The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—"The Rivals." Mr. Jordan as Capt. Absolute.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Farewell benefit of Mary Gladstane.—"Child Stealer." Mary Gladstane as Jane Rutherford.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Minstrels.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S ANSWER TO THE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS.

A committee of our leading men, citizens of great respectability, whose hands we have a right to presume, are unstained by the handling of bribes, representing the mass meeting of citizens on Lafayette Square last Monday night, waited upon Gov. Warmoth to lay before him the resolutions adopted at this mass meeting. These resolutions embodied a protest and remonstrance against the corruption and malfeasance which pervades our legislative halls and State offices, and against the passage of certain bills now before the Legislature—the Election bill, the Militia bill, the Constabulary bill, and other bills forming parts of a grand scheme to fetter the people of Louisiana and perpetuate Radical rule. These bills if adopted by both Houses and approved by the Governor will be called LAWS, but that will be a misnomer, as we shall hereafter demonstrate.

Gov. Warmoth had prepared in advance an answer to this protest, framed with all the cunning of which he is the embodiment. He also had in the Executive chamber, a short-hand reporter ready to take down his words as they fell from his lips, that they might be sent broadcast over the country, and a large force of Metropolitan Police within call to protect his precious life should it be menaced. If he be the very *innocent* individual he professes to be, why should he surround himself with life *guards*? The people of New Orleans are not in the habit of attacking men who are their friends either in or out of office. Our readers will have read this audacious speech of the Governor's and will have been amused at the boldness of the man. They will have been reminded by it of their school-days and of the way in which children of large and small growth are in the habit of defending themselves against the accusations of each other, by throwing back upon their accusers the same charges they make. Gov. Warmoth and his associates were accused of bribery and corruption. How does he meet the charge? By hurling it back in the face of his accusers and saying, "You are another." Like the boys in a play-ground. He does not deny the accusation, but he tells us he has vetoed certain bills and refused certain bribes. That is the way the Radicals defend themselves. They say the Democrats are as bad as they are and should therefore be silent. There is a very ready answer to this, which we shall make on behalf of that portion of society which is unstained by the corruption of the times.

Reduced into small compass—or "boiled down" as one of our learned legal friends would say, Governor Warmoth answered the remonstrance of the people of Louisiana thus, "You come to reproach me with having received bribes and participated in making vicious laws. I will throw back the accusation and tell you that you yourselves, are the guilty parties, that you yourselves, have been the bribing parties, that you, yourselves, are responsible for the state of things of which you complain. I claim to be your friend, to have done my duty in vetoing bad laws and refusing the bribes which have been offered me and that you hold yourselves aloof from me and refuse me your support."

Now, people of New Orleans, is this true? Are you willing that the Governor should accuse the entire population of the State of participating in the bribery and corruption which has been practiced in the Legislature of Louisiana during this and the previous sessions without requiring him to make proof of his averments? Are you ready to believe society is so corrupt that no one has a right to lift up his voice against these evils?

We ask Governor Warmoth again why he did not denounce from the beginning, whenever he was approached with a bribe, those Democrats so-called who had stage to his virtue? There is an honest portion of the population in this State and city who have had neither art nor part in these evil doings, and it is no answer to them, when they complain to the authorities of the mis-conduct of those who undertake to govern them that certain citizens who do not openly belong to the Republican party, but act secretly with them, have participated in this misconduct. The honest portion of society who keep themselves aloof from politics and politicians are not at all responsible for money brokers and lobbyists and legislative brokers, and these could do no harm unless Governors and Senators and Representatives had "itching palms," unless Governors and Senators and Representatives were venal and stood ready to sell their votes and their signatures. We do not care to apportion the guilt of parties engaged in this vile work. If we were to do so, we should readily admit that the tempter was more wicked and more to be avoided than the tempted, but it never has been recognized as a good defense since the days of the creation, to say when accused of having yielded to temptation, "the serpent beguiled me and I did eat," or "the woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree and I did eat."

This is precisely Warmoth's excuse. He defends the negroes of the Legislature by pleading their inexperience and innocence of evil (little he knows of the race). He defends himself by averring he has vetoed certain bills and resisted certain bribes. He defends his white associates in the Legislature by accusing *all the good people of the State* of having tempted them and overcome them with bribes. Gov. Warmoth shall not escape by such evasions and subterfuges. The people ask themselves if the charges are false that have been so freely made with regard to the inducements under which certain bills have been approved. They know that Gov. Warmoth came to this city since the war closed. He came a poor man. He is now rich. Where did he get his property? From whence came the money to build the mansion in which he dwells? *He seems to be very familiar with money-brokers and legislative brokers, lobbyists and gamblers.* Will some of his companions not enlighten the public as to what they know of Gov. Warmoth's dealings with such people? We pray them to do so, no matter who is hurt.

Governor Warmoth complains that the respectable people of the State have held themselves aloof from him. It is not worth while to go back to the time of Warmoth's so-called election and assign reasons for the prejudice with which he has been viewed, but we will say this to him, that he had an excellent opportunity —no Governor ever had a better—to make a good name for himself. Why has he not availed himself of this opportunity? He might have conquered our prejudices against him, if he had chosen to do so. Why did he not aid his State like a flint against the corrupt practices of his colleagues? It is he himself who has kept away the honest people of the State from his side. Why did he not act so as to bring them to his side? If Gov. Warmoth wishes an answer to his inquiry, why respectable men have shunned him, we need not keep it back. It is because he possesses not the confidence of respectable men. And when he tells us we need not fear the Election Bill—the Militia Bill—the Constabulary Bill—the Registration Bill, we beg to be excused from trusting to his smooth promises. We remember Baker and the tools with which Gov. Warmoth is working this very day. We do not think his handcuffs and his shackles, *although covered with velvet,* at all pleasant to the eye or agreeable to the touch. Indeed, we prefer that Gov. Warmoth should not place such baubles upon our limbs! *We prefer to be free.* Gov. Warmoth may be a very humane jailor, but we prefer not to be confined in his prison. Gov. Warmoth might possibly refrain from the exercise of the tremendous power with which his companions propose to invest him, but we prefer that he should not have the power, lest he might misuse it.

And the people of this State do not intend that he shall exercise these powers. Of that he may rest assured.

Gov. Warmoth seems to be very well informed about everything but what is going on under his very nose. He said to the committee *he had not read the* Election bill, the Constabulary bill, the Militia bill and the other bills of which we complain. Does he think we are *gudgeons* to believe that he is ignorant of the contents of these bills and what they import? He tells us to rely upon his "perfect good faith, perfect honesty of purpose and perfect regard for the interest of the whole people." Well, now that is a little more than we can stand when we call to mind his midnight march to Jefferson City at the head of his police, and supported by General Mower's troops. What business had the Governor of Louisiana marching in military array to crush the inhabitants of a little town like Jefferson and to place in their municipal Hall, appointees of his own, to take control of their town affairs? Is that what Gov. Warmoth calls "honesty of purpose and regard for the interests of the people?" If it be, we desire none of his "honesty" and none of his "regard" for our interests.

Has not Gov. Warmoth refused to obey the orders of our courts? Has he not encouraged Capt. Cain, the Superintendent of his Police, to tyrannize over the people and to cast his contempt—such as it is—in the faces of our Judges? Does he himself not use these police for improper purposes?

Gov. Warmoth speaks of the Judiciary and tells us we may trust them. How can WE trust them when HE defies them successfully?

This is our answer to his cunning and impudent harangue to the committee of citizens.

THE CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

The *Times*, in its issue of yesterday evening, makes the *very important* announcement that it "dissents" from our views as to the conduct and bearing of the committee of citizens while they were in the Mechanic's Institute on Wednesday last and particularly while they were in the Governor's chamber.

This is not the first time that we have had the *misfortune* of differing from the *Times* and probably it will not be the last. Nor is it the first time that our contemporary has *misrepresented* our attitude upon different questions, as it has certainly done on this occasion. What we found fault with was this—that the committee had retired from Gov. Warmoth's presence, *after hearing him accuse the entire population of participating in the bribery and corruption of the times, without answering him.* Our views were these and the *Times* could not have misunderstood us—that the committee were not authorized to enter into a discussion with Gov. Warmoth, because there was no umpire and such a discussion would be interminable and result in nothing—that their duty was only to present him certain resolutions and then retire. They were not prepared to enter into a discussion upon the subject matter of those resolutions, not because they could not answer Gov. Warmoth's accusations but because it was understood between the members of the committee before they started for the State House that they were to confine themselves to the presentation of the resolutions, through Judge Cotton, the chosen spokesman of the committee. This understanding was violated, and the whole conference with the Governor mismanaged. Judge Cotton, or whoever was the spokesman of the committee, should have been its sole mouth-piece, all others being silent. It was a breach of good faith to violate such an agreement.

We did not find fault with the committee for its desire to answer Gov. Warmoth, but because it heard him and did not answer him and silence him. As the committee waited to hear his harangue, it should have been replied to on the spot, and Gov. Warmoth should have been distinctly told that he had most grossly slandered the people of Louisiana in charging them, as a population, with the misconduct of a few individuals among them.

We wish that Judge Cotton had taken up Gov. Warmoth's speech and answered it right to his face.

So far as we have been able to ascertain public sentiment, the utterances of Mr Marshall J. Smith, one of the members of the committee, are disapproved. It ought to be understood that Mr. Smith spoke for himself only; and that the people he undertook to represent have no apologies nor regrets to make to Gov. Warmoth, such as Mr. Smith made. They have the same opinion of Gov. Warmoth since his speech that they had before—if anything, a worse opinion, because that speech was an insult to them, and intended to be such.

Gov. Warmoth in his speech to the committee of citizens, alluded to two papers of this city which had spoken of his contest with Wickliffe as a fight between "two thieves," which they should be suffered to bring to a close without interference from by-standers.

Our readers will be at no loss to know which of the papers it is which Gov. Warmoth thus claims as his allies in his contest with Wickliffe, and which of them are his opponents in the same contest. Certainly he did not mean to claim the *Commercial Bulletin* and the *Bee* as taking any part *with him* in this personal antagonism. We are content to be considered one of the two journals to which he alluded as declining to take part with either.

The attention of our readers is invited to the communication which we publish in this issue, addressed by Mr. N. O. J. Tisdale, Superintendent of the Gas Company, to the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, concerning the indebtedness of the city to the Gas Company.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE STOCK.—We understand that there has been a large assessment called for on the stock of the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company. As this stock has been considered dead for some time this movement is not understood. In addition to this we are informed on good authority that Mr. Deane, the clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, has been assessed on 1500 shares of this stock. What does this mean?

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS BATEMAN.—We are gratified to inform the public that a dispatch has just been received here from Louisville, announcing the departure of that eminent tragedienne from that city en route to New Orleans, which destination she will reach on Saturday, and make her debut at the Varieties on Monday evening next, in her celebrated personation of *Leah*.

The intelligence will at least relieve the anxiety of those who, eager to witness Miss Bateman, will soon be able to enjoy the rare dramatic treat in store for them. We already notice a stir in fashionable and literary circles, which bespeaks an enthusiasm not often attained among our theatre-going community.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mrs. Gladstane takes her benefit to-night, when will be presented the drama of the "Child Stealer," Mrs. Gladstane as *Jane Rutherford*, and Miss Freeman as *Lady Marian*. The performances conclude with the play of the "Corsican Brothers."

"Deborah" is the selection for the matinee to-morrow noon.

Lotta has arrived and will appear shortly.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"The Rivals" is to be played to-night, Mr. George Jordan appearing as *Capt. Absolute*. The performances conclude with "Domestic Economy." He appears as *Claude Melnotte* in the noon matinee to-morrow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Buckley Serenaders are the attraction at the Academy. They give a matinee to-morrow noon.

Horace Vernet, the painter of favorite battle scenes, was so averse to [illegible] any real blood, that he almost fainted whenever anybody was accidentally wounded in his presence.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING.—We think that another mass meeting could be usefully held for the purpose of repelling the slanderous charges made by Governor Warmoth against the people of Louisiana, and to promote certain objects which the people have near at heart.

We respectfully suggest to the Democratic State Central Committee that their organization could not be used with greater effect than at the present time. Let us have a mass meeting of the Democratic party and let us call out the leaders of that party who have been so long in retirement.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, February 3, 1870.

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

No quorum present.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to go in search of the absent members.

At 20 minutes past 12 the Sergeant-at-Arms returned with a quorum.

REPORTS AND MEMORIALS.

The President announced that a communication had been received from the Chamber of Commerce, which the Secretary of the Senate was directed to read.

The communication is substantially the resolutions passed by the Chamber at their late meeting relative to the Legislature.

Mr. Thompson presented a memorial relative to the epidemic of small-pox in the parishes of St. Helena and Tangipahoa.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Thompson presented a joint resolution providing for the relief of the same parishes. Referred to the Committee on Health.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Favorably on the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Enrollment—Senator Darrell reported certain bills as duly enrolled and engrossed.

Penitentiary—The Committee on Penitentiary submitted their report. Lies over.

Corporations—The bill to amend the act creating the parish of Grant was recommended to the Judiciary Committee. Favorably on the bill to divide the parish of Ouachita into wards. Also, favorably to create the parish of Cameron.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray called up the bill fixing the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court. The bill provides that the former shall receive the sum of ten thousand dollars per year, and the Associate Judge nine thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

After considerable discussion the doorkeeper announced a committee from the House.

The President directed the committee to be admitted.

Representatives McMillen, May and Heidenhain then entered the Senate Chamber.

The former read the following:

February 3d, 1870.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate:

In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of the people of this State, we do impeach George M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against the said George M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of George M. Wickliffe to answer said impeachment. W. L. McMillen, H. Heidenhain, C. K. May—committee.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Jenks called up the joint resolution substitute for Senate bill 107, providing for an examination by the Board of Public Works of the creek known as the "Big Bayou Sara," with a view of protecting the town of Bayou Sara. Mr. Jenks moved that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of executing the work contemplated. Passed.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Wittgenstein introduced a resolution that that the portion of the building heretofore used by the State University be appropriated for a State library. Referred to the Committee on Library.

Joint resolution relative to the one per cent. tax.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill to incorporate the Louisiana State Bank and to give corporate existence to the same, was made the special order for Thursday.

Senator Jenks was granted leave of absence Monday.

The Senate then adjourned.

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

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Seventy members present.

Mr. Taylor, of West Feliciana, introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of three to investigate into the disposition of the five millions bonds, bearing ten per cent. interest, which the city of New Orleans was at the last session authorized to issue, and to ascertain what has been done with the bonds for which they have been negotiated. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Dewees, directing the Committee on Address to inquire into the affairs of the Fifth District Court, because of the incompetency of Judge Leaumont as displayed, as the resolution alleges, on many occasions, was adopted.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported that they had taken no action on the bill closing saloons, bar-rooms and theatres on Sundays. This virtually kills the bill.

The Speaker announced to the House that he was in receipt of a communication from G. M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts, which was a list of charges against the Governor, and sworn to.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, wished to know if Mr. Wickliffe was not already impeached, and being so impeached, could he make charges?

