the bank was insolvent. The District Court appointed three commissioners, and put them in possession of all the property of the bank. After about a year, Thornhill & Co. applied to the United States District Court, sitting in bankruptcy, for an order directing the President of the bank to surrender its affairs under the bankrupt law of the United States. The answer to this was that the bank was dead, the charter having been forfeited the year before these proceedings took place, and that there was no party upon whom legal process can be served. The Bankrupt Act of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, came into force more than one year before the proceedings were instituted in the State Court, at the instance of the Directors of the bank, and when the President and Directors of the bank, and the owners of its stock, came to the conclusion that the bank was insolvent, they should have wound up under insolvent proceedings. It was their duty to have made a surrender at once to this court, and to have handed over their assets to the duly elected assignees. Instead of doing that they applied to a State court for a forfeiture of their charter.

Fifth District Court.—Judge Leaumont.—Injunction Case.—Michael Carroll vs. the City of New Orleans.—The plaintiff is lessee of the Vegetable Market, and has filed a petition before Judge Leaumont, praying for a writ of injunction restraining the City of New Orleans, through its Mayor, John R. Conway, and Clement Reese, Commissioner of the Vegetable Market, from interfering with the sixteen butchers occupying stalls in the lower end of the Vegetable Market, and more especially enjoining the city from interfering with the plaintiff, Mr. Carroll, in his rights as lessee of said market. Damages are claimed in the sum of $1000, and $25 a day for every day he may be deprived of his privileges in the stalls to said market. Judge Leaumont granted the writ. Cotton and Levy, counsel.

But does that proceeding destroy the jurisdiction of this case under the bankrupt law? If so, then any corporation coming within the scope of the 37th section of the bankrupt law can escape its provisions by dissolving itself and letting others settle up its affairs. The forfeiture of the charter of the bank did not give jurisdiction to the State court, but it destroyed the charter.

Although the petitions in both these cases are perhaps not artificially drawn, or from their wording embrace this case, yet the bankrupt court, whenever it finds property in the possession of a party who claims to hold it, either by independent title or under no title at all, those persons are the proper parties to be brought into court and to be required to surrender that property; under the laws of the United States those were the parties that should be brought into court. Now, inasmuch as the bankrupt code is a code of very large equity, I shall decree that the application made by Thornhill and others, and Widow Sarah Williams, be allowed, and that the parties, those who hold this property, whoever they may be, which belonged to the old Bank of Louisiana, surrender it into the hands of the officers, the proper officers, to be retained for safe keeping until the usual lapse of thirty days expires. I should say, farther, that while there is some thing wrong shown in the part of the directors of the bank touching the persons who have been acting as the so-called liquidators, so far as they have been acting in good faith, I shall not disturb whatever they have been doing as to the funds invested, or the various interests which may be made that effect the interests of innocent parties.

From Washington.

PROBABLE NOMINATION OF MR. DURANT AS ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Report has it that the President will on Monday next send to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Durant, of Louisiana, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Justice Wayne. The general expression of opinion among the lawyers of all parties who have met Mr. Durant in practice in the Supreme Court is that he is eminently qualified for a seat on the supreme bench. He is quiet and dignified in his deportment, and gives evidence as a reserved power which would be developed for good upon the bench.

THE OLD DOMINION.

It is noticeable that a singular discrepancy exists in the bill introduced by Senator Sumner to "further reconstruct Virginia." In a preliminary section it is required that the members of the State Legislature, when assembled, shall (without exception) take the iron clad test oath, while the concluding provision declares the Constitution of Virginia shall never be amended so as to deprive any citizen of the right to vote and hold office. "The Constitution," as it stands, does not require the taking of any such oath, and this bill of Sumner provides, in effect, that it never shall, but that, nevertheless, Representatives in the Legislature shall take it under the enactment of his law. Of course, any fool can see what the great pedagogue aims to accomplish. He is again on his old hobby of "race and color." But in the face of such blundering is it not wonderful that he should be held up by any one now as a statesman?

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* thus writes to that paper:

"I perceive that the New York *World* has just discovered that Sumner is fairly in the field for the Presidency. It was stated in the *Gazette* long ago that his speech upon the Alabama claims was his platform, and he has had the adroitness to force its adoption by the Administration. The dispatch of Fish, so much lauded by Sumner, is it known here, was penned by him. Another fact has leaked out. The passage in the President's Annual Message, relating to Georgia, was written by Boutwell, under the dictation of Sumner.

Colorado will be admitted at an early day of the coming session. A bill for that purpose has twice passed Congress, but was vetoed by President Johnson. Two more New England Senators will thus be added to the present twenty-four, making twenty-six in all.

If anything were required to nail the falsehoods of the Radicals about Georgia to the counter, it will be found in the annexed extracts from the official report of Major-General Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the South, accompanying the annual report of the Secretary of War. It will be found in direct antagonism with that of General Terry, upon which was pretendedly based the necessity of the expulsion of that State. General Halleck's report bears date November 8, 1869. I quote:

"Inspection and other reports, however, represent it to be entirely tranquil, except in certain districts of Georgia and North Carolina, where there has been some disorders requiring military interference, the civil authorities being unwilling or unable to enforce the laws for the protection of life and property.

"It is not easy at the present time to determine upon the extent and character of these alleged disorders, but official investigations have generally proved the reports to be either unfounded or greatly exaggerated.

"After a careful examination of all the evidence I have been able to collect from official reports and the statements of officers and citizens, unbiased by partisan feelings, I am forced to the conclusion that the amount of crime committed in the several States of the division is very little greater than before the rebellion, and certainly no greater than was reasonably to be expected at the close of an embittered and prolonged civil war, when large numbers of lawless and desperate characters, both at the North and in the South, were turned loose upon society without any legitimate means of support. Certain districts of country may, and probably do, form exceptions to this general remark; but even of those exceptional cases very few have any partisan character or political significance. Those who murder and rob do so simply as murderers and robbers, influenced by the motives which ordinarily incite men to commit these crimes. One of the worst desperadoes in Kentucky served in the Union army during the war; but he and his band now rob and murder rebels and loyalists alike, as may best suit their purposes, at one time claiming to be Ku-Klux, and at another to be anti-Ku Klux. Although there may be special organizations of outlaws, in particular localities, under the name of Ku-Klux, I am of the opinion that no such general organization now exists in the Southern States. It is probable, however, that outlaws not unfrequently assume this name in order to intimidate the weak and credulous, especially when calculated to increase their own importance.

"In regard to the interference of military officers in local difficulties, under the pleas of maintaining peace and good order, I think that no such military interference should be permitted, except on the requisition of the Governor of a State, and by order of the President, as provided by law. The principal occupation of the troops, in certain localities, has been in assisting revenue officers to execute the revenue laws. It is very natural that these officers should call for the assistance of troops whenever they can get it, for by this means they avoid danger and trouble, and increase their own emoluments at the expense of military appropriations."

X.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Reconstruction Bill.

Result in the House Uncertain.

Protest by Office Holders Against Virginia's Admission.

Bitter Discussion Among the Republicans.

Bill to Abolish the Freedman's Bureau.

Meeting of Postmasters of the Principal Cities.

A Sub-District Created in Georgia.

FROM EUROPE.

Seizure of the Entire Edition of the "Marseillaise."

Rochefort's Appeal to the People.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The weather is warm, with a drizzling rain.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Senate is considering Sumner's finance bill, the object of which is the early restoration of specie payments. Sumner said: "There were more important matters pending than the complete restoration of the South."

HOUSE.—The Navy yard question is being considered.

The Virginia bill will be up in both Houses presently.

The Election Committee will give precedence to Northern over Southern contested election cases.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $368,000. The weather continues unsettled.

Gen. Banks has arrived from a European trip.

Judge Wood, a Circuit Judge under the new law, commences a session of court this week in Mobile.

A meeting of the Postmasters of all the principal cities is in session here.

The Naval Committee are considering a bill for the construction of iron-clads equal in all respects to the best of the English and French.

Among to-day's nominations is Joseph L. Roqus, for Collector of Customs at St. John, Florida.

Treasurer Spinner purchased $1,750,000 of 5-20s of 1862 for the sinking fund, from the accrued interest of the sinking fund's bonds.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Drake's amendment to the Virginia bill will fail, and the original bill will pass the Senate. The result in the House is more uncertain, as new members are constantly arriving, and the discussion will probably be prolonged two or three days.

Washington, Jan. 12.—SENATE.—Sumner presented a protest signed by 13 persons against the admission of Virginia. Thurman said every one of them were office holders, who would lose their offices upon the admission of the State.

HOUSE.—The resolution of the New York Legislature withdrawing their assent to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, was presented and tabled.

Garfield introduced a bill for the abolishing of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

A bill was introduced repealing the act of June, 1862, defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing additional oaths to Grand and Petit Jurors in the United States courts.

The Virginia bill resumed.—Farnsworth, discussing the bill, said: "It would almost be better to follow the Bible recommendation, and swear at all, than to have the eternal repetition of oaths which excluded the intelligence, and worth, and wealth from public life."

Paine, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, favors the bill.

The House, without action, adjourned.

SENATE.—The Virginia bill was discussed till adjournment. The discussion was quite bitter, involving criminations and recriminations among the Republicans, without, however, coming to any definite action.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12.—Both Houses of the State Legislature adjourned to-day after swearing in a few members.

Gen. Terry to-day issued an order, placing Warren, Taliaferro, Wilkes, Lincoln, Columbia and Glasscock counties as a sub-District under command of Major Kline, with instructions to bring the laws and distribute [illegible] order removing the present Sheriff of Warren county and appointing J. C. Norris as Sheriff for that county.

Havana, Jan. 12.—Telegraph communication is re-established with Santo Spiritus, Cienfuegos, and other points in the Cinco Villas District, from whence the insurgents seem to be moving towards Principe.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The striking Telegraphers here resumed work to-day, declaring they had been deceived regarding the matter at issue.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 12.—There are 12 gunboats in Hampton Roads to-day, they will go to sea.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Jan. 12.—In the Corps Legislatif a motion was made rendering the Emperor's family amenable to the law.

Rochefort said that Noir was one of the people, and that the people should judge his murderer, who, although a cousin of the Emperor, must not escape the penalties of the law.

Ollivier promised them justice, saying, in the course of his speech: "We are justice, law and moderation, but if you force us we will use power."

London, Jan. 12.—Violent discussions exist in the Austrian Cabinet.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The entire edition of Rochefort's paper, the *Marseillaise*, was seized by the authorities to-day.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Rochefort's *Marseillaise* says, in large type—"Murder committed by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the citizen Victor Noir." "The attempt at murder made by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the citizen Ulric DeFonvielle." "I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin. I have dared to imagine that a fair duel was possible in that family, where murder and way-laying are traditional and habitual.

Our Paschal Grousette had shared my views, and to-day we mourn our dear friend Victor Noir, assassinated by the ruffian Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. For 18 years past France has been in the blood-stained hands of these cut throats who not content with their gripe, are shooting Republicans in the streets and allure them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home.

People of France, have you not had enough of this? Signed, Henri Rochefort.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 12—Noon.—Consols 92¼. Bonds 87. Tallow 46s 3d. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Common Rosin 5s 9d to 6s.

Liverpool, Jan. 12—Noon.—Cotton quiet—uplands 11⅝d; Orleans, 11¾d; estimated sales 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat 7s 10d to 11s. Beef 102s. Lard heavy.

Liverpool, Jan. 12—Evening.—Cotton closed dull—uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 11¾d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation.

London, Jan. 12—Noon.—Consols 92¼. Bonds 87.

Havana, Jan. 12—Exchange—sterling 12 to 15c; on Paris, par.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Bourse opened and closed quiet. Rentes 73 and 80.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 12—Noon.—Stocks strong. Exchange, long 8½; short 9½. Gold 121⅛. 5-20s of 1862, coupons, 116¼. Tennessees ex-coupons, 54, new 49¾. Virginias, ex-coupons 51; new 57; Louisianas, old 70, new 69; Levees 66, 8s 80¼; Alabama 8s 93, 5s 63; Georgia 7s 89; North Carolinas, old 41¾, new 23¾. South Carolinas, old 77, new 77.

New York, Jan. 12—Noon.—Flour 5c lower. Wheat 1c lower. Corn 1c lower. Pork heavy and declining—mess $27 25 to $30. Lard heavy—16¼ to 16¾c. Cotton dull, 25¼c. Turpentine firm at 46 to 47c. Rosin firm, $2 15 to $8 00 for strained. Freights dull.

New York, Jan. 12—Evening.—Cotton favors buyers. Middling uplands 25¼c. Sales today, 1900 bales. Flour heavy, 5 to 10c lower. Superfine State $4 60 to $4 85, common to fair extra Southern $5 40 to $5 80. Wheat heavy, white State, half winter red and amber Western $1 26 to $1 29. Corn 1 to 2c lower, but active—new mixed Western 85 to 93c; old, in store $1 04 to $1 05. Pork heavy, new $27 50 to $28. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky $1 00 to $1 02. Groceries dull. Turpentine, 46 to 46½c. Rosin $2 15 to $2 20.

New York, Jan. 12—Evening.—Money decidedly easier at 6 to 7. The banks were free lenders, causing an increased ease. Discounts 8 to 9. Prime business notes 16. Sterling dull, 8½ to 9⅛. Gold weakened, closing at 121⅛. Governments weaker. 5-20s of 1862, 115. Southern securities closed stronger.

New York, Jan. 12.—Government bonds have declined in sympathy with the decline in gold. 5-20s of 1862, 116; 64s, 115¼; 65s, 115¼, new, 114⅛; 67s, 114¾; 68s, 114½; 10-40s, 112; Louisianas, old 69, new, 68; Levee 6s, 66; 8s, 80; Alabama 8s 93; 5s, 63.

New York, Jan. 12.—Wool steady—domestic fleece 45 to 55c; pulled 42 to 45c. Hides steady.

Mobile, Jan. 12.—Cotton—a fair demand and closed quiet; middlings 22¾c; sales to-day 1000 bales; receipts 391; exports 715.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.—Corn steady at 80c. Whisky firm at 93c. Provisions dull—nominal. Pork offered at $27. Lard—kettle-rendered 16¼c. Bacon—shoulders 13c; clear sides 15¼ to 16c.

Louisville, Jan. 12.—Corn 90 to 95c. Pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 13¼c; clear sides 16¾c. Whisky nominal, 93 to 95c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 12—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:20. Wind southeast, fresh.

Arrived—Bark Freden, Beck, master, 45 days from Cardiff, with railroad iron to master; Spanish bark Centro de Exportacion, Ferres, 26 days from Pernambuco, in ballast to Puig Bros.; ship Crusader, Jenkins, 50 days from Liverpool, with salt to Duena, Zerega & Co. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Jan. 12.—Gladstone presided at a meeting which matured the plan for an international workingmen's exhibition here next summer.

The Crown has seized some of the land formerly belonging to Mr. George Peabody, on the ground that being an alien he could not hold real estate. The Probate Court takes a similar view of the case.

Paris, Jan. 12.—In the Corps Legislatif a motion was made rendering the Emperor's family amenable to the law.

Rochefort said that Noir was one of the people, and that the people should judge his murder, who, although a cousin of the Emperor, must not escape punishment.

Ollivier promised them justice, saying, in the course of his speech: we are justice, law and moderation of yes.

STANTON NO JUDGE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, of the 28th ult., says it was well known that Stanton's health was such as to give unerring proof that he would never be able to discharge the duties of a Supreme Judge, and that the President caused the "commission" to be made out after the breath went out of the man's body—a perfectly sandy act, and of as much legal effect as a blank piece of paper. The same writer adds: The sending of his "commission" after his death was mere mockery; and, if antedated, a sheer fraud. The President will find this out when he sends in the name of a successor. The new nominee must be named as the successor of Judge Grier, not "Judge" Stanton. There is something behind all this, but this is not the time to lift the curtain.

GEORGIA.—It took a long time to get Georgia reconstructed in the Union, to-wit: from March 2, 1867, to June 25, 1868, but the celerity with which she was reconstructed out is wonderful. The bill passed on the 24th ult., was forthwith signed by Grant, without reading, and on the 24 of this month we read that—Gen. Terry issued his order assuming command of the State as a District under the Reconstruction Acts.

Just one year, three months, and twenty-three days elapsing in; kicked out in ten days.—*Ex.*

The New York *Commercial* thinks "defalcation" has become a "fashionable epidemic."

Some of the largest factories of Meriden, Ct. have closed on account of the dullness of business.

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, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. oc17 3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Money market worked rather close. At some of the banks the demand for discounts was in excess of their available means, and they were unable to accept all the offerings. On the street, however, there was a marked change. All notes with unquestionable collaterals are still quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent per month and second grade at 1¾ to 2. All business paper without collaterals 1¾ to 1¾, and second-class at 2 to 2½. All mortgage paper at 11 to 12 per cent, per annum and second grade at 15 to 18.

Gold opened at 121⅛ to 121⅝, but on the receipt of the 10:30 A. M. telegram from New York quoting 122, declined to 121⅝ to 121¼, but rallied under a subsequent advance of ⅛ per cent in Wall street, to 121¾ to 122, and closed at 121⅞ to 121⅞, against 122⅜ at New York. The transactions included $5000, $5000, $15,000, $20,000, and $20,000 at 121⅝, $7000, $15,000, $45,000, $20,000 and $30,000 at 121¾, $5000, $5000 and $35,000 at 121⅞, $5000, $3000, $5000 at 121¾, and $3000, $5000 at 121⅞, and $5000 and $5000 at 121⅞. In Silver the only sale reported is $500 in American half dollars at 1¾. We quote 119 to 120 for American half dollars and 2 to 2½ per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

A moderately fair business was done in Foreign Exchange at stiffer rates, the market advancing in sympathy with the improvement in gold. The sales of sterling embraced £50,500, including £3000 and £6000 bill of lading at 130⅛, £1000, £4000 and £8000 A1 bill of lading at 130½, £4000 at 130¾, and £2000 and £1000 clear at 130⅞, £4000 and £5000 A1 clear and £2000 A1 bill of lading at 131, £1000 A1 bill of lading at 130⅛, and £1000 bank at 131⅛. In Francs there were sales of 200,000 at 5 15 commercial, of which 25,000, 50,000 and 60,000 at 4 [illegible], and 50,000 at 4 [illegible]. Sterling may now be quoted at 130¼ to 130⅝ for bill of lading and clear, and 131½ to 131⅞ for bank; and Francs 4 35 to 4 [illegible] for the former, and 4 31¼ to 4 30 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was quiet and weak. The banks checked on New York at par cent discount for small sums, and the sales included $35,000 and $40,000 commercial sight on New York and $70,000 private bankers' at 7-16 discount, $20,000 bank and commercial at ⅜ to ½, $30,000 bank at ⅝, and $10,000 and $50,000 bank at ¼, $10,000 sight on Philadelphia at 9 16, and $10,000 thirty days' sight on Boston at 2.

We note a sale of 60 shares Union Bank stock at $34. Nothing transpired in Bonds.

No sales of Warrants were reported. Dealers bought Metropolitan Police at 71 and State at 68 to 70, and sold the former at 71½ to 72 and the latter at 70 to 74.

There was no apparent movement in City Treasury Notes. Dealers' rates for small sums were 30 per cent. discount buying and 35 selling.

Specie and Exchange Office of Bruno & Warner, No. 146 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

	Buying	Selling
GOLD.		
Victoria Sovereigns	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
Old do.	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
English Bank Notes	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
20 Francs	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Billet of Bank of France, (in francs)	[illegible]	[illegible]
X Thaler	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
X Thaler Prussian	[illegible]	[illegible]
X Guilders Holl.	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Kroners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	15 [illegible]	[illegible]
Patriot do.	15 [illegible]	[illegible]
SILVER.		
English Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
French do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Crowns	[illegible]	[illegible]
German do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thaler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussian Paper Thaler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guilders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Species	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Silver per Ulzer	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 2300 bales, at easier prices, showing a falling off in low middling and middling of ¼c. We quote low ordinary at 20 to 21c, ordinary at 21⅝ to 22¼c, good ordinary at 22⅞ to 23c, low middling at 23¼ to 23⅝c, middling at 24 to 24¼c, strict middling at 24⅜ to 24⅝c, and good middling at — to 25c.

In giving the above it is proper to add that although sufficient to serve as a basis for quotations, only a limited amount of low middling could be had at 23⅝c, and some authorities quoted it at 23½ to 23⅝c. Middling ruled at 24¼c. The ordinary grades exhibited little or no change. In fact strict good ordinary, with staple, sold up to 23⅛c. The market was rather quiet throughout the day, but especially during the morning. The demand was checked by delays in deliveries at the presses, of which there was a good deal of complaint.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales		[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	3,[illegible]	
Arrived previously	557,[illegible]	561,[illegible]
		561,[illegible]
Cleared to-day	3,[illegible]	
Cleared previously	274,[illegible]	277,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales		284,[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 2179 bales to Liverpool and 917 to Vera Cruz. Receipts proper since Friday evening 23,180 bales, against 28,582 for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1st, 510,278 bales, against 463,337 last year.

FREIGHTS—We have no change to notice in foreign freights, except a stiffening in rates to Havre and Bremen, owing to scanty room. There is plenty of tonnage in port, and little besides Cotton going forward. Coastwise the demand for room is small—we quote:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d; to New York ⅝c; to Boston 1c; Molasses to New York $1 50 per bbl; Flour to do, 75c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ½d; to Havre 13 16 to ⅞c; to Bremen ⅞ to 1c; to Boston ⅝c per lb; Flour to London 2s 9d.

SUGAR—The receipts were light this morning, being confined to 86 hhds. The demand is only moderate, but most of the supplies in first hands have been sold at 7 to 8c per lb for inferior, 9 to 9¼c for common, 10¼ to 11¼c for fair to good fair, 11⅜c for fully fair, 11¾ to 12c for prime, 12¼ to 12½c for choice, 12⅞ to 13½c for yellow clarified, and 14 to 14½c for white.

MOLASSES—The receipts to-day were confined to 210 bbls. The market is quiet but firm, and with a fair demand the supplies were all sold at 45 to 55c for inferior and centrifugal, 60c for fermenting, 60 to 65c for fair, 66 to 67c for prime, 68c for strictly prime, and 70c for choice.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Kate Kinney, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The stock is light and the market is bare, or nearly so, of the medium and lower grades. Fine is quoted at $4 75 to $5 25; superfine $5 37½ to $5 50; single extra $5 62½ to $5 75; double extra $5 87½ to $6; treble extra $6 12½ to $6 25; choice extra $6 75 to $7; family extra $7 50 to $8 per bbl. Sales to-day 1500 bbls, of which 75 single extra at $5 58; 100 at $5 60; 100 treble extra at $6 10; 30 do. at $6 50, and 100 bbls (the last to arrive) on private terms.

CORN—The market is nearly bare, with little or none on the landing. Owing to scarcity the sales are confined to 4500 sacks, of which 300 mixed at $1, 250 white at $1 05, and 400 white and yellow at $1 05 per bushel.

OATS—The market is nearly bare, and prices are firm. 300 sacks St. Louis sold at 70c per bushel.

BRAN—Is also scarce. 50 and 100 sacks sold at $1 30 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and very firm. Prime Western is selling at $27 50, choice $28 per ton.

PORK—Is dull and has weakened to-day. Yesterday, not reported, 50 bbls mess sold at $29 50, and 60 bbls extra heavy weight at $30 per bbl. To-day it cannot be quoted better than $29 25 to $29 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $30 per bbl. There were sales of 190 bbls, of which 50 bbls mess at $29 25, 40 at $29 50, and 100, in two lots, at $29 75 per bbl.

BACON—Is very dull and depressed; 11 casks clear rib sides sold at 16¼c. Shoulders are jobbing at 14 to 14⅛c, clear rib sides at 16⅞ to 17c, clear sides 17⅛ to 17½c per lb. 40 tierces sugar-cured hams sold at 19½c, 15 do. at 19¾c, and 10 do. at 20c per lb.

LARD—We note a quiet market, with sales of 25 and 50 kegs refined at 18¼c, and 25 do. steam rendered at 19c per lb. Tierces are quoted at 17 to 17¼c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—A lot of 15 casks shoulders sold at 12¼c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is selling at 18 to 19c per lb, as to quantity and quality.

CORN MEAL—The market is dull. Kiln-dried commands from the landing $4 50, and from store $4 62½ to $4 75 per bbl.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt for the West remains slack, and the dealers' rates are $1 60 to $1 65 per sack for coarse, and $1 80 to $1 85 for fine. When taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Two cargoes, part fine, sold at $1 25 per sack afloat. There are several more afloat offering, but there are no buyers. Three cargoes bulk Salt offered—no sales to report.

STAR CANDLES—Are in good supply and light demand. We continue to quote 13¾ to 14c per lb for 11 oz, 14¾ to 15c for 12 oz, 17¼c for 14 oz, and 20c for full weight.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and prices are steady. Choice Western roll and solid packed commands 30 to 33c, and inferior 18 to 25c per lb. Goshen 44c, and common to good Northern 35 to 40c per lb.

COFFEE—The market is quiet and firm, with a stock in first hands of 11,865 bags. Prime gold duty paid, is quoted at 17⅛ to 17⅜c, good 15⅞ to 16⅛c, fair 15⅜ to 15⅝c, and ordinary 14⅝ to 14⅞c per lb.

KENTUCKY BAGGING—Is scarce and firm at 25c per yard.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are still selling at 6 to 6¼c. per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Jan. 12, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—100 Texas Beeves, 437 Calves and Yearlings, 20 Milch Cows.

Sold—305 Texas Beeves, 327 Calves and Yearlings, 100 Hogs, 8 Milch Cows.

On hand—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, 119 Hogs, 22 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, extra 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, extra 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef Hogs, ₩ head	[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]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goats, ₩ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

OLD INFALLIBLE.

OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.

No Mother's Nursery should be without it.

Are your children ailing now?

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

GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Have they offensive breath and headache?
Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?
Have they temporary blindness and deafness?

GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Is no dangerous sugar candy.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.

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

None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold all over the world.

Notice.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE PARISH OF JEFFERSON RIGHT BANK.

THE Tax Payers of the Parish of Jefferson Right Bank, are hereby notified that the Taxes on Assessment Roll of 1869 are now due, and that Taxes on trades and professions of 1870. The undersigned will be at the office during [illegible] from 9 to 3 o'clock [illegible] days from the date of this notice until [illegible]. After the 1st day of March, 1870, all Taxes unpaid will be collected by judiciary process.

jal3 1m eod — Secretary and Tax Collector.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between BERTRAND ABADIE and JEAN LOUGE is dissolved since the 1st of January 1870, and B. Abadie will liquidate the affairs. Those who are indebted to the firm are requested to come and settle with the undersigned.

jal3 2 — B. ABADIE.

A Card.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we have opened extensive Ware Rooms for the sale of our celebrated HOME WASHER at 176 Canal street, where the public are cordially invited to call and see the Washer in practical operation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

N. O. HOME MANUFACTURING CO.
New Orleans, January 12, 1870. — 176 Canal street. jal3 4t

20,000 Agents Wanted.

A WATCH given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, jal2 6t — 267 Broadway, New York.

Office Pontchartrain Railroad Company
NEW ORLEANS, January 11, 1870.

AT an election by the Stockholders of this Company held at this Office on MONDAY, January the 3d instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. M. LAPEYRE,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
A. C. HUTCHINSON,
GEORGE PANDELY,
J. N. LEA,
F. A. LUMING,
P. J. GASQUET.

And at a meeting of the Board this day for organization, J. M. Lapeyre, Esq., was unanimously elected President; George Pandely, General Superintendent; Wm. J. Carter, Secretary.

jal3 3t — WM. J. CARTER, Secretary.

Book Keeping.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. PHILIP SCHOOL will give lessons in Book Keeping to individuals and classes. The instructions will be thorough and by Lecture, (no copying out of books) and embrace all kinds of transactions in Merchandise, Cash, Bills Commission, Consignments, Shipments and Partnerships domestic and foreign, &c., &c. Two notes of books, by double entry, will be opened and closed, the second set being opened from the balance-sheet of the first. He guarantees a perfect knowledge of the Art as can be required by any institution in this city. Terms moderate. Apply at the St. Philip School, St. Philip street, near Royal, from 3 a. m. to 2 p. m. ja9 1t 1m

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. J. DELERY, ja5 3t w & feb7 — Cashier.

Planting Potatoes.

Now Landing Ex Steamer St. Louis, from Boston,
1000 BBLS. PINKEYE POTATOES.
For sale by SAM. BARNES,
jan11 3t — corner of Gravier and Front streets.

Notice

To State Tax and License Payers of the Second District.

THE STATE TAX COLLECTOR hereby gives notice to all Tax and License Payers, that his office, No. 303 Bourbon street, will be open and ready for the collection of the State Tax for 1869 and Licenses for 1870, on and after the 1st day of February, 1870, which will then be due, and if not paid within ten days, he will proceed to collect the same according to law. — L. E. [illegible]MAR E., jal1 1d — State Tax Collector, Second District.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 8th, 1870.

THE annual election for THREE DIRECTORS, of this Association, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 7th of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

ja8 1 feb7 — H. L. PEIRE, 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, jan4 10t — Water Registrar.

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 10th inst., a dividend of six per cent. was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 28th JANUARY, 1870. The U. S. Internal Revenue tax on which will be paid by the Company. — P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

dec28 10t

Wanted.

A GOOD WASHERWOMAN. Apply at No. 86 Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphine. jal2 2t

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

Thursday Evening, January 13, 1870.

Unabated Success of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE. This evening the grand Oriental burlesque, as played by the troupe at Niblo's N. Y. for 100 nights, called SINBAD THE SAILOR. New scenery, costumes and appointments. Commences with the "LAUGHING HYENA." To-morrow Benefit of Mr. HARRY BECKETT. Sinbad matinee Saturday. jan 12

Varieties Theatre.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, who will appear EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, in his world famous specialty of RIP VAN WINKLE. RIP VAN WINKLE Matinee Saturday, at 12 o'clock. jan 9

Three Lectures
—BY—
REVEREND DOCTOR WISE,
ON THE GOSPEL AND THE TALMUD

At the Deutsch Company Hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

A research into the Origin of Christianity, from the original sources.

The subject is divided into three lectures.
1st. LECTURE—"JESUS." SUNDAY, January 23, 1870.
2d. LECTURE—"THE APOSTLES." WEDNESDAY, January 26, 1870.
3d. LECTURE—"PAUL." SUNDAY, January 30, 1870.

Tickets for the course, $2 50. Single Tickets $1. Doors open at 6 P. M. Commencing at 7 P. M. jan13 1 5t

Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Louisiana Branch, corner of Camp and Common streets, New Orleans, January 3, 1870.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Branch of the Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., the following gentlemen were elected Officers and Directors for the present year:

Gov. C. H. MOUTON, President.
Judge E. T. MERRICK, Vice President.
G. B. B. SIMMES, Secretary.
JAMES JACKSON, C. F. F. HATCH,
Major OCTAVE VOORHIES, R. S. MORSE,
THOS. FITZWILLIAM, ROBT. CARR,
J. M. FOTHWELL, Medical Examiner.
J. B. RITCHIE, do. Jan 5 6t

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BOARD OF THE LOUISIANA BRANCH OF THE MOUND CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

GENTLEMEN,—The close of the month of December completes the first Annual Report of the business of this office together with the usual Monthly Statement. I beg leave to tender to you my sincere thanks for the interest you have shown, the aid extended to me by your presence, and the influence of your names in forwarding my exertions. I think we have cause to congratulate ourselves on the success of the last year's business, as shown by the report, when we take into consideration that our Company was organized a little over one year ago and was not known in this city until the 19th day of December, 1868, having also to compete with twenty three Life Insurance Companies located in this city, many of them of long standing and high character, together with the fact that money for the past year has been extremely scarce and difficult to obtain.

It is not alone the amount of business done but the character and safety. The majority of our Policy holders are, as you will see, the most respectable and influential men in the State; and it is a recognized fact that—own in Louisiana is regarded by the North as the graveyard of the South, and it is on that account to require certain restrictions on travel and residence and extra charge for risks by Northern Life Companies—out of which our risks taken by this Branch are within the limits of our State, we have not met with a single loss. This is unprecedented in the experience of Life Assurance, and is greatly attributable to the prudent care and skill exercised on the part of our medical examiners. Life Assurance in Louisiana, previous to this, was not, but was looked upon interest which has been awakened in it, becoming more generally understood and one of deep and sincere interest. I trust our enterprise may... [illegible]... of this safe and convenient method of utilizing alike the obligations of honor and affection. The record of the Louisiana Branch of this Company fully proves the value of the entire risk imputed to climatic influences so far as this State is concerned, nevertheless. It is to be noted that the high standard of practical requirements to which the business is conducted by our care renders a company liable to losses, which it is the part of prudence and discretion to avoid.

It will be my aim with your continued aid to exercise due vigilance and discretion on this point, to secure a safe and secure business. With another good year as sanguine, or being accepted double the business of the past year. Relying on a continuance of your valuable influence and assistance, which I trust my good work I shall enter upon my second year's labors with renewed hope and energy.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
jan 6 6t — B. B. SIMMES, State Agent.

Office N. O., Opelousas and G. W. R. R. Co., No. 9 St. Louis street, N. O., 13th December 1869.

IN conformity with the 5th Section of the Charter of this Company, an election by the Stockholders, for Eighteen Directors, to serve for one year from the third Monday of January next, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 19th January 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de13 td — CHARLES KERR, Secretary.

Office N. O., Opelousas and G. W. R. R. Co., No. 9 St. Louis street, N. O., 24th December 1869.

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

de24 td — CHARLES KERR, 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 dividend was declared of Five per cent. free of Government tax, to be paid on demand to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of January next.

de28 1m — CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.,
New Orleans, January 3, 1870.

AT an election by the Stockholders of this Bank, on the 3d inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Geo. Jonas, G. W. Babcock,
Chs. Kennedy, D. McCord,
E. J. Hart, J. O. 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 the 7th day of February next, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ja4 td 19 — GEO. A. FREEET, Cashier.

GRAND OPENING.

CHINA, GLASS, CRYSTAL AND CROCKERY WARES, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

E. F. MIOTON,
47............ROYAL STREET............47
Between Bienville and Customhouse Sts.,

HAS returned from Europe, and respectfully informs his numerous customers that he is now receiving, per ships Hermann, Africaine, Louisiane, Caroline and Woodside, from France, per ships Peque and Tranquebar, from England, and expects per ships Chapman, George, Anna Walsh, etc., an extensive and full assortment of Goods, consisting in all kinds of HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, CROCKERY WARE, WHITE and ORNAMENTED CHINAWARE, CRYSTALS, GLASSWARE, etc. City and country buyers are invited to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Silver Plated Goods, Violin Strings, Bonsoon's Black ing, Fencing Articles, Seltzer Water Apparatus, Epicures' Coffee Pots, FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. — 419 1m S w 1m ew

To All Who Are Afflicted With HARDNESS OF HEARING.

NOW READY—Notes on Deafness. By W. L. Davis, M. D. A new edition, founded on the author's own observations, showing the benefit that can be effected and much more besides. Price 50 cents. To be had of Bloomfield Steel & Co., 72 Camp street; Eyrich, 130 Canal street; Kills, opposite the Post office, also by mail of the author, No. 9 Basin street, New Orleans. Sent post paid on receipt of price. — ae19 8m eod

Dr. Lake

TREATS all private diseases; Syphilis in all its forms; the bad effects of mercury are entirely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness; the effects of Self Abuse can be fully restored to health. Special attention given to all Female Complaints. Ladies afflicted with suppression of the menses can be safely and effectually relieved. The Doctor's parlors can be so arranged that patients need not see each other, thereby securing perfect secrecy in all cases where required. 189 Bienville street — aul1 1y

For Sale! For Sale!

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!
MOET and CHANDON, VERZENAY,
in quarts and pints, at CARL L. BRAUER & CO.'S,
3 8 1m — 35 Carondelet 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 Diseases, Weakness of the Loins, and all diseases proceeding from the Liver, the Stomach or the Bowels.

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

☞ Sole Depot at JOSEPH ILARO, Agent, Druggist, corner Dumaine and Chartres sts. — aul7 6m

J. Bontemps,
DYER AND SCOURER,
188............Poydras street............188
Between Carondelet and Baronne streets, (formerly in Bourbon street), New Orleans. — se19ly 5acw

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office: No. 130 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 proportionably low.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary. dec4 6m

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

USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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

Sold all over the world.

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, the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, of New Orleans, publishes the following statement of Scrip and Interest declared in the [illegible] thirty days from date hereof, is forfeited to the Company:

Abrams B & J	[illegible]	Kaufman Bro	[illegible]
Barnett M	[illegible]	Koop Jno A	[illegible]
Bernard Madame	[illegible]	Kennedy John	[illegible]
Boggs W...	[illegible]	Kiks J	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kleinman [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kurtz M...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bernard...	[illegible]	Levy Bro	[illegible]
Brent...	[illegible]	Levy Bro B	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lion...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marks & Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mathe...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mayer...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mathes Wallinger	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Meyer...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Meyer James	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Moise...	[illegible]
Conway Mrs Maria	[illegible]	McCord W	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Moore Mrs M...	[illegible]
Commissioner Express	[illegible]	Morgan M	[illegible]
Clementine Andrew	[illegible]	Mosely & Groves	[illegible]
Daubensperk Mack	[illegible]	Myers L J	[illegible]
D...	[illegible]	McCann D...	[illegible]
Dodds W...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pellerin...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reeves...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Robinson Bernard	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sherry Brown & Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Simon...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stewart...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tucker...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Waggaman...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Walton...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	White...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Woods...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wyatt Andrew	[illegible]

THOS. A. ADAMS, President. — HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
jan4 30d

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

CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.

THIS Celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, is a copper and pure and is the best in the market; of Copperage is offered to the Trade at wholesale only, and at very low prices, and invariably the same.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

COHN, DOLHONDE & CO.,
Sole Agents for the South,
sept 6m — 90 Magazine Street.

To Rent.

THE extensive four-story building, with a four-story warehouse in the yard, situated at the corner of Conti and Chartres streets, and now used as a Crockery Store. Possession to be given on the 1st of October next.

Apply at C. Dufour's office, No. 24 Bienville street. jy6 tf

[illegible] Pure Water, use this celebrated Pump, entirely tasteless, durable and reliable; equal to the good old-fashioned wooden Pump, and costing less than half the money. Easily arranged so as to be non-freezing. And its construction so simple that any one can put it up and keep it in repair.

CHS. G. BLATCHLEY, 624 & 626 FILBERT ST., PHILA. Send for Circular. CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE. oc19 6m

RICHARD FROTSCHER,
SEEDSMAN,
NO. 13, DUMAIN STREET,

KEEPS on hand a well selected stock of GARDEN SEEDS for fall and winter planting, which he offers in quantities to suit purchasers, at reasonable prices. — de12 tf

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 40 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 40 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Charlotte brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 40 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 40 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 40 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., sul1 1y — 40 Tchoupitoulas street.

EDWARD REALS, JR. — ALPHONSE LAINE.
REALS & LAINE,
DEALERS IN
PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.

STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED PROMPTLY.
Office, No. 20 Carondelet St.
Yards: on Levee, at Third District Ferry, and corner Louisa and Levee streets.
Orders received at either place. — aul 6m

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. — nov17 6m

TREATMENT
—OF—
SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

E. GAUDOX,
Druggist, from the Paris University.
Corner Conti and Burgundy streets. — aul 6m

SPRING HILL COLLEGE,
(NEAR MOBILE, ALABAMA.)

This Institution which was destroyed by fire last February, being now rebuilt, will open its classes 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. They will leave the city on the 9th December at 6 o'clock P. M. by the Pontchartrain Railroad. For Reference and information address 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 F. Feuillan, Agent, 36 Natchez street, New Orleans. — nov18 3m

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships
MISSISSIPPI............Capt. W. P. HENRY
CRESCENT CITY............Capt. J. E. HILDRETH
SHERMAN............Capt. .... R. S. QUICK
GEN'L MEADE............Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES............Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship

MISSISSIPPI,
W. P. Henry, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, January 15, at 8 A. M.
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