The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of this paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements during the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1.50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $8 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.......$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1870.

PRESS CONVENTION.

New Orleans, Feb. 4, 1870.

To the Conservative Press of Louisiana:

It has been proposed to call a Convention of the conductors of the Conservative newspapers of the State, for the purpose of conferring together upon the various subjects of public interest, political, financial and industrial, which now agitate the people, as well as to consult together upon the policy proper to be adopted by the Conservative press in the next political campaign, so that uniform and well understood action may be had.

This suggestion has already been approved by the following journals:

The Iberville South.
The Opelousas *Courier.*
The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet.*
The Assumption *Pioneer.*
The *Planters' Banner,* (St. Mary.)
The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter.*
The *Conservative,* of Morehouse Parish.

And no doubt by others which have not yet been heard from.

The Conservative press of New Orleans also approve the suggestion, and as conductors thereof, we invite you to attend such a Convention in this city, on Monday, February 28.

DUFOUR & LIMET, Prop'rs *N. O. Bee.*
A. M. HOLBROOK & Co., do *Picayune.*
SEYMOUR JEWELL & Co. do *Bulletin.*
C. A. WEED, do *Times.*
EMILE LEFRANC, do *Renaissance Louisianaise.*
PLACIDE CANONGE, *Epoque.*

HAS OUR INDIGNATION BEEN UNPROVOKED?

The *Times,* of all the Conservative press of New Orleans, has been the only paper which has attempted to break the force of the late public remonstrances against the bribery, corruption and misrule which have marked the proceedings of our present law-makers in the State Government. In its issue of yesterday it honors the *Bee* with its notice, no doubt with the hope of disturbing our equanimity and withdrawing our attention from more important matters. It does not undertake directly to defend the parties who have been accused of these corrupt and tyrannical practices, but it accomplishes the same end by employing its power of ridicule and sarcasm in the hope of belittling and rendering ineffective the measures which have been adopted to give a marked public expression of the indignation of the people of Louisiana at the conduct of the leaders of the Radical Party in this State.

The *Times* actually puts this interrogatory to the people of Louisiana, "Shall We Be Indignant?" as if everything were serene, everything going on right, as if after surveying the field, it had come to the conclusion there had not been much harm done after all, as if, after the subsidence of the storm, it had looked out upon the face of nature and exclaimed, "Well, it was not much of a shower after all! The *Times* tells us we are all mistaken about the object of the committee of citizens in their visit to Governor Warmoth, and that we have misrepresented the Governor's speech in the paragraph we made of it. The *Times* treats the matter lightly about which this entire population is agitated, and tells us in effect that there is no cause for our indignation, that the committee did not visit the Governor for any such purpose as to charge him with "having received bribes and participated in making vicious laws, nor did the Governor repel the accusation "by charging the people whom the committee represented with having been the bribing parties and responsible for the state of things described in the resolutions." The *Times* must permit us to say that it's free ingenuous than we could have expected. Everybody knows who read the article of the *Bee* which the *Times* refers to, that we did not profess to give the *literal* words of the resolutions presented to the Governor nor his *literal* words in reply to the committee. We stated distinctly that we had "reduced" Governor Warmoth's speech into "small compass"—that we had "boiled it down," and the *Times* perfectly understands that we only intended to give the *gist* of the conference. We tell our contemporary most distinctly that the time has gone by when political tricksters, and trimmers and officeseekers can take charge of every movement like the mass meeting of Monday night and secretly use it for their own selfish and corrupt purposes. The time has gone by when artful persons, finding there is going to be a serious movement, can come forward to participate in it only for the purpose of causing it to fail.

We have had intercourse with some of the members of the committee who waited upon Gov. Warmoth, and who left his presence mortified beyond expression that they had been led into a trap by designing men. It was upon their authority we made the observations which have been so unpleasant to the *Times.* Those gentlemen feel that the charges of the Governor should have been answered on the spot; that otherwise they stand confessed, and that is the fault of those who interfered with the conference. The *Times* quotes from the remarks made by Mr. Marshal J. Smith, a member of the committee, but with Warmoth's own cunning it keeps out of sight that part of his speech to the Governor that we objected to. It is in these words, as reported in the *Picayune:*

"Mr. Marshall J. Smith: For one, I acknowledge the error. I feel that if your intentions have been such as you now state, that I have been to blame, and in a great many respects, which I have observed, I perceive that what you have stated is perfectly correct. I have seen you veto bills of the most infamous character, and I have kept aloof. Though I have no ambition as a politician, I believe, for myself it was our duty to give you support. I am sorry, Governor, you did not present yourself at this meeting the other night. There is a party forming in this city, who design to act against dishonest men of every political shade and color. We intend to hold a meeting, and in that meeting honest men, without respect of party or color, will be welcome."

Here we find Mr. Smith acknowledging that he had committed an error in charging the Governor with any misconduct, and apologizing for his having refused the Governor his support. If Mr. Smith was right, the committee and the mass meeting which they represented were wrong and this we are not prepared to admit.

Now Mr. Smith is entitled to his own opinion, but we cannot allow his speech as quoted above, so far as it was uttered in his representative capacity to go uncontradicted. He had no authority to utter apologetic language for the citizens of New Orleans. His services in the war have nothing to do with the question.

In a tone of levity unsuited to the gravity of the occasion the *Times* asks, "Shall we be indignant?" The community have already answered this indecent interrogatory. They are indignant not only that there are persons in their midst who pretending to have nothing to do with Radicals, yet find no difficulty in associating with them when they desire to make use of them, but that there are persons among themselves, who stand ready to take off the edge from every accusation that may be brought against the Radical leaders, and secretly play into their hands. This thing must stop.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.—Very handsomely colored photographs can be obtained at a trifling cost by visiting the store of W. E. Seebold, 169 Canal street. Six photographs cost only $1 25. We have seen the work of the artist, and can testify to its excellent character. Many persons prefer that their photographs should be colored. They cannot do better than by patronizing this establishment.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Offenbach's opera-bouffe, "Barbe Bleue," and a Ballet.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. Chas. Pope—Boucicault's Drama, "The Long Strike," and "Jack Sheppard."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Buckley's Minstrels.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A DESPICABLE ACCUSATION REFUTED.

One of Governor Warmoth's mouthpieces has stated that the opposition of this paper to the Executive of the State is due to the fact that a bill adopted by the Legislature at their last session, authorizing the publication of certain official advertisements in the *German Gazette* and *Bee,* was vetoed by the Governor.

An accusation like this, coming from such a source, hardly deserves any notice from us.

Our readers know that the opposition of the *Bee* to the present State Government has been determined and consistent from the beginning of the career of the latter. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced to authorize the publication of certain official advertisements in the *German Gazette.* Some member of the body, without our knowledge, moved that the name of the *Bee* be added to the bill, probably in the interest of that portion of the population who speak only the French language. The bill, as thus amended, passed both Houses and went to the Governor, in whose hands it remained without approval for many months, and was then vetoed, for pretended economical reasons. The true reason for his disapproval is this: The *Bee* has from the beginning never ceased to offer a determined and uncompromising opposition to Radical rule in this State, particularly to the measures of the present Legislature, of a party character, and has never ceased to criticise, in the severest terms, the conduct of Gov. Warmoth in connection with such partisan measures, and others of a special and speculative nature.

This course of conduct would have been pursued by the *Bee* if Gov. Warmoth had signed the bill. His action in that respect would have had no influence upon us, and we offer an apology to our readers for even noticing so incredible and so despicable a charge as this, which we find made by his organ, no doubt with his approval.