Mr. DeGranage, of Orleans, said that the Auditor, though impeached, is not yet convicted, and is not incapacitated to submit charges under oath.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, thought that, as Mr. Wickliffe had been suspended from office as Auditor, he could not make charges, even under oath, as Auditor.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, hoped no objections would be made to the reading and receipt of the communication. He supposed the communication was composed of the same list of charges which had been published, and spread broadcast, and which were familiar to the public. He thought that though Mr. Wickliffe was under impeachment by act of the House, he was not thereby incapable of making charges under oath; for the statute says that "any person" is competent to make charges against State officers under oath, and has the right to present them to the House. There are, however, conditions prescribed by the statute, which are, that the party making the charges shall submit the name of his witnesses, and the separate charges which each and such witness or witnesses can substantiate.

Notwithstanding this communication does not embrace a list of the witnesses, yet he hoped there would be no objection to take action in the matter. He said that the Governor demanded that these charges of Mr. Wickliffe be investigated and acted upon by the House. The Executive thought it was due to him, and the member speaking shared in that opinion. It was also due to the House, after taking the action it did, upon the charges made by the Governor against the Auditor. He, therefore, moved that the communication, after being read, be referred to a special committee of five.

The communication was read and referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to instruct this special committee to not report within the period of three weeks, which motion was lost.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration House bill No. 47, an act to regulate Public Education in the State of Louisiana, and to raise a revenue for that purpose.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, in the chair.

The third section was taken up and adopted. This section provides for six division school superintendents, with one superintendent, who, together, shall form a State Board of Education.

The fourth section was next taken up. It provides that the Board of Education shall have power to recommend a uniform series of text books.

Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, moved to amend this section so as to exempt from its operation such schools as are not aided by the funds of the State. He said there were schools in this State which were supported exclusively by religious charity, and it would not do to interfere with the text book regulations of such schools. Within the parish of Orleans alone, fifteen thousand children are now being educated by the Catholic religion, at the expense of that denomination, and it would be an outrage to interfere.

He thought that the State had no power to establish a Board whose province it was to provide rules and regulations for all public schools. Certainly, it can then empower for the schools established and supported by State aid. To extend it to those schools which are supported otherwise than by State aid with such power, would be an act so flagrant as not to be endured.

Mr. Carr (Speaker), of Orleans, opposed the amendment of Mr. Wiltz, because he held that it was in direct violation of articles 135 and 13[illegible] of the Constitution, and especially of article 135, which says all public schools shall be free for all without regard to race or color.

Mr. Wiltz held that even under that article of the Constitution there was a right to establish free public schools and over which the proposed Board of Education could exercise any control, provided those schools derive no aid from State money. Even under the Constitution, there could be no prohibition of exclusive schools. White schools supported by other than State aid could not be controlled by the regulations of two or three State educational satraps. Negro children cannot be forced in such schools against the will of those who may have established and support them. To do so would be a species of tyranny no free community will tolerate. He said he would be unmindful of his duty as a citizen of the State if he did not enter his protest against the adoption of any such provision.

Mr. Wiltz's amendment was lost.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved an amendment to the effect that all free public schools be open to all children, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, which was adopted.

The fourth section, as amended, was then recommended to the House.

Pending the consideration of the fifth section the committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The committee appointed to inform the Senate that the House had impeached Auditor Wickliffe, reported that they had performed their duty.

Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, introduced a bill to enable the German Society of New Orleans to provide a house of reception for German immigrants and to be under their auspices. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

After other unimportant business the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Appointed Auditor.—Mr. James Graham, appointed by Gov. Warmoth Auditor of State in place of G. M. Wickliffe, suspended from office pending his trial for impeachment, on charges of corruption, etc., preferred against him by the Governor, yesterday filed the requisite bonds and received his commission.

The appointment of Mr. Graham is made under section 122 of the State Constitution and section 26 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of Auditor.

The office of the Auditor has been in charge of a guard, placed over it by the Governor.

Wickliffe vs. Warmoth.—The charges which have been made by Auditor Wickliffe against Governor Warmoth, which are quite numerous, and have already been published, were handed to Speaker Carr, of the House of Representatives, yesterday morning, sworn and subscribed to, as the law directs, providing for such charges. It will be remembered they were presented some days ago, but were returned to the author for his sworn signature. They are probably still defective for want of an appended list of names of parties by whom the allegations are to be supported. The charges mainly allege corruption in office, and one of them, it will be remembered, goes so far as to charge Gov. Warmoth with seduction of a young lady of this city as a condition precedent to his signing House bill No. 127.

Ball.—The Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association are to give their first grand fancy dress ball at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday evening. This ball promises to be a fine affair.

United States, West Indies Fresh Meat and Fruit Company.—President Mullen, of the above named company, called upon us this morning, in company with General Dabney H. Maury, the agent of the company. Mr. Mullen speaks in the most hopeful terms of the success of the enterprise in which he has been embarked, and entertains the belief that New Orleans and the markets of the United States generally will, by the refrigerating process, soon be supplied with the finest Texas beef at low figures. Books for subscription, we are requested to state, will be found at the office of Gen. Maury, at No. 50 Carondelet street." There are a few shares left, we learn. So says our confrere of the *Picayune*.

The Courts.—In the celebrated case of Daniel Mulligan, contractor, vs. the city of New Orleans, which was sent back to the Sixth District Court for a new trial, the city yesterday morning, through J. R. Beckwith, City Attorney, filed a prayer asking for a trial by jury. The prayer will doubtless be granted by the court.

In the injunction taken out before Judge Cooley against the Southern Bank, restraining Thomas Layton, the President, from transferring certain funds of the city placed in said bank to meet the interest upon the seven per cent. bonds, to the Citizens' Bank, no answer has yet been made by the bank. We understand that the city will intervene in this matter for the purpose of having the injunction dissolved.

United States District Court.—United States vs. 865 boxes of Sugar.—In this case the sugar is libeled for forfeiture on the alleged ground that it was imported under false invoices and false weights, with a view of defrauding the revenue. The consignees at this port are A. Contoulie & Co. P. H. Morgan, United States District Attorney, and Messrs. Hudson & Fearn appear as attorneys for the Government, and Messrs. Billings & Hughes, J. L. Tissot and W. R. Whittaker for the defendants. The case will probably occupy the attention of the court during the entire week.

In the case of Mountfort Wells, in bankruptcy, it being represented to the court that the property surrendered—consisting of some waste lands and a plantation in bad repair—was subject to mortgages exceeding $100,000, it was ordered, on motion of Billings & Hughes, that the property should be sold subject to the mortgages.

Sixth District Court.—A very interesting case is now being tried before the Sixth District Court, in which the captain and owners of a vessel are sued for not complying with the terms of a charter party; that is to say, the ship failed to arrive at the port of New Orleans on a named day, when she was to have been ready to load with cotton.

The defense is set up that it was impossible to comply with the terms of the contract, because of the lowness of water at the Bar, which prevented the vessel from coming up to the city, although due diligence was used to find matter of obtaining lighters and steam towage. The plaintiff in the case is Mr. Aug. Bohn, of our city. The case involves some very nice points of commercial law.

Can a Colored Man be United States Senator?

We copy as follows from the Chicago *Republican* (Radical):

The election of Hiram R. Revels, a colored man, to the United States Senate from Mississippi, brings into prominence, as a practical question of great interest and importance, the issue of his eligibility —that is, does he possess the qualifications that entitle him to take his seat in the august body to which he has been chosen? He is, at present, State Senator from the Fourth, or, as it is currently termed, the Natchez district. Nobody doubts that he has the constitutional and legal qualifications for that position, but does he possess those required by the organic law of the Union as indispensable in the case of a United States Senator? That instrument provides that "no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen."

The issue raised by this stipulation is, has Mr. Revels been nine years a resident of the United States? By the Dred Scott decision it was adjudicated that the status of colored residents of this country, even though born on our soil, was not that of a citizen, whether slaves or free; that, consequently, such persons were not included among the "people" in the general words of the Federal Constitution, and could not, in any respect be considered as citizens.

This decision, though now generally regarded by the masses as infamous in its meaning and intent, has been recognized by Congress in the passage of the Civil Rights act—that great measure of justice and reparation to a long persecuted, down-trodden victim race—as valid and binding; as *res adjudicata*. The language of the first section of said law is as follows: "That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, including Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts; to sue, be parties, and give evidence; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property; and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding."

From the above citations it appears that a person, to become a Senator of the United States, must have been nine years a citizen of the United States; that colored men, according to judicial construction of the import and design of the fundamental law of the Union, as declared by the highest court known to our political system, were not citizens nine years ago; and that Congress, by the very fact of conferring citizenship on such persons by special enactment, acknowledged the binding force of the judicial decision, for it would have been a work of supererogation, if the slaves became citizens *ipso facto* as an immediate effect of the emancipation proclamation, or if the Dred Scott decision had not been binding upon the Government, to go through the legislative form of making citizens of those who were citizens already. It is plain that Congress did not consider negroes citizens up to the time of the Civil Rights act.

With these facts and precedents in view, we are forced to the conclusion that not only Mr. Revels, but all of his race, are, as yet, ineligible to the place of Senator of the United States. The citizenizing law alluded to was passed by Congress on April 9, 1866, and it had been vetoed by the President. Then, until nine years after that date no colored man can be regarded as qualified to become a United States Senator, nor until seven years after that date a Representative in Congress. These are the constitutional, judicial and legal aspects of the question.

The natural equities of the case are a very different matter. We believe that we have in this country some colored men well fitted, by native talent, intellectual training, and familiarity with public affairs, to be members of either branch of our National Legislature. The time is not far distant when we shall have colored men in such national positions. It is due to a victim race that it should be represented on the floors of Congress as soon as practicable, but we do not see how any of that class is to become eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives until April 9, 1873, or to a seat in the Senate until April 9, 1875, unless by an amendment of the Constitution, changing the term of citizenship required.

A man in Nashville has invented an ingenious plan for a governing door to a railway coach which checks off every in and out passenger, giving the station at which he gets on or off, and the time, by an attached clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Bill Adopted for Mississippi.

A National Police Bill in the Senate.

Hoar Rejected by the Senate.

Proposition from Fraser, Trenholm & Co.

Gen. Terry Ordered to Washington.

Petition from the New York Cigar Makers.

Small-Pox on the Decrease in New York.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 3—noon.—The House is discussing the bill relative to the Fenian prisoners.

The Senate proceedings are unimportant.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate not having the official papers from Mississippi took no action. They will have a special meeting on the arrival of the documents.

Gen. Ames stated to-day before the Reconstruction Committee to the effect—that the admission of Mississippi would probably result in Mr. Yerger's discharge. In answer to the question, whether if the State was admitted she would remain loyal? he replied in effect:

Yes, for several years at least, as in addition to the carrying out of the military provisions of the Reconstruction acts, he had selected civil officers who would protect the rights of all the people, regardless of race or color. The committee, with Mr. Butler in the chair, finally adopted the Virginia bill for Mississippi, merely changing names, when necessary, and adding the clause, that the consolidation people might affirm instead of swearing.

SENATE.—Mr. Abbott, of North Carolina, introduced a bill preambling statements of violence in certain States, and providing for a national police.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $899,000.

The Banking and Currency Committee examined the telegraphers to-day, through whose hand Secretary Boutwell's order to sell $4,000,000 gold passed, also Mr. Boutwell's messenger and his private secretary. So far there has been no leak found between Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Butterfield. The telegraphers who handled the dispatch at night have been sent for.

The Secretary of the Treasury in a communication to the House has called their attention to an immediate action regarding the estimates for repairing the Customhouses at Mobile and Savannah.

General Terry has been ordered to Washington on important business, after the transaction of which he will return to Georgia.

An agent of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., late agents of the Confederacy, is here endeavoring to induce the Government to accept $90,000 in promissory notes to dismiss all suits here and in England.

The executive session of the Senate to-day voted again, adversely to Attorney General Hoar for the vacancy on the Supreme bench by a vote of 34 to 24.

There has been nothing confirmatory received of the following news published by the Cubans in New York this morning. It is most likely a canard: Key West intelligence from Havana has been received, that up to 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, about 300 persons have been killed and wounded by the Spaniards in a tumult growing out of the Castanon affair,—at the latest accounts the carnage had not ceased. The Cubans seem to have been murdered without respect to positions, etc. This news has just been received by the agent of the Cuban Junta here, Mr. Ramos.

Washington, Feb. 3.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced for the reorganizing of the marine hospitals and providing for sick sailors.

Mr. Abbott, of North Carolina, offered a resolution setting forth that the violation of the public peace was of frequent occurrence in the various Southern States, and that the protection of life and property by the general government is a right belonging to every citizen, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire what power of the General Government over the premises, and also to enquire into the constitutionality and expediency of establishing a National Police for the better enforcement of the laws. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, offered a resolution asking for information regarding the late Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., Foster Blodgett, and his claim for salary while suspended.

The bill allowing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer appropriations from one Bureau to another was amended, forbidding the navy yards from paying higher wages than was customary in each locality. Considered, and bill laid over.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, spoke in favor of the bill repealing the neutrality law of 1818 to adjournment.

HOUSE.—The New York cigar makers petition for a dollar a pound and 50 per cent *ad valorem* on imported cigars, representing that but few cigars were made here from imported tobacco, and that many workmen were unemployed.

A bill containing thirty-six sections was reported by the Committee on Territories against polygamy in Utah.

The Committee on Public Lands reported a bill aiding a railroad from Mobile to the western boundary of Louisiana.

The tax bill has been made the special order for the first of March.

The Mississippi bill, as reported at noon, passed after a long discussion.

The appropriation for naval engineering has been increased $500,000, and for construction $1,000,000, passed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Attorney General Hoar was positively rejected by the Senate, and the office remains vacant with the President. The conflicting factions North, and a steady front from the South, which is probable, will secure a Southerner on the Supreme Bench.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Gen. Wm. T. Clarke, member of Congress elect from the Galveston District, departed to-day for Texas. He will canvass for the Senate, for which, it is confidentially asserted, he has the Executive endorsement.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 3—evening.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds 86⅞. Sugar dull and unchanged.

Liverpool, Feb. 3—3 o'clock.—Red winter Wheat 9s 5d. Lard 73s. Pork 98s.

Paris, Feb. 3—evening.—Bourse closed quiet; rentes 73.50.

Frankfort, Feb. 3.—Bonds firm; 91⅝@92.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 3—evening.—Money closed easy at 4@5. Discounts closed at 6@7. Sterling 8½. Gold closed at 120⅞@121. Governments closed heavy; 5-20s of 1862, 115¼. Southern securities closed generally strong.

New York, Feb. 3—evening.—Cotton closed unchanged; middling uplands 25⅛c; sales to-day 1800 bales.

New York, Feb. 3.—5-20s of 1862, 115¼; 64s, 114⅞; 65s, 114⅞; new, 113⅞; 67s, 114; 68s, 114; 10-40s, 112¼. Louisianas, 68; new, 65. Levees 6s, 69; 8s, 80. Alabama 8s, 94.

New York, Feb. 3.—The small-pox is decreasing. There was only eight fatal cases this week.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 3, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind west northwest, and blowing hard. Arrived—Bark Devonshire, Petherbridge, master, 15 days from Demerara, with a small cargo of sugar to master. Sailed—Steamship Charles W. Lord.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, Feb. 3—6 P. M.—Wind west, fresh.

No arrivals. Sailed—brig Kennedy.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Memphis, Feb. 3.—Tom Allen, the pugilist, gave a sparring exhibition here last night, at the Varieties Theatre. He leaves for New Orleans to-morrow, to go in training for the approaching mill with Jem Mace, for ten thousand dollars and the championship of the world.

Patti will be in New Orleans by the 14th instant.

Bishop Feehan, writing from Rome, anticipates an harmonious and effective session of the Ecumenical Council. He says that the telegraphic reports sent abroad about the Council are laughed at in Rome.

Liverpool, Feb. 3—Noon.—Cotton market dull; uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11⅜ to 11½d; estimated sales 10,000 bales.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Gen. Ames was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, regarding Mississippi reconstruction.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Letters come to hand on time, but American newspapers are much delayed by the failure of the mail treaty.

The proposition empowering the presiding officers of the French Legislature Chambers to demand troops to protect them in their deliberations, was lost by a vote of 217 to 45.

Havana, Feb. 3.—Castanon's funeral was the largest ever witnessed in Havana.

The Volunteers at Matanzas were very much excited by the killing of Castanon at Key West, and demanded that they be allowed to retaliate upon Acevedo and Hernandez, who were imprisoned for having concealed arms on their premises. The volunteers fired their muskets in the air, but failed to get possession of the prisoners.

London, Feb. 3.—Consols closed at 92⅞@93. Bonds—5-20s of 1862, 86⅞; 65s, 86⅝; 67s, 85⅞.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Bourse opened firm. Rentes 73.50.

New York, Feb. 3—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5 to 6. Sterling—long 9; short 9⅞. Gold 121¼.

Havre, Feb. 3.—Cotton market opened quiet; *tres ordinaire*, on the spot, 130; low middling, afloat, 1.38.

REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.

We have before us a pamphlet copy of the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the State to the General Assembly, embracing a statement of receipts and expenditures in his department for 1869.

The Treasurer makes some very proper recommendations to the Legislature, which deserve to be heeded.

He suggests the repeal of the law making taxes payable in warrants, as it creates perplexity and annoyance, and is so completely confounds the various funds that the books of the office are made unintelligible. He also calls the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the Tax Collectors have received warrants which had been "artistically altered to larger denominations," and that he had been unable to exact responsibility from the Collectors of the like. Thus it is that a violation of the Constitution and of sound principles brings about its own punishment. The Legislature, to surmount a difficulty and evade the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits the States from making paper money of any description, made these warrants receivable for taxes and opened the door to all sorts of fraud. It is almost too much to hope that such practices will not be repeated.

The Treasurer recapitulates the receipts into the Treasury thus:

Ordinary taxes	[illegible]
Redemption of forfeited lands	[illegible]
One per cent. tax	[illegible]
Redemption forfeited lands	[illegible]
Licenses	[illegible]
Loans from banks to pay interest on State bonds	[illegible]
Receipts from all other sources	[illegible]
Less deductions to Tax Collector	[illegible]
Total receipts	[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Compensation and contingent expenses of the Legislature of 1868	[illegible]
Do. do. of 1869	[illegible]
Do. do. of 1869	[illegible]
Do. do. of 1868	[illegible]
Contingent expenses of Sen.	[illegible]
Do. of House of Reps	[illegible]
Salaries of the various State officers	[illegible]
Contingent expenses of Governor and other officers	[illegible]
Appropriations by act of Legislature for various purposes	[illegible]
Printing and advertising	[illegible]
Pensions (veteran negroes said to have been of the battle of N. O. in 1814)	[illegible]
Interest on State bonds	[illegible]
Expenses Board of Registration	[illegible]
All other purposes	[illegible]
Current school fund	[illegible]
Overdrawn Jan. 1	[illegible]
Internal improvement fund	[illegible]
Levee and drainage fund	[illegible]
Levee tax fund	[illegible]
Levee fund	[illegible]
Special tax of one per cent	[illegible]
Free school fund	[illegible]
Less overdrawn Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Total disbursements, 1869	[illegible]
Balance of receipts over disbursements	[illegible]
Balance of cash in State Treasury Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
U. S. currency and certificates of indebtedness	[illegible]
Total outstanding bonded debt of the State	[illegible]
Less bonds issued by the State	[illegible]
Annual interest on bonds	[illegible]

This report contains other information, but these are its salient points.

A distinguished medical professor in New York has stated that the use of the high-heeled French boots, now so generally worn, will in time "convert the transient illusion of the Grecian Bend into a stern reality."

The semi-annual dividends payable in Boston in January amount to $12,370,983, against $11,543,357 in July last. The railroads pay about the same as usual, but the manufacturing stocks have fallen off.

A correspondent of the London *Tablet* complains that the London *Times* will not insert announcements of deaths with the letters R. I. P. at the end.

There were 1,074,000 free baths given last year, at the Boston free baths. 647,242 were taken by boys, 119,000 by girls, 215,-026 by men, and 50,995 by women.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1870.

The Money market proper is without any material change. On the street A1 notes, with unquestionable collaterals, are still quoted at 1¼ per cent. per month, and second grade at 1½@1¾; A1 business paper, without collaterals, at 1½, and good at 1¾. At mortgage paper at 18@24 per cent. per annum, and second grade at 12.

Gold opened at 121¼@121⅜, (against 121⅜ at New York) and after a moderately fair business closed at 121@121⅛, (against 120⅞ at New York). The sales included $30,000 at 121⅛, $14,000 at 121¼, $10,000 and $30,000 at 121⅛, $5000, $15,000, $5,000 and $20,000 at 121¼, and $5000, $10,000, $10,000 and $20,000 at 121⅛. Nothing reported in Silver. It is quoted at 118⅝@119⅝ for American half-dollars, and 1¼@2 ⅞ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange were light and the business of moderate extent, rates varying in accordance with the course of Gold, and the market closing at a decline of ¼ ⅞ cent. The sales of Sterling embraced £55,000, of which £4000 bill of lading at 130⅛@130¼, £4000 at 130¼, £2000 at 130⅜, £3000 A1 clear at 130¾, £2000 and £15,000 at 130⅛@131, £1000 and £2000 at 131, and £3000 bank at 13⅞. In Francs there were sales of 300,000 A1 commercial, including 100,000 at 4.33¾, and 50,000 and 150,000 at 4.32½. Sterling may now be quoted at 130¼@130⅝ for bill of lading and clear, and 131@131⅛ for bank; and Francs 4.35¼@4.35 for the former, and 4.32½@4.30 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was rather stiffer during the forenoon, but with more offering the market was a shade easier at the close. The banks still checked on New York at ¼ per cent. discount for small sums, and the sales included $10,000 private bankers' sight on New York, and $10,000 bank at ¼ discount, $70,000 commercial at ¼@3-16, $45,000 at ¼@⅛, $10,000, $15,000, $60,000, $30,000, $50,000 and $50,000 at 3-16, $25,000, $35,000 and $25,000 at ⅛, $20,000 one-day's sight at ⅛, and $15,000 thirty days' sight at 1¼.

In Stocks, the only sales reported are 5 shares Carrollton Railroad at $66 50, 300 Crescent City Slaughter-House at $35, 3 Pneumatic Propelling Co. at $177 50, and 1 at $197 50. Ship Island Canal was offered at $1 25. No sales of Bonds were reported. We learn that private dispatches from New York have been received, reporting Levee sixes selling at 68⅞. There are few or none offering for sale here.

We note a sale of $3000 large State Warrants at 73. Dealers' rates were 73@75 buying and 75@78 selling. Metropolitan Police Warrants were very dull. Some of the dealers bought small sums at 70.

Nothing transpired in City Treasury Notes. Dealers' rates for small sums were 35 discount buying and 33 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 4000 bales at about previous rates for the better qualities, but rather easier prices for the lower grades, without any quotable decline. We accordingly continue to quote: Low ordinary at 20@20½c., ordinary at 21⅞@22¼, good ordinary at 23@23⅛, low middling 23½@23⅞, middling 24⅛@24½, strict middling at —@25 and good middling at 25⅛@25½.

In giving the above it is proper to add that there were several sales of low middling at 23¼, and strict low middling at 24@24⅛ and 24⅛. Some, in fact, was reported as low as 23⅛, but not in a sufficient extent to serve as a basis for quotations. The ruling rates were 23⅞ to 24c., the latter for strict. Strict good ordinary sold at 23⅛. We heard of no falling off in middling, and the supply being scant there were more buyers than sellers of strict middling at 25c. The supply was moderate.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales		770
Arrived since last statement	7,234	
Arrived previously	676,167	683,401
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	1,124	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales		[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 450 bales to Vera Cruz and 674 to Boston. Receipts proper since Friday evening 25,205 bales, against 34,224 for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1st, 645,731 bales, against 583,963 last year.

SUGAR.—The receipts this morning embraced 400 hhds. We note a still better demand and firmer market to-day, with the supplies pretty much all sold. Inferior, 7¾@8c.; common, 8½@8¾c.; fair, 9¼@9⅝c.; good fair, 9¾@10c.; fully fair, 10¼@10⅜c.; prime, 11⅛@11⅜c.; choice, 11⅝@12c.; yellow clarified, 13@13½; white, 13⅞@14⅛c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—There were receipts this morning of 800 bbls. The demand continues good at firm prices, and the supplies were all sold at 46@50c. for inferior, 55@60c. for fermenting, as in quality, 65@70c. for prime, 75c. for strictly prime and 76c. for choice.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—Continues in request, but the supplies have not yet been landed, and the demand is still restricted in consequence. Fine is quoted at $5@5 20; superfine $5 30@5 50; single extra $5 60; double extra $5 75@5 90; treble extra $6@6 25; choice extra $6 50@7; family extra $7 50@8 ⅌ bbl. Sales to-day 1800 bbls. bbls., of which 125 fine at $5; 100 super at $5 50; 100 double extra at $5 80; 50, 50 and 100 do. at $5 75; 100 and 400 do. at $5 90; 100 treble extra at $6 20; 200, 100 and 304 choice extra on private terms.

CORN.—Good Corn continues scarce and in request, while poor is plenty and dull. Sales to-day 2800 sacks, of which 450 damaged at 60c., 250 white at $1 05, 300 and 400 yellow at $1 07½, 600 white at $1 07½, 700 white and yellow at $1 08, and 150 white at $1 10 ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are in light supply and good demand at firm prices. 250, 400 and 500 sks sold at 70c. ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and demand at $1 20@1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. 150 sks sold today $1 20.

HAY.—Is dull, at $28 ⅌ ton for prime Western and $30 for choice, with only job sales.

PORK.—The stock in store is held under limit and the recent receipts have not yet been landed. Holders are asking $29½@30 50 ⅌ bbl. for mess. 72 and 150 bbls. mess, sold on the landing, at $29 50, 25 mess, in two lots, on private terms; and 50 M. O. at $29 25 ⅌ bbl. Mess is retailing at $29 75@30 50 ⅌ bbl., as in quality.

LARD.—Twenty tierces kettle rendered sold at 16¾c., and 150 kegs pressed at 18c. ⅌ lb.

BACON—Is in light supply and firmer, with a fair local demand. 5 casks clear rib sides sold at 16⅞, 4, 6 and 5 casks clear sides at 18c. ⅌ lb. Shoulders are quoted at 14@14¼c., clear rib sides 17@17¼c., clear sides, 18@18⅛c. ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is quoted at 18@18⅛c. ⅌ lb for Northern and Western.

DRY SALT MEAT.—5 casks shoulders sold at 12c ⅌ lb. Shoulders are retailing at 12¼c, rib sides 14½c, clear rib 14⅜@17c, clear rib sides 16c. At retail ¼c more is obtained.

LOUISIANA RICE.—The demand is better and prices are firmer, though not quotably higher. Receipts continue liberal and the stock is large. Choice is quoted at 7@7¼c. ⅌ bbl., prime to good do. 6¾@7c., ordinary 5¾@6c., inferior and broken 3½@5¼c. ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—The stock of choice is only moderate and it is in good demand. Inferior kinds are plenty and extremely dull. Choice Goshen commands 43@44c., common Northern 32@37c., choice Western 30@32c., inferior 18@25c. ⅌ lb.

DRIED APPLES—Are scarce and in good demand at 9@10c ⅌ lb.

BROOMS.—50 doz. sold at $4 ⅌ doz.

WHISKY.—Is in fair demand at steady prices. Rectified commands 95 to $1 for low proof, and $1 02½@1 05 for Choice. 50 bbls. sold at $1, and 25 at $1 02½ ⅌ gallon. No highwines in market.

Specie and Exchange Office of BRUNO & WARNER, No. 148 Gravier Street, near St. Charles.

Quote—		
Victoria Sovereigns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old do	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Bank Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Francs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills of Bank of France, (in francs)	[illegible]	[illegible]
X Thaler	[illegible]	[illegible]
X Thaler Prussian	[illegible]	[illegible]
X Guilders Holl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kronen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patriot do	[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]
Kreuzer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Silver ⅌ Cent	[illegible]	[illegible]

To the Public.

The following communication was sent to the Mayor, for transmission to the Council at their last meeting. This be tabled so as keeping them without any official notice of the Gas having been stopped from the City Hall, or of the demand of the Gas Company that the bill for the December consumption of the same (January amounting to $12,890, should be paid as the only condition of the delay asked for, or of the payment by the Finance Committee of the interest on past bills rather than accede to said demand.

One courtesy to the Council, therefore, causes a further delay on the part of the Company, until this communication can be placed before the Council. [illegible]

[illegible]

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. O. J. TISDALE,
feb4 6t ep General Superintendent.

To the Public.

The following paragraph, taken from the account of the interview between the Committee of Citizens and Governor H. C. Warmoth, was published in the Republican of yesterday.

Look again at this Nicolson Pavement bill. Taking two hundred thousand dollars out of the State Treasury for the benefit of a private company. A gentleman of your city offered me a bribe of fifty thousand dollars and one-tenth of the net profits to sign that bill. I told him I could not sign the bill. Who are the Nicolson Pavement Company? Mr. E. J. Hart is the President and some of the most respectable men in the city are among the Directors.

The unwarrantable use of my name in connection with the *alleged* bribe referred to by Governor Warmoth, has been to me a matter of as much surprise as it must be to this community, in which, for the last thirty years, I have lived.

I unqualifiedly pronounce the charge untrue in every particular. I have no personal acquaintance with Governor Warmoth; I have never had a personal interview with him; I have never authorized any one to attempt to bribe him; nor has this been done by any officer or director of the Southern Paving Company.

Now, let Governor Warmoth publish the name of the gentleman who offered him the bribe of fifty thousand dollars, or rest under the imputation that the entire charge is a fabrication.

E. J. HART,
feb4 1t President Southern Paving Company.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN!

An Extensive Confectionery, Chocolate and Pastry Manufactory, in full Operation.

FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE, after the earning of a fortune, the extensive Confectionery Establishment, of eighteen years' standing, [illegible] on Old Levee street, No. [illegible], under the name and management of ERNEST TURPIN, together with the good will in this city, the country, and adjoining States.

The working stock is complete, and in excellent order—steam engine, twenty horse power, chocolate machine, with complete accessories, [illegible]

[illegible]

A REAL purchaser will be made familiar with the manufacture of the goods, with the sale of the same, general expenditures, profits, etc.

This is a good opportunity for any one to secure a fortune in a few years.

For further particulars apply on the premises, (from 12 M. to 1 P. M.) No. [illegible] Old Levee street.
feb4 1t

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, February 1, 1870.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the Capital of the Banking Department was declared, payable to the Cash Stockholders on and after Monday, 14th inst.
feb2 1m J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

$1200 Reward.

A REWARD of $1200 will be paid to any person who will cause to be arrested and convicted the robbers who, on the night of the 25th of January, broke into the vaults of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, No. 68 Toulouse street. An additional reward of [illegible] will be paid for the recovery of the stolen property, consisting in jewelry and silverware, a list of which has been left with the Chief of Police.
feb2 3t M. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

Friday Evening, Feb. 4, 1870.
THIRD NIGHT OF
MR. GEORGE JORDAN.
THE RIVALS.
Captain Absolute..........Mr George Jordan.
Concluding with
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
LADY OF LYONS Matinee on Saturday.
Mr. Geo. Jordan as Claude Melnotte. feb4

St. Charles Theatre.

Farewell benefit of MARY GLADSTANE
FRIDAY Evening, Feb. 4, 1870. Will be presented the drama of the CHILD STEALER. Jane Rutherford, Mary Gladstane. Lady Marian, Miss Isabella Freeman. To conclude with CORSICAN BROTHERS. The Twin Brothers, Mary Gladstane. Sunday, Farewell benefit of Charles Pope. Monday: LOTTA. feb4

St. Charles Theatre.

Last GLADSTANE Matinee Noon.
Saturday, Feb. 5th, 1870.
DEBORAH.
Deborah..........Mary Gladstane
Marie..........Miss Isabella Freeman
feb4 2t

Varieties Theatre.

LADY OF LYONS MATINEE.
Saturday, February 5, at 12.
GEORGE JORDAN AS
CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
Supported by Mr. W. R. Floyd, and the company. Concluding with the Farce of DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Old Matinee prices resumed. feb

Concert

FOR a charitable purpose, by the Ladies of New Orleans, under the lead of Mr. Eugene Prévost, FRIDAY, February 4th, 1870, at Odd Fellows Hall.
TICKETS..........$1
☞ The Concert will be given at 8 o'clock P. M.
feb2 3t

F. NEWHALL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
And Window Shades of Every Description,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 40 Camp street, New Orleans.

Lost,

A WHITE and black spotted setter. Answers to the name of DAGIE. Any one finding the above will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to CONSTANT, No. 2 Chartres street, at the Campement Boarding House. feb4 3t

Wines, Vermouth, Olive Oil, Etc.

LANDING ex ship "Johanne Marie" from Bordeaux
1000 boxes CLARET St Julien.
[illegible] Ste Estèphe.
[illegible] VERMOUTH Noilly Pratt & Co.
[illegible] cases, Inc Claret SARDINES in oil.
20 packages MADEIRA.
14 baskets of 12 bottles CHAMPAGNE, L. Roederer.
12 baskets 25 bottles CHAMPAGNE, L. Roederer.
225 boxes, 12 bottles OLIVE OIL, Seignouret freres.
250 boxes 24 half bottles, OLIVE OIL, Seignouret freres.
30 boxes 12 flasks OLIVE OIL, Seignouret freres.
200 boxes, 12 bottles white wine VINEGAR.
[illegible] Frontignan MUSCAT.
10 casks CLARET Chateau Bolon, No. 1.
[illegible]
[illegible] COTES DE FRONSAC No. [illegible]
[illegible] MONTFERRAND No. [illegible]
For sale by C. CAVAROC,
feb4 1t 5 Exchange Alley.

Stolen Bonds.

THE following bonds of the New Orleans Water Works were stolen on the night of the 26th of 30th January, from the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana. [illegible]
[illegible]
feb2 1t H. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

Cotton Seed. Cotton Seed.

PETIT GULF Seed [illegible]
[illegible]
feb1 1m [illegible]

Notice to Tax Payers.

I WILL pay State taxes on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th municipal districts, [illegible]. Treasury Warrants to pay the same, at the lowest market price.
J. HERNANDEZ,
feb1 1m 41 Carondelet street.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD.

Essays for Young Men, on the Dangers of [illegible] of the Errors and the happiness of True Marriage [illegible] Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.
jan26 3m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of BARNETT & BOUSQUET was dissolved by mutual consent on the [illegible] day of January. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

FELIX BOUSQUET will continue the same business at the old stand of Barnett & Bousquet, No. 24 Canal street.
MAURICE M. BARNETT, Jr.
FELIX BOUSQUET.
New Orleans, Jan 26, 1870. jan28 10t

Union Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 25, 1870.

At an election held on MONDAY, 24th inst., the following Stockholders were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
SAMUEL BELL, H. C. MILLAUDON
ALF. MOULTON, R. GALLY,
A. F. ELLIOT, ED. [illegible]
AUG. BOHN, ALF. PENN,
EDMOND GAUCHE.

And at a meeting of the Board this day Mr. Sam'l Bell was re-elected President.

It was Resolved that a semi-annual dividend of five per cent be declared, payable to stockholders on and after 7th February, free of U. S. tax.
jan27 1feb7 GEO. A. FREREY, Cashier.

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 the Assessment Roll of 1869 are now due, also the Licenses on trades and professions for 1870. The undersigned will be at his office every Monday and Wednesday and Fridays, from the hours of 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. to receive the payment of the same. After the 1st day of March, 1870, all sums unpaid will be collected by judiciary process.
F. HARANG,
jan12 1m eod Secretary and Tax Collector.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY
Order of Executrix,
THE FINE ART COLLECTION of a wealthy Bostonian the late
THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq.,
Commencing Monday, 7th day of February next, and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of, at 8 o'clock P. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. This extraordinary collection is the most extensive ever offered in the United States, valued at $500,000, and comprising nearly
TWO THOUSAND
Oil Paintings,
Every one of which was selected by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, he having made the collection of pictures the work of a life-time and devoted to it the income of a princely fortune until the year 1860, since which time no additions have been made to the collection.

Among them are originals by Benj. West, Sir Thos. Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Peter Lely, Godfrey Kneller, Allan Ramsay, George Morland, Hogarth, Turner, Nasmyth, Copley, Opie, Stewart and others of the English school, Boucher, Delille, Isabey, Mignard, Le Brun, Diaz, Lebrun, and others of the French school, Schiedam, Quentin, Teniers, Van Ostade, Zuccarelli, Van Dyke, &c.

Also a large number of the most celebrated old masters of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, such as Titian, Rubens, Jordaens, Hondhorst, and others, some of which are the acknowledged masterpieces of their artists and [illegible]
[illegible]

300 PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES,

Also, early works of such men as Gilbert Stuart, Inman, Bierstadt, Durand, Brown, Peale, Doughty, Birch, Hart, and nearly every one known to the public.

The collection will be sold entire, no pictures having been added or taken from it, and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate. It is now on exhibition at the
LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 819 and 819, STATE STREET, Galleries, 821 Broadway, near 12th St.,
NEW YORK.
Catalogues (over 100 pages) will be sent to any address on receipt of 25c. by the auctioneers.
feb4 3t

Mr. Pierre Dejan

HAVING returned from Europe and the North, respectfully informs the public and his numerous customers that he has just completed his purchases in the Western and Northern cities [illegible]
[illegible]
Repairs of all kind attended to and Furniture Carts to hire. jan23 1m

Sugars and Molasses.

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

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery.
A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

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

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

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

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
aug18 1y 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA
MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Office: No. 120 Common Street.

Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $600,000.

Insures Fire, Marine and River risks at the lowest rates of premium, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the 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. jan6

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1869:

Premiums received during the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, including unterminated risks of 1868		[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks	$150,741 69	
Premiums on River Risks	114,374 12	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less		
Return Premiums	1,147 [illegible]	
Premiums on Risks not terminated in 1869	41,[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		[illegible]
Losses during same period		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Re Insurances and Rebate in lieu of Scrip	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Profit and Loss and General Expenses, less Discount and Interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Profit		[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

Cash	[illegible]	
Bills receivable for pledge loans on call	[illegible]	
Bills receivable for premiums	11,768 74	
Outstanding accounts in course of collection	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real estate, No. 78 Camp street	[illegible]	
347 Bonds of the city of New Orleans	[illegible]	
Bonds of the State of Louisiana	[illegible]	
5 Bonds of the Odd Fellows Hall Association	[illegible]	
5 Bonds of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana	[illegible]	
Bonds of the St. Charles Hotel Company	[illegible]	
800 Shares of Bank of New Orleans stock	$24,000 00	
80 Shares of Union Bank stock	[illegible]	
345 Shares of Canal Bank stock	[illegible]	
500 Shares of Mechanics and Traders Bank stock	25,000 00	
125 Shares of Crescent City Bank stock	1,877 50	
20 Shares of Merchants Bank stock	1,560 00	127,125 00
8 Shares of Vallette Dry Dock Company	7,460 00	
20 Shares of New Orleans and White River Packet Company	1,000 00	
Scrip of other insurance companies	[illegible]	
Suspended stock and bond account	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

The above is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
ALF. MOULTON, President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans:
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of January, A. D. 1870.
A. SHELLEY,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this 17th day of January, 1870, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That six per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of profits and Thirty per cent of the net earned premiums for the year ending [illegible], and [illegible] on and after the [illegible] day of March next. [illegible]

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
A. Moulton, Archie Woods,
W. M. Perkins, E. K. Converse,
A. H. May, Wm. Chambers,
R. Hare, Jno. T. Moore,
R. M. Hozell, J. M. Allen,
Jno. Rogers, Edward Page.
jan18 1m

WHISKIES, GINS, WINES, &c.

100 BBLS. J. A. Miller's Bourbon WHISKY, [illegible] old.
[illegible] T. J. Megibben's [illegible]
[illegible] Gem Bourbon WHISKY, old stock.
[illegible] OLD RYE WHISKY, Megibben's.
Also, sundry other brands of Rye and Bourbon.
10 half puncheons IRISH WHISKY, Jameson's.
1 quarter puncheon BATAVIA ARRACK.
7 puncheons STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY.
Ex S. S. Bremen and Hanover.
12 half pipes HOLLAND GIN, Bell Brand;
1 "OLD TOM" GIN.
SHERRY WINES of Widow Harmony, such as Topaz, Amontillado, Cabinet, Vino de Pasto, V. M. & Co., and H., in quantities.
Also—
PORT WINES of sundry Brands and Grades.
25 quarter casks T. Hine & Co's COGNAC, of various vintages.
Also, PEACH and APPLE BRANDY, Wine and Soda CORKS, CHAMPAGNE, &c.
To arrive per brig "Louisa Boy"
10 cases BOKER'S BITTERS.
For sale by J. RIVIERE,
jan20 1m 70 Common street.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

DOUBLE REFINED NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.

THIS superior Oil will burn in all kinds of portable Lamps and gas burners.

Also, VIRGINIA and KENTUCKY OILS, guaranteed No. 110 fire test.

LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS and WICKS, at the lowest wholesale prices, by
A. BOUCHARD,
aug 29 1y No. 4 Tchoupitoulas street.

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.,
New Orleans, January 19th, 1870.

AT an election to be held THIS DAY for eight ten Directors of this Board, there being no Stock represented, the election for said Directors was postponed to Wednesday, the 26th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
jan20 1m CHARLES KERR, Secretary.

Southern Manufactory

JOHN NORWOOD,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES, 188 Canal Street, near Dryades, NEW ORLEANS.

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children's measures promptly attended to. ap11 1y

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
GAS FITTER,
And Dealer in
Gas Fixtures, etc., Depot of the Tucker Manufacturing Company,
CAST IRON CHANDELIERS BRACKETS, &c.
No. 126 Chartres Street,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans
au25 1y

LUMBER! LUMBER!

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

SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices.
Shipments punctually attended to. jy19 1y

Photographs—Sun Pearls.
TRIUMPHS OF THE ART.

THE public are respectfully invited to visit the rooms of the subscriber and satisfy themselves as to 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 a specialty and has universally excited admiration. Persons are requested to call, before visiting other galleries, at E. ANDERSON'S,
oc29 3m No. [illegible] Canal street.

Cistern Shop

And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.

PROMPTLY attended to, also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, etc.
Apply to J. H. BEHAN,
14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Clinic Box 395, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 335 Canal street, near Franklin. ap15 ly eod

RICHARD FROTSCHER,
SEEDSMAN,
NO. 12, DUMAINE 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. dec7 1f

Tarpaulins—Tarpaulins.

SAMUEL BROOK, at New Levee, between Lafayette and Poydras streets, keeps always on hand a large assortment of Tarpaulins, which he will hire to Merchants for covering Merchandise on the Levee and will pay all damage occurring to goods where his Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same. aug17 6m

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 25, 1870.

THE annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 7th of February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
jan26 1feb7 M. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

Dr. Luke

TREATS all private diseases. Syphilis in all its forms, the sad effects of mercury completely 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 are so arranged that patients need not see each other, thereby securing perfect secrecy in all cases where desired. No. 230 Bienville street. ap3 1y

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

[illegible] Steamship Line.
[illegible] Steamships
[illegible] W. P. HENRY
CRESCENT CITY [illegible]
[illegible] Capt. J. H. HILDRETH
[illegible] Capt. H. S. QUICK
GEN. MEADE [illegible] Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES Capt. GEO. H. SMITH
[illegible] New York and New Orleans.
[illegible] UNITED STATES, [illegible] Smith, Commander
will leave her wharf [illegible] street, on Sunday, February 6, at 8 A. M.
[illegible] superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE [illegible] $50 00.
[illegible] signed to Liverpool, [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible] LUDWIGSEN, [illegible] Common street.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
[illegible], Commander
will leave her wharf, [illegible] of Toulouse street, on Sunday, February 6, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE [illegible] $50.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible] MOULTON,
[illegible] 51 Carondelet street.

For New York via Havana.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

To sail SUNDAY, [illegible] 6th, at 8 A. M.
The magnificent [illegible]
[illegible] BIENVILLE, [illegible] Commander
will leave her wharf, [illegible] First District, as above [illegible] freight, [illegible] having unsurpassed accommodation [illegible]
[illegible] Agent, [illegible] Gravier
[illegible] Commander
[illegible]

For Vermillion Bay and all Way Landings.

THE [illegible]
[illegible]

Dr. T. ANDRIEUX, Dentist,
[illegible]

Removal.
A. CARADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
[illegible]

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

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

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
[illegible]

Premium Dentistry.
[illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
Office and Residence, No. 14 Dauphine Street, [illegible]
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

F. GOMMIER
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
[illegible]

[illegible] TREATMENT
[illegible]

E. GAIDOZ.
[illegible]

For Sale! For Sale!
CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!
[illegible]

Book Keeping.
THE PRINCIPAL of the ST. PHILIP [illegible]
[illegible]

BEALS & LAINE,
[illegible] ANTHRACITE AND ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.
[illegible]

Notice.
To State Tax and License Payers of the Second District.
[illegible]

Flour. Flour.
A. POINCY & SON,
31 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET 31
Agents for the following celebrated brands of Flour:
[illegible]

The Meridian.
WE have purchased from the late proprietor, Mr. Chapman, this popular [illegible]
[illegible]

A Card.
A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, [illegible]
[illegible]
JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

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

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.
Office, No. 120 Common street.
INSURES against FIRE, MARINE and RIVER RISKS, [illegible]
[illegible]

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 [illegible] February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and [illegible]
J. L. DELERY, Cashier.