THE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS AND THE GOVERNOR.—As the matter now stands between the committee of citizens representing the mass meeting of Monday last, and the Governor, the accusations made by the latter as to the participation of our citizens in the bribery and corruption which has been going on in our legislative halls, *stand confessed.* It is true, certain gentlemen referred to by the Governor, directly or indirectly, as having offered bribes to the members of the Legislature and to himself, have denied it, but it must be evident to our readers that no one who has approached these parties with a bribe, would confess it, unless compelled in some way. *Their denials are not enough.* The committee should address the Governor an official communication and demand of him names and specifications. Let us have complete disclosures. The committee should meet at once for this purpose. If not, another mass meeting must be held. The matter cannot and must not be suffered to stop here. Call a meeting of your committee, Mr. de Feriet, and thus worthily vindicate your constituents.

Even the *Times* demands names and specifications from the Governor.

ST. ANNA'S ASYLUM.—We have received the seventeenth annual report of the St. Anna's Asylum, for the relief of destitute families and their helpless children of all religious denominations.

During the past year it has given shelter and support to 136 women and children, many of whom have left the institution, some to go to their friends, and others to take situations. There remain in the Asylum 91 persons.

The St. Anna's Asylum is one of our most useful and most benevolent institutions of a charitable nature. It deserves the entire confidence of the community. The ladies in charge of it, are of the highest standing and most devoted to the work of succoring the poor.

It must be remembered by the benevolent among us that the Asylum is without endowment or voted funds of any kind, and is entirely dependent on the liberality of its friends. The directresses are under the necessity of making an urgent appeal for aid.

Board of Directresses for 1870.—Mrs. Jas. Clarke, President; Mrs. P. N. Wood, Vice President; Mrs. J. L. Stirling, Treasurer; Mrs. R. Charles, Secretary.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Mr. W. A. Maupay, of No. 76 Gravier street, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine streets, advertises in our columns to-day his garden and plantation seeds. Knowing the house, we can assure our readers of its reliability, and of the purity of the seeds they have for sale.

TO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS AND PARISH COMMITTEES.—We call the attention of the Presidents of all Democratic ward clubs and organizations existing in the campaign of 1868 to the notice concerning them in our advertising columns.

The Democratic Parish Committee are requested to meet the State Central Committee on Monday evening. See advertisement.

The attention of the Stockholders of the Opera Association is invited to the notice of their Secretary in our advertising columns to-day, announcing that a meeting of the Association will be held in the Foyer of the Opera House, on Wednesday next, at 7 P. M.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI DIRECTORY FOR 1870.—This work promises to be very useful to merchants and planters. Mr. Andrew Boyd, of this city, is prepared to receive the orders of advertisers and subscribers. We have no doubt that the Louisiana and Mississippi Directory for 1870 will prove to be a success.

Any communication in reference to the work may be addressed to S. Alexander, at the office, 214 Camp street.

The Late George D. Prentice—Details Relative to his Death—Resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature.

Louisville, Jan. 23.—The death of George D. Prentice, on Saturday morning, at the residence of his son, a few miles from this city, though not entirely unexpected, was received with every mark of profound sorrow throughout the city, and many flags were placed at half-mast.

Mr. Prentice had been dangerously ill for some time. He has made his home in the *Courier-Journal* office for a year past, but has been in the habit of going down to his son's farm on Saturday afternoon, and returning on Monday. On the Saturday before Christmas, he left the city in a buggy, late in the afternoon, arriving at his son's after night, very much chilled, and shivering with cold,—the weather having changed suddenly, and found him without sufficient wrappings. The next morning he woke up sick, and was seized with pneumonia. For several days his life was despaired of, but his strong constitution mastered the disease, and until Friday morning he was thought to be recovering rapidly. From that time he commenced sinking, and all the efforts of his physicians to rally him were of no avail. They ascribe his death to no specific cause but general exhaustion of the vital powers. He was conscious up to within a few moments of his death, although he never spoke for about two hours previous to his dissolution. His last words were: "I want to go." On the previous day he signed a deposition, after doing which he said: "My work is done."

His remains reached the city to-day, about 12 o'clock, and were taken charge of by the Masons, of which body he was an honored member. The body was conveyed to Masonic Temple, where it will lie in state until the funeral, which will take place from Christ's Church to-morrow. No one was admitted to the hall to-day, but it will be opened to-morrow from 9 o'clock to 1, when thousands of the people he has so long served will be allowed to gaze upon all that is mortal of the illustrious poet-editor before its final passage to the tomb.

Louisville, Jan. 24.—The two Houses of the Kentucky Legislature passed the following to-day in regard to the death of George D. Prentice:

Whereas, The death of George D. Prentice deprives the State of Kentucky of one of her oldest and best known citizens, and removes from the public press of the country its most distinguished ornament; and whereas, the universal regret which this event inspires is shared by the representatives of the people of Kentucky; and whereas, some suitable recognition and formal testimonial are suggested, not less by the inclination of the moment than the great services of Mr. Prentice to the literature and journalism of his time; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Henry Watterson, on account of his close personal and professional relations with Mr. Prentice, and his intimate knowledge of his life and character, be and is hereby requested to deliver a memorial address at some early day, upon the career and services of the deceased, as journalist, statesman and poet.

Monroe county, Georgia, is represented in the State Legislature by an ex-Judge and his former slave, both named [illegible].

The fair thing for the British Parliament is to vote back to George Peabody's heirs the [illegible] recently [illegible] by the [illegible].

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Citizens' Committee and Governor Warmoth.

The gentlemen who composed the committee, and who paid the Governor so high a compliment as to accept his cautiously worded statements as a refutation of the many charges which are daily made against his honesty and veracity, must feel now how useless it is for honest and worthy men to have any dealings with such a man as Warmoth. They could not meet him upon his own ground, for the very reason that they were honest, and therefore ignorant of the many dishonest dealings of the Legislature and administration.

Warmoth did not meet them with positive and clear explanations, but by assertions and charges against others. It is a lame excuse of one's conduct to say that others are rascals, and the Governor, notwithstanding his careful wording of his remarks, and the more correction of the proof in the *Republican,* has evidently "put his foot into it."

He makes a distinct charge that he was offered, by a gentleman of this city, a bribe of fifty thousand dollars if he would sign the bill to pave St. Charles street with the Nicolson pavement. But, cautious fox, he does not charge the Southern Paving Co., or any of its officers with having done so. He only mentions the fact that *E. J. Hart* is the President of that company, and that the Board of Directors is composed of some of our most respectable merchants, and intended that the two assertions should be taken together, and lead the readers of his remarks, and his hearers too, to infer that E. J. Hart indirectly offered him a bribe. Unfortunate Governor! Innocent Warmoth! You made a great mistake, and one for which the people of New Orleans should return their thanks. You pitched upon the one man of all men who was and is the most prominent and shining example of that large class of merchants in this city who will not and can not do anything that will bear the slightest resemblance of a suspicion of fraud and corruption. E. J. Hart has been prominent before the public of New Orleans for over thirty years in nothing save as a merchant, and in that character, even, he has never allowed his name to be noticed by newspapers, except as to a simple advertisement of his mercantile firm. He does not allow any editorial notices to be given, and refrains always from having his name, as an individual, published. This is owing only to the deep sense of modesty and timidity which he has always manifested in private affairs, to having either his name or person noticed in public. The history of his untiring energy, integrity and liberal sentiments is not recorded in the files of the newspapers of our city, but is well attested in the books of our merchants—our banks—our insurance companies—our railroads, and in our steamship companies, and above all, in the grand climax of every great merchant's hope, the credit and standing of his house here and all over the world. He stands, to-day, as the representative man of our merchants—and this is the man whom Warmoth has forced from his retired position.

When a man in Warmoth's position makes a charge against one of our citizens, he should make that charge positively, and leave no doubt of his intentions, but to make a charge so carefully guarded as the one which he has made, and then, in exclamatory style, bring the name of a respectable citizen in the same connection, is simply an outrage.

Warmoth did not charge, directly, E. J. Hart with offering him a bribe. He was too cunning for that. But Mr. Hart, in his card of the 4th inst., has completely manacled the Governor. *He denies that he or any one for him ever did, directly or indirectly, offer or attempt to offer* a bribe or other inducement to Warmoth or any other person to influence his signature to the bill. More than this, we are authorized to say that Mr. Hart did not offer or instruct any one else to offer or advocate the bill in question, and he, Mr. Hart, now demands that Governor Warmoth shall give the name of the party who did offer this bribe. How will Governor Warmoth answer this? Is the gentleman who offered him the bribe a friend of his? or is he or was he a stockholder of the Louisiana Paving Company? Surely, since the Governor of the State of Louisiana, in his official capacity, and to a body of our prominent merchants, does not hesitate to use the name of E. J. Hart in connection with his assertion that he was offered a bribe can not hesitate, now, to let that name be known, no matter how carefully he may have suppressed it, unless the Governor thinks that it would be less troublesome to rest under the charge that he is a calumniator.

Probably the Governor would.

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LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, February 5, 1870.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding, and nineteen members present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Antoine presented a petition from certain citizens of Caddo parish, against the closing of the mouth of the Willow Shute. Directed to be printed in the journal, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The Attorney General of the State submitted a communication that the Contingent Fund allowed his office at the last session of the General Assembly had been expended for clerk bill, as no provision had been made for the same. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Enrollment—Senator Darrell, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported several bills as duly enrolled and signed.

Corporation—Favorably on a bill granting certain ferry privileges.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray introduced a bill to incorporate the Alexandria Exchange Bank. Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

The Joint Committee on the State House report concurrence.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Thompson—To authorize certain towns, cities and parishes to aid in the construction of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad, the branch or branches, was referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

By Mr. Smith—Relative to judicial and legal advertisements in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

Mr. Todd moved to amend by scratching out the parish of Jefferson.

Mr. Bacon moved a further amendment to strike out the parish of Orleans.

Mr. O'Hara offered an amendment that the same be published in the Irish, French and Hebrew languages. No second.

Mr. Lewis moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Smith called for the yeas and nays. The vote—13 yeas, 10 nays.

Mr. Todd (in the chair) decided to lay the whole subject on the table.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Lynch—Proposing an amendment to article 17 of the Constitution of the State, providing that the State elections and the election for President and Vice President of the United States be held on the same day when the election for Presidential officers occur. Lies over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Bacon—To allow the official reporter of the Senate to employ an assistant. Lost.

Under a suspension of the rules, the Committee on Health and Quarantine reported favorably by substitute.

By Mr. Poindexter—To allow the use of the Senate Chamber, on Tuesday evening, to Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, for the purpose of delivering a lecture in the same. Adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Thompson called up the bill for the relief of the parishes of St. Helena and Tangipahoa, appropriating the sum of $2500 for the suppression of small-pox in those parishes. Passed.

Mr. Lynch called up the bill making the warrants of the Metropolitan Police receivable for taxes. Passed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Registration bill came up as unfinished business, and was made the special order of the day for Monday.

The Senate then adjourned.

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

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Fifty-eight members present.

A communication was received from the Attorney General relative to the contingent expenses of his office, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker announced that he appointed Messrs. C. W. Lowell, of Caddo, and O. H. Brewster to fill the vacancies on the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 16, to use the records of the courts in certain cases as evidence, was concurred in.

The Committee on Public Lands and Levees made a report, and a bill they submitted, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Gartskamp made a report from the special committee of the House, to confer with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, relative to selecting a site for a State House and other buildings. The report was favorable.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to abolish the office of Assistant City Attorney, and to establish an officer to collect licenses and taxes due.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, in the chair.

An act for the relief of J. H. Keefe was recommended to the House.

An act for the relief of G. G. Hale was recommended.

The bill to provide means for the payment of work done on the levees of the State, under contract, by the Board of Public Works, and for the payment of legitimate claims for work done and audited by former Boards of Levee Commissioners and the present Board of Public Works, and for payment of claims approved by the General Assembly for work done on the levees of the State, to the amount of three millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, was taken up.

The bill was recommended.

An act for the relief of P. J. Kennedy, being an appropriation to the amount of $[illegible], was recommended.

The committee then arose and reported progress.

The House assented to the action of the Committee of the Whole.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Storage of Powder.—Judge Theard, of the Fourth District Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the case of J. M. Boyle and others, testing the right of the city to require them to store powder in the city powder magazine instead of storing in private warehouses below the city, in Algiers and in the parish of St. Bernard. We give the concluding portion of the decision as follows:

"To show more directly the intention of the Legislature to grant police power to the city of New Orleans over the river and port, the same Legislature of 1850, by a joint resolution, asked Congress to make the port of New Orleans co-extensive with the parish of Orleans, including both banks of the river. (Acts of 1850, page 178.)

In compliance with that request, Congress, in 1850, September 16, directed the port of New Orleans to be "so extended as to embrace the whole parish of Orleans on both sides of the Mississippi River."

As the port of New Orleans is the port of entry, and as goods must be entered in the Custom-house in the city, all goods and vessels carrying powder must come within the police power of New Orleans before they can discharge or unload their powder. The city is right in insisting that the power to control the unloading and storage of powder brought to the port of New Orleans involves the right to determine the manner in which and place where it shall be stored—a power necessary in order to police its distribution through the city and port of New Orleans for the purposes of retail trade and its transit in commerce.

Without this process anyone can establish a powder-house free from the superintendence of the law, and render it impossible for the city authorities to prevent its distribution surreptitiously in large quantities, and hence the danger of destructive explosion in the heart of the city at any time, and loss of life and the occasion of every fire.

For these reasons, let there be judgment condemning defendants in solido to pay to the city five hundred dollars damages, perpetuating the injunction herein issued, and dismissing the call in warranty filed by C. T. Buddecke & Co."

First District Court.—The Graviotti case was concluded in this court yesterday, as elsewhere noticed.

Lizzie Washington was sent to the Parish Prison one day for petit larceny.

Henry White and Mike McDermott were similarly disposed of for like offense.

Officer John McCartney was convicted of false imprisonment of J. J. Foley, Esq. The sentence was postponed.

Robert Britton was sentenced for larceny to one month and five days in the Parish Prison.

Adeline Balfour, charged with assault and battery, was sentenced to pay $1 or 24 hours in the Parish Prison.

A new trial was granted in the case of Standel, charged with assault and battery.

New Orleans vs. Carrollton.—City Attorney Beckwith having discovered that three out of eleven promissory notes executed by the city of Carrollton, in favor of the city of New Orleans, for a loan for levee purposes, have not been, as was erroneously supposed, prescribed, will institute suit against the city for the amount of the three notes of one thousand dollars each.

Felonious Doings.—The residence of Mr. Williams, corner of Annunciation and Fourth streets, was entered Friday morning and robbed of over $100 in currency.

The residence of Mr. Henry Grinder, No. 238 Phillip street, was entered late Friday night and robbed of a quantity of silverware and other valuables.

Gambling and Attempted Suicide.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, a Mr. Hourster visited a private gambling house on St. Charles street, where he lost two hundred and seventy-five dollars. Seeking out Special Officer Houlihan, he returned to the place to recover his money, and not finding the parties there, the officer advised him to wait until daylight before taking any further steps.

Returning to his residence, Mr. H. attempted to commit suicide by swallowing some arsenic contained in a vial, but Special Houlihan snatched it from his hand before he had taken the entire contents. The officer then went for a physician, who administered an emetic, and at last accounts Mr. H. was out of danger.

Suicide.—A German deck passenger during a fit of temporary insanity jumped overboard from the steamer Anna yesterday, while she was coaling at Sabine coal banks, and drowned before assistance could reach him. He embarked at Louisville and paid his passage to New Orleans. The deceased was a man about 5 feet 8 inches in height, 43 years of age and rather light complexion. Gave his name as Sebastian Kuhler, stating that he was a shoemaker by trade and had been working in Louisville, but was formerly of New Orleans. He left on board a carpet-bag and box containing wearing apparel and shoemaker's tools, also a pocketbook and a small sum of money. The friends of deceased, wishing further particulars, should address the captain steamer Anna on board. The steamer Anna will arrive here in a day or two.

Verdict in a Murder Trial.—The case of Graviotti, who killed his wife in September, by shooting her with a revolver, was finally disposed of yesterday morning, by the jury, who returned a verdict of manslaughter, with a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court, thus reducing the crime from the degree of murder, with the punishment of death involved, to that of imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Auditor's Office.—Mr. James Graham, Auditor of State, informs us that the Auditor's office will be open for business with the public on Tuesday morning.

Hon. Alex. H. Stevens.

The editor of the Augusta, Geo., *Constitutionalist,* has lately spent a day with this distinguished invalid and says:

He is a close prisoner in his room, and, although the brain power still shines royally and with unabated force, his physical energies are very much prostrated. It will be a pleasure for our readers to know that his second and concluding volume on the *War Between the States* is very near completion. He read us samples from it, and, from these, we should judge that this second volume will prove much more entertaining to the general reader than the first, which necessarily contained a large amount of detail. Mr. Stephens' summing up of the characters of Lincoln, Stanton and Andrew Johnson is worthy of Tacitus.

The mail of last night brought us the Macon *Telegraph and Messenger,* from which we extract the following pathetic and noble letter. It will be read with emotion everywhere, and the hearts of true Georgians will fervently pray that God's best blessing shall descend upon the head of good, great man at Crawfordville. Mr. Stephens writes:

"I am now a little better than I have been—am able to sit up, read and write a little; but I cannot walk or even stand without assistance.

"Please accept my thanks for the interest you manifest in my well-being, both physical and spiritual. Be assured I am perfectly resigned to the will of God in all my afflictions. I endeavor, with the patience of Job, to bear whatever awaits me under His dispensations, and with a full faith in His mercy, through the atoning mediation of the Redeemer; and also farther, with a firm belief that "all things work together for the good of those who love God" and put their trust in him.

"A leading object with me for years—indeed from early youth, has been so to live—so to conduct myself in all things—so to discharge, by the assistance of Divine Grace, all the duties of this probationary term, as to be ready to leave this sphere of existence for another, a brighter and a better one, whenever the summons for my departure may come. This world, however much I may have been engaged in its active scenes during my day, has never had any real attractions for me. I have, it is true, taken a deep interest in them, but at all times more from a sense of duty than from any other considerations.

"I now feel a deep interest in what is going on in our State, and in reply to your inquiry on this subject, all I can say is, that if I utter no word to the public, and take no part, even feeble as I am, it is only because I do not see that anything I could say or do could possibly effect any good. God, in His infinite mercy, only knows what is to become of this country and its institutions.

"I can say no more now, except to repeat my thanks for your letter, and return to you my best wishes, now and forever. Yours, truly,

"ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS."

Wonderful Physical Phenomena.

That celebrated physicist, Dr. Priestly, while experimenting with electricity, casually illuminated one of his fingers, so as to make it perfectly transparent. The curious phenomenon was noted in his journal, though it does not appear to have excited any further inquiry. About two years ago, under similar circumstances, the no less celebrated philosopher, Dr. W. B. Richardson, of London, illuminated nearly the whole of his hand. This strange fact was published in the London *Lancet,* and copied generally in all scientific journals throughout the world.

Recently, Dr. Thomas Nicholson has pursued this wonderful fact still further, and with considerable success. By the aid of the powerful incandescent light of an oxy-hydrogen blow pipe, or calcium light, and large magnifying lenses, he has succeeded in completely illuminating the whole hand, body of a frog and other substances. From the successful experiments already made, it would appear that for the illumination of the entire body it is only necessary that the lights be sufficiently vivid and the lenses sufficiently powerful. If the whole internal machinery of the human system could thus be brought directly under the inspection of medical practitioners, the advantage to science and humanity would be incalculable. Every person will remember the semi-transparent appearance of the hand, when held between the eye and a powerful light, and if the vision be aided by artificial appliances there is no difficulty in imagining an immense increase of our clairvoyant powers. We may thus be enabled to discover structural and functional ailments which are now wholly hidden from human sight, and apply remedies with an exact knowledge of what we desire to accomplish.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Levee Question Before the Committee on Commerce.

Terrible Storm and Loss of Life on the North Carolina Coast.

FROM EUROPE.

The London Times on American Legislation.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Internal revenue receipts to-day over $500,000.

Cimbaek has declined the Portuguese mission.

The President has promulgated the Chinese treaty.

Hugh Ewing will be recalled from the Hague.

HOUSE.—A general debate to-day.

Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, spoke on the finance and tariff, arguing from facts and figures in favor of maintaining the duty on sugar.

Washington, Feb. 5—SENATE.—The Committee on Commerce held a meeting to-day, and considered, among other things, the levees of the Mississippi river. The matter was finally referred to a sub-committee, composed of Senators Buckingham and Kellogg.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Hon. Truman H. Hoag, a representative from Ohio, died of pneumonia to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Feb. 5.—Mr. Stoughton, of Prince Arthur's party, denies the assassination story.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—Three fires occurred here to-day. Loss $20,000.

Louisville, Feb. 5.—Geo. D. Prentice will be buried with Masonic honors to-morrow.

Wilmington, Feb. 5.—Last night was one of the most terrible ever experienced here. A cold rain was falling and a fearful storm raging all the night. Thus far, four marine disasters have been reported off of our coast, all occurring yesterday. The schooner Elenor, from Baltimore, with a cargo of fertilizer consigned to Pardey & Co., of this city, was blown ashore, at 4 P. M., a few miles north of Fort Fisher, and immediately went to pieces. Five men supposed to be her entire crew, were drowned. When the vessel went to pieces these five men were seen clinging to portions of the wreck, but in a few moments were all washed off by the heavy sea and lost.

The other three vessels are the Samuel Celsin, Capt. Farrow, of Hyde county; schooner Racer, Capt. Hatchell, of Elizabeth City, and the schooner Ray, of Hyde county, all having cargoes of corn, consigned to merchants here. It is not definitely known whether the vessels are a total loss or not. Some hopes are entertained for the safety of the Ray.

No reports have yet been received of the result of the gale last night, but it is feared many lives and vessels have been lost.

Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 5.—The impeachment of Gov. Reed was killed in the House last night at ten o'clock, by a vote of 30 to 21. The minority report was adopted.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, Feb. 5.—It is reported the Duke De Montpensier's candidature for the Spanish throne has been abandoned. Prince George, a Catholic, aged 37 years, son of the King of Saxony, and Prince Charles, of Prussia, are spoken of in connection with the throne.

The clerical estimates passed the Cortes yesterday after a most strenuous opposition.

Marseilles, Feb. 5.—Two houses fell here to-day, crushing 12 persons. It is not believed that all were killed. Two were taken from the ruins.

Rome, Feb. 5.—The Ecumenical Council met yesterday, and five addresses were delivered. The committee *De Fide* is nearly completed, and ready for work.

London, Feb. 5.—The *Times* has an editorial this morning on American Legislators and Legislation, wherein it comments on the composition and the peculiarities of the House of the United States Congress. The writer attributes the faults in American legislation to the utter absence of ability in the House of Representatives, which is the natural consequence of popular elections. The Senate, however, the *Times* thinks, is better, because its members are otherwise chosen.

The manufacturers here are preparing to take advantage of the expiration in March next of the *Bessemer* steel patents.

The *Saturday Review* of to-day predicts that the Irish land question bill for regulating the ballot and the diffusion of education will mainly engross the attention of Parliament at the coming session.

The most extraordinary scenes are occurring at the Telegraph offices throughout England. The dissatisfaction is universal, and the complaints of delays and errors have been greatly multiplied since the new arrangements of the Government went into effect. In this city, particularly, crowds of people surround the offices and the utmost confusion prevails.

The movement for the abolition of the University tests has been renewed vigorously. A large meeting was held at Plymouth last evening, and resolutions looking to that end were unanimously adopted. Other meetings are to be held elsewhere.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening protests against the interruption of the Indo-Chinese trade in opium, as contemplated.

There has recently been an improved demand for American bonds, both Federal and State.

Rome, Feb. 5.—The *Civita Cattolica,* a Catholic paper published here, has a remarkable article, entitled "*Les mauvais politiques et le concile.*" After referring to the menaces against the Ecumenical Council, establishing decrees contrary to modern ideas, it says: The Bishops despise menaces. If Governments make laws at variance with the decrees of the Council the subjects will not be held to observe them, and to exact obedience to such laws would be odious tyranny. If Governments separate the Church from the State, they must expect terrible revolutions to overthrow them. France alone has been true to the Concordat, and the Council will bear this in mind.

Puerto Cabello, Jan. 20.—The revolution is spreading. President Monagas has taken the field in person. Many of the banished Dominicans are here.

San Domingo, Jan. 20.—The revolutionists, headed by Perichol, are marching northwest. They have captured Georgetown.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 5 — Evening.—Cotton opened steady—uplands 11⅝@11¾d.; Orleans 11¾d. Estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales. Receipts for the week ending Thursday 60,000 bales, of which 60,000 were American.

London, Feb. 5—evening.—Consols closed 92⅞. Bonds 87⅛.

Paris, Feb. 5—Evening.—It is reported that Lucius Anatol Prevost Paradol, the celebrated author, has been appointed Minister from France to the United States.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.—Evening.—Cotton market closed with a downward tendency; middling uplands 11⅝d.; middling Orleans 11⅝@11¾d. Pork declined to 97s 6d.

Havana, Feb. 5.—Evening.—Cotton market closed flat; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 1.38¾; low middlings, afloat, 1.37¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 5.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and heavy; middling uplands 25¼c. Sales to-day 1400 bales.

New York, Feb. 5.—Evening.—Money continues easy. Sterling 9. Gold firmer and active. Exports for the week, $849,[illegible], of which the largest amount was reported to-day. Governments decidedly firmer. 5-20s of 1862, 114⅞@114¼; 10-40s 112⅞@113¼; Pacific Rail, 11⅝@11⅝; State bonds strong, with an advance; old Tennessee, 55⅝, new 50⅛; old Virginias, 62½, new, 67; old North Carolinas, 43, new, 27½; Georgia 6s, 87, 7s, 93; Louisianas, old, 70, new, 66¾; Levee 8s, 70¾, 9s, 82½; Alabamas, 94½. Railway market firm and closed at highest point of the day. The bank statement shows a slight loss in the total reserve, but is still favorable to the ease in money. The excess over the legal requirement is still $9,000,000. Loans increased $4,130,000; specie decreased $1,478,[illegible]; circulation increased $[illegible]; deposits increased $4,[illegible]; legal tenders increased $1,309,218.

Imports of the week—Dry goods, $2,096,[illegible]; general merchandise, $3,489,481. Subtreasury balance of gold, $75,552,602; currency, $[illegible]; general balance, $81,[illegible].

Mobile, Feb. 5.—Cotton in limited demand and closed dull; middlings 23¾c. Sales to-day 600 bales. Receipts 2402. Exports 738.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 5.—6 P. M.—Barometer 30. Wind east northeast, very light. Arrived, ship Omaha, Henlson, master, 43 days from Liverpool, with salt to Dechan, Zerega & Co.

Sailed steamship Austin. On her bound in, steamship New York.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, Feb. 5, noon.—The Newsboy's a rumor reached the police last night that an attempt would be made on the life of Prince Arthur, and that an officer was detailed to watch the Prince's party as they proceeded from the Brevoort House to the residence of Judge Stoughton, corner Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth street.

A party of ruffians stationed near the Brevoort House, approached the officer, drew revolvers and told him to leave. The officer got reinforcements, returned and attacked the ruffians, and after a severe fight arrested four of them, William Murphy, Pat Mulhide, Charles Gardiner, John Lough and Michael McNulty. Lough is an Englishman, and Gardiner is a native of Yonkers.

The party refused to make any explanation of their conduct, and they will be arraigned before the Police Court charged with assaulting an officer. There is not sufficient proof to establish the charge of conspiracy against the life of the Prince.

Madrid, Feb. 4.—Official advices from Havana were received late last evening, announcing the defeat of the insurgents by the national troops.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The *Journal* of this city announces, in view of the Montenegrin question, the anxiety of Russia for peace.

London, Feb. 5—noon.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds—5-20s, 1862, 87⅛; 1865, 87⅛; 1867, 86; 10-40s, 84⅞.

Liverpool, Feb. 4—evening.—Cotton closed dull; uplands 11⅞@11⅜d; Orleans 11¾d. Sales 10,000 bales, 2000 of which were for export and speculation.

Arrived and sailed for Galveston—ship Margaret Pallock, Mitchell, master, from Liverpool.

SAILING OF THE UNITED STATES.—The steamship United States, Capt. Smith, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Capt. Thos. Chary, M. A. Van Buren, Chas. L. Guy, Ed. Smiley, Miss A. P. Kankel, Miss Ed. Smiley.

SAILING OF THE JUNIATA.—The steamship Juniata, Capt. Hoxie, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Francis Montesand wife, Geo. W. Tarleton, Misses Tarleton, Alwin Hachet, D. A. Mason and wife, J. D. Prince.

Reports from the Prusso-Russian frontier state that immense convoys of munitions of war are continually entering Russia.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* denies that the Fifteenth Amendment can ever become a part of the Constitution, and assigns the following reasons:

1. It is a surrender of a fundamental reserved right of the States, and that cannot be accomplished without the unanimous consent of all the States. To three-fourths of the Legislatures was delegated the power to change the Constitution in this regard.

2. The Legislatures of all the Southern States which have adopted it have done so under duress of force and compulsion—which vitiates all contracts, and which the Federal Government had no right to employ.

3. The Amendment was not submitted to the President of the United States for his approval, which course is required by the Constitution.

4. If the Southern States were not in the Union at the adoption of the Amendment they had no right to ratify, and without them the necessary constitutional three-fourths has not been obtained.

These questions will come before the Supreme Court for adjudication, and must of necessity be determined in the affirmative by any bench of honest and sworn lawyers. Not only have the ratifications come in large part from States under duress, but also from States wherein the question had never been submitted, or the people were known to be opposed to the act. The *Enquirer* believes that there are not to-day a half-dozen States which would affirm the doctrine of negro suffrage on a fair popular vote on that single question. The members who have made the ratifications were for the most part elected on other issues, and have misrepresented their constituents. We have no doubt the proper corrective will be applied, and as we trust in the complete overthrow of the Radical party and the triumph of the principles of the Constitution.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1870.

The Money market was, if anything, easier, but with hardly any quotable change in the street rates. At notes, with collaterals are quoted at 1½ a 1¾ per cent. per month, and second grade at 1¾ a 2 per ct. At business paper, without collaterals, at 1¼, and good at 1½ a 1¾. At mortgage paper at 10 a 11 per cent. per annum, and second class at 12.

Gold opened at 120⅞ a 121⅛ (against 120⅝ at New York) and after selling at 121⅛ closed at 121⅛ a 121⅜ (against [illegible] at New York). The sales include $17,000 at $21, $20,000 at 121 a 121⅛, [illegible] and $20,000 at 121⅛, $150 [illegible] $20,000 at 121⅜, and $15,000 and $15,000 at 121½. Silver 10,000 Mexican dollars sold at 2 per cent. premium in gold, and 700 yesterday, not reported, at the same. We quote 119 a 120 for American half dollars, and 3 a 4 per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Only a moderate business was doing in Foreign Exchange, but rates were stiffer towards the close, in agreement with the course of gold at New York. The sales of Sterling embraced £57,000, of which £5000 bill of lading at 129⅜; £1000 at [illegible] ship's bill at 130 net; £[illegible] bill of lading at 130 a 130⅜; £1000 clean and £5000 bill of lading at 130⅜; £12,000 bill of lading and clear at 130⅛ a 130⅝; £[illegible] 130 5-16; £7000 commercial at £[illegible] bill of lading at 130⅝ a 130⅞; £1200 [illegible] of lading and clear at 130⅝; £[illegible] bank at 131, and £2500 at 131⅛. In Francs there were sales of 320,000 commercial, including 25,000 and [illegible] at 4.55; [illegible] and 100,000 at 4.32½. Sterling bank quoted at 130¾ a 130⅞ a 131⅛ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 131 a 131⅛ for bank; and Francs 4.33¾ a 4.32½ for the former, and 4.31¼ a 4.30 for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were less liberal, and rates for commercial bills were a shade better. The banks checked on New York at ¼ a ⅛ discount, and the sales included $40,000 private bankers' sight on New York at 5-16 discount; $5000, $12,000 and $75,000 commercial, and $20,000 commercial at ½ discount; $25,000 commercial at 5-16 a ½; $10,000 and $5,000 at 5-16; $30,000 at ¼; $10,000 fifteen days' sight on St. Louis at 1, and $10,000 sight on Providence at ⅜.

In Stocks the reported transactions were: 400 shares Crescent City Slaughter House at $35 50 a 36, 2 Pneumatic Propelling Co. at $150 and 100 at $170. We note sales of $1000 old Louisiana State Sixes at 68, and $4000 at 69. We understand that $25,000 State Levee Sixes sold in New York to-day for account of parties here at 72.

The only sales of Warrants reported is $3300 State (large) at 74½. Dealers bought State at 72 a 72½ and Metropolitan Police at 70, and sold the former at 73.

City Treasury notes were without any apparent movement. Dealers bought small sums at 35 discount and sold at 32. A lot of $700 sold yesterday at the latter rate.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 4600 bales at irregular and easier prices, especially for the lower grades, with the remark that good style strict good ordinary and strict low middling—that is clean white and even running with good but not extra staple—sold ¼c above our outside figures, we now quote as follows: ordinary 20¼ a 21¼c, ordinary 21¾ a 22¼, good ordinary 22½ a 23¼c, low middling 23¼ a 23¾, middling 24¼ a 24¾, strict middling 24¾ a 25 and good middling 25¼ a 25½.

Both the supply and the demand were moderate, and several brokers reported prices unchanged, but the actual business was manifestly at easier rates, and in many cases at a decline of fully ¼c. The old story about difference in classifications was repeated with variations, and some allege that low middling should be quoted at 23⅛ a 23⅜, as yesterday. The extent of the business, however, was at 23⅜ a 23⅝c for average low middling and 23 11-16 a 23⅞ for strict rendered; it is necessary for us to reduce our quotations, as above, but with the accompanying qualification.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales		770
Arrived since last statement	1,487	
Arrived previously	695,285	[illegible]
		697,712
Cleared to-day	3,290	
Cleared previously	398,111	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		296,311

To-day's exports embraced 3139 bales to Liverpool, 3070 to Boston, 1837 to New York and 174 to Philadelphia. Receipts proper since last evening 1344 bales, against 3052 for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1st 658,786 bales against 589,957 last year.

SUGAR.—The receipts this morning were small, being confined to 150 hogsheads. The demand is good, and the supplies were mostly sold at firmer prices. Inferior 7¾ a 8¼c; common 8¾ a 9¼c; good common 9½c; fair 9¾ a 10c; good fair 10 a 10½c; fully fair 10¾ a 11c; prime 11¼ a 11½c; choice 12 a 12½c; yellow clarified 13¼ a 14c; white 13¾ a 14c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—The receipts were light this morning, being confined to 350 bbls and 200 half do. The demand is good and prices are still firmer. The supplies were all sold at 40 a 45c per gallon for inferior; 55 to 65c for fermenting; 67 a 69c for fair, not fermenting; 70 a 71c for prime and 72c for strictly prime to choice. Half barrels prime sold at 76c ⅌ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamer M. Wicks, from Louisville, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

CORN.—Good Corn continues scarce and in request at still firmer prices, while poor is plenty and dull. Sales to-day 4100 sacks, of which 600 inferior at 80c; 1800 white, in store, 800 white and yellow and 1000 do. in store and on the landing, at $1 10; 300 choice white at $1 12½, and 400 fair white at $1 05 ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—We note a light supply and firm market at 75c ⅌ bushel. 400 and 1100 sacks sold at 75c per bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and firm at $1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs. 450 sacks sold at $1 20 [illegible] 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—Treble and choice extra are in fair supply and dull, while double extra and the grades below are scarce and very much in demand. Fine is quoted at $5 12½ a $5 25; superfine $5 30 a $5 50; single extra $5 60 a $5 75; double extra $5 85 a $5 95; treble extra $6 to $6 25; choice extra $6 50 a $7; family extra $7 50 a $8 per bbl. Owing to the scarcity of the grades wanted, the sales to-day are confined to 2400 bbls, of which 100 fine at $5 20; 350 and 300 superfine at $5 40; 100 do at $5 50; 35 single extra at $5 75; 50 double extra at $5 85; 250 and 250 double extra at $5 95; 100 and 500 treble extra at $6; 100 do at $6 25; 150 and 150 choice extra on private terms.

HAY—Is in light supply and firm at $28 for prime, and $30 for choice. A lot of 500 bales choice Western sold at $30 ⅌ ton, and some prime at $29.

PORK—Is in light supply and fair demand at firm prices. Sales to-day 600 bbls mess, of which 60, 100, 200 and 175 at $29 50, and 50 at $29 75 ⅌ bbl. Subsequently holders were asking $30 at wholesale. It is retailing at $30 50.

DRY SALT MEAT.—5, 5 and 10 casks shoulders sold at 12c ⅌ lb.

BACON—Is scarce and firm; 5 casks shoulders sold at 14c. Shoulders are quoted at 14 a 14¼c; clear rib sides 17 a 17¼c; clear sides 18¼ a 18½c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Is in fair supply and demand—10 tierces pressed sold at 16¾c; 100 and 400 kegs do at 18c.

LOUISIANA RICE.—The local demand is fair and prices are steady. Receipts are only moderate but the stock on hand is large. We quote round lots as follows: Choice 7½ a 7¾c; prime to good do 6½ a 7c; ordinary 5¾ a 6c; inferior and broken 3¾ a 5¼c ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL—Is scarce and firm; kiln-dried is quoted at $5 ⅌ bbl on the landing and $5 12½ a 5 25 from store. 50 bbls sold from store at the latter price.

BALING TWINE—Is selling slowly at 21 a 21c ⅌ lb.

Specie and Exchange Office of BRUNO & WARNER,
No. 146 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

GOLD.	
Victoria Sovereigns	[illegible]
Old	[illegible]
English Bank Notes	[illegible]
20 Francs	[illegible]
Bills of Bank of France (in francs)	[illegible]
X Thaler	[illegible]
X Thaler Prussian	[illegible]
X Guilders Holl	[illegible]
Kronen	[illegible]
Ducats	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	[illegible]
Patriot	[illegible]
SILVER.	
English Silver	[illegible]
French	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Spanish	[illegible]
French Crowns	[illegible]
German Thaler	[illegible]
Prussian Paper Thaler	[illegible]
Guilders	[illegible]
Spanish	[illegible]
Spanish Silver ⅌ Cuts	[illegible]

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Feb. 5, 1870.

Arrived yesterday [illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Sheep. Sold yesterday [illegible]. [Price list of Texas Beeves, Hogs, Sheep, Milch Cows, Yearlings, Calves and Goats — figures illegible.]

Democratic State Central Committee,
New Orleans, February 5, 1870.

THERE will be a meeting held of this Committee on MONDAY EVENING, February 7th, 1870, at 7 o'clock, at [illegible] building, [illegible] street.
Full attendance is respectfully requested on matters of great importance.
By order of the President,
THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.
feb6 1t

Attention.

THE Presidents of the DEMOCRATIC Ward Clubs and of all other Democratic organizations and clubs existing in the campaign of 1868, and the members of the Democratic Parish Committee are requested to meet the State Central Committee on MONDAY, February 7th, at 7 o'clock P. M. at the [illegible] Building, No. 62 Perdido street.
feb6 1t

Notice to the Public.

I hereby notify all persons interested that the action of Governor Warmoth in taking possession of the Auditor's office was in violation of all law; that the joint resolution passed by the General Assembly is unconstitutional, null and void. No power in this State can suspend the Auditor until after conviction by the Senate.
Hence, I warn all parties concerned that all warrants or other papers signed by James Graham, or any one else except myself, before that time, are illegal and not worth the paper they are written on; that all [illegible] will be null and void and the courts cannot sustain them. All persons, therefore, dealing with the said [illegible] Auditor, do so at their own risk as the state cannot be held responsible for any of his acts.
G. M. WICKLIFFE, Auditor of Public Accounts.
New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1870. feb6 1t

Dr. Holcombe's
BEAUTIFUL AND INTERESTING WORKS ON
THE OTHER LIFE.
1. "OUR CHILDREN IN HEAVEN." Price $1 75. A book of sweet consolation.
2. "THE SEXES—HERE AND HEREAFTER." Price $1 75. Religious and Poetic, but not least physiological.
3. His new Philosophical and Religious Romance, "IN BOTH WORLDS." Price $1 75.
For sale by GEORGE ELLIS, No. 9 Old Levee street, opposite Postoffice, New Orleans, La.
feb6 1t

Opera Association of New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, February [illegible], 1870.
A GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Association will be held in the Foyer of the Opera House, on WEDNESDAY next, 9th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for the next opera season.
By order of the Board:
EMILE WILTZ, Secretary. feb6 3t

Important to Parent.
THREE SCHOLARSHIPS, which include SIX languages, the full COMMERCIAL COURSE. All branches of Mathematics, Drawing, Phonography, etc., being a finished education, can be had at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner Camp and Common streets, on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS, if applied for this week. This is the best FORTUNE parents can give their sons.
feb6 1t RUFUS DOLBEAR.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association.
SPECIAL MEETING.
THE officers and members of the above named Association are requested to meet at their Hall, No. 24 Elysian Fields street, THIS DAY, (Sunday) at 3½ P. M., to transact important business.
Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
By order of the President,
feb6 1t B. ONORATO, Secretary.

Bosoms.
EXTRA large and long Fine Linen French made SHIRT BOSOMS, well adapted to our Southern Creole gentlemen's wear. An immense stock just received and for sale [illegible] for Five Dollars, or One Dollar each. Only look at them in the show-cases at LEIGHTON'S Cheap and Popular Shirt Store, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.
feb6 3t REMEMBER.

Have Your PHOTOGRAPHS COLORED.
It improves them very much, and THE COST IS TRIFLING.
Only 25 Cents Each, or Six Colored for $1 25, at
W. E. SEEBOLD'S Book Store, 169 Canal street.
feb6 1t

Maupay's Warranted Garden Seeds.
GARDEN and PLANTATION SEEDS, pure and reliable, wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices.
R. A. MAUPAY, No. 76 Gravier street, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine.
Send for illustrated Catalogue.

Office of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Co.,
New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1870.
To the Editor of the N. O. Bee:
The imputation of one G. M. Wickliffe against this company and H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, as published in the *Bulletin,* 2d inst., in the words:
"He corruptly demanded and received money as the equivalent to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad bill"
is a gross fabrication and without the semblance of truth.
feb6 1t [illegible] S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Wanted.
BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, without children, a plain but neatly FURNISHED ROOM in the Third District. They are transient visitors to the city. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, CASH, Office of the BEE.
feb6 2t

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Ins. Co.,
No. 120 Common street.
AN Election of Trustees to serve for one year from the second Monday of April, 1870, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, 14th February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
New Orleans, 4th February, 1870. feb6 td

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, February 3, 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.
feb5 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 29th or 30th January, broke into the vault of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, No. 66 Toulouse street. An additional reward of 5 per cent will be paid for the recovery of the stolen property, consisting of jewelry and silverware, a list of which has been left with the Chief of Police.
feb5 2t H. L. PETRE, Cashier.

F. NEWHALL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
And Window Shades of Every Description,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.
Engagement of the Eminent Artiste, MISS BATEMAN, Who will Appear on Monday, February 7, 1870, And EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, In her world famous impersonation of LEAH. Supported by the charming artiste, MISS VIRGINIA FRANCIS And the Popular Comedian, MR. GEORGE JORDAN. In addition to the superior Stock Company of this favorite establishment. feb6 1t

St. Charles Theatre.
BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES POPE.
BEN DE BAR will appear on SUNDAY EVENING, February 6th, 1870, Boucicault's great drama, THE LONG STRIKE—Noah Learoyd, Charles Pope; Jane Learoyd, Miss Annie [illegible]. Concluding with JACK SHEPPARD—Joe Blueskin, Ben De Bar.
Tomorrow [illegible] Inimitable LOTTA. feb6 1t

To the Public.
The following communication was sent to the Mayor for transmission to the Council at their last meeting. This he failed to do, leaving 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 gas due in January [illegible] should be paid as the only condition of the delay asked for [illegible].
[illegible]
OFFICE NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, January 29, 1870.
Hon John R Conway, Mayor.
Sir: According to our agreement, the supply of gas to the City will be continued after the first of February to enable the Council at their regular meeting on Thursday evening, to take definite action upon our demand.
The relations between the Company and the City seem not to be understood. [illegible]
Very respectfully, your obedient servant, [illegible]

UNUSUAL BARGAIN!
An Extensive Confectionery, Chocolate and Pastry Manufactory, in full Operation.
FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE [illegible]
For further particulars apply on the premises from 12 M. to 3 P. M. No. 94 Old Levee street. feb6 1t

Lost.
A WHITE and black spotted setter [illegible] Answers to the name of DANDY [illegible] Charles street [illegible] feb6 1t

Stolen Bonds.
THE following bonds of the New Orleans City Water Works were stolen on the night of the 29th or 30th January from the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana: Three Bonds of $1000 each [illegible]. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
feb5 1t H. L. PETRE, Cashier.

Cotton Seed. Cotton Seed.
PETIT GULF $1, [illegible] Egyptian [illegible], Boyd Prolific $1, [illegible] Brown [illegible], Tennessee $1, [illegible] Arkansas $1, Jethro $1 25, [illegible] $1, Dickson [illegible]. All at above low prices, and a discount of 10 to 25 per cent. to dealers, as to quantity.
STEELE, PINCKARD & CO., Corner Common and Tchoupitoulas. feb6 1m

Wines, Vermouth, Olive Oil, Etc.
LANDING ex-ship "Johanne Marie," from Bordeaux
1000 boxes CLARET, St. Loubes
150 do Ste. Eulalie
200 do VERMOUTH, Noilly, Pratt & Co.
200 cases, 100 boxes, SARDINES in oil
30 packages MADEIRA
14 baskets, 10 half bottles, CHAMPAGNE, L. Roederer
12 baskets, 25 bottles, CHAMPAGNE, L. Roederer
225 boxes, 12 bottles, OLIVE OIL, Seignouret freres
230 boxes, 24 hf bottles, OLIVE OIL, Seignouret freres
40 boxes, 12 flasks, OLIVE OIL, Seignouret freres
200 boxes, 12 bottles, white wine VINEGAR
25 [illegible] 12 [illegible] Frontignan MUSCAT
10 casks CLARET, Chateau Dillon, No. 15
10 hf [illegible]
10 [illegible] No. 45
10 hf [illegible]
10 [illegible] COTES DE FRONSAC, No. 55
10 hf [illegible]
24 [illegible] MONTFERRAND, No. 65
12 hf [illegible]
For sale by C. CAVAROC, 5 Exchange Alley. feb6

Mr. Pierre Déjan
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. Persons who have heretofore honored him with their confidence are invited to give him a call at his new store, [illegible] St. Ann and Burgundy streets, where they will always find a full assortment of Household Furniture of every description which will invariably be offered at reduced prices. Repairs of all kind attended to and Furniture Carts to let. jan23

Dr. Luke
TREATS all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, the bad effects of mercury completely eradicated; spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness. Victims of Self Abuse can be fully restored to health; special attention given to all Female Complaints. Ladies afflicted with [illegible]. The Doctor's parlors are so arranged that patients need not see each other. Strict secrecy in all cases where desired. [illegible] street.

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
UNDER the management of Mme E. LAVILLEBEUVRE, successor to Mme DERON
No. 73, Dauphine Street No. 73
Between Ursulines and Hospital.
sep1 6m

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.
Office, No. 120 Common Street.
INSURES against FIRE, MARINE and RIVER RISKS, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre or Bremen at the option of the assured.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANTOINE CARRIERE, Vice Presi't.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 8th, 1870.
AN election for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 7th February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
jan8 Wed feb7 J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Office: No. 120 Common Street.
Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $800,000.
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.

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 — Premiums on Fire Risks, Premiums on River Risks, Premiums on Marine Risks [amounts illegible]
Less Return Premiums; Premiums on Risks not terminated in 1869 [amounts illegible]
Net Earned Premiums, Comprising same period: On Fire Risks, On River Risks, On Marine Risks [amounts illegible]
Re Insurances and Rebate in lieu of Scrip, Taxes, Profit and Loss and General Expenses, less Discount and Interest [amounts illegible]
Profit [illegible]
The Company have the following Assets: Cash; Bills receivable for premiums; Bills receivable for premiums, outstanding accounts in course of collection; Real estate, No. 78 Camp street; Bonds of the city of New Orleans; Bonds of the State of Louisiana; Bonds of the Odd Fellows Hall Association; Bonds of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana; Bonds of the St. Charles Hotel Company; Shares of Bank of New Orleans stock; Shares of Union Bank stock; Shares of Canal Bank stock; Shares of Merchants Bank stock; Shares of Crescent City Bank stock; Shares of Merchants Bank stock; Shares of Vaille's Dry Dock Company; Shares of New Orleans and Vaille's River Packet Company; Scrip of other Insurance Companies; Steamboat Stock and Insurance account [amounts 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: [illegible]
ALFRED MOULTON, President.
W. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
A. Moulton, Arsène Woods,
W. M. Perkins, R. M. Converse,
A. H. May, Wm. Chambers,
B. Hare, Jno. G. Moore,
R. M. Horrell, J. M. Allen,
Jno. I. Rogers, Edward Page.
jan24 1m

WHISKIES, GINS, WINES, &c.
100 BBLS J. A. Miller's Bourbon WHISKY, 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,
[illegible] puncheon fine BATAVIA ARRACK.
2 puncheons STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY.
[illegible] Bremen and Hanover
7 half pipes HOLLAND GIN, Bell Brand.
[illegible] OLD TOM GIN.
SHERRY WINES of Widow Harmony, such as Topaz, Amontillado, Cabinet, Vino de Pasto, V. H. &c., in quantities.
Also,
PORT WINES of sundry Brands and Grades.
Quarter casks T. Hine & Co.'s COGNAC, of various vintages.
Also PEACH and APPLE BRANDY, Wine and Soda CORKS, CHAMPAGNE, &c.
100 cases BOKER'S BITTERS.
For sale by J. RIVIERE, 78 Common street. jan5 1m

Notice to Tax Payers.
I WILL pay State Taxes in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Districts without charge, and will furnish the necessary Warrants to pay the same at the lowest market rates.
J. HERNANDEZ, 11 Carondelet street.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD.
Essays for Young Men, on the physical errors and abuses incident to youth [illegible] and the happiness of True Marriage, with sure means of relief [illegible] sent in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jan13 3m

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BARNETT & BOUSQUET, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant.
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 Conti street.
MAURICE M. BARNETT, Jr.
FELIX BOUSQUET.
New Orleans, Jan. 25, 1870. jan26 10t

Union Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 21, 1870.
AT an election held on MONDAY last, 17th inst., the following stockholders were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
SAMUEL BELL, H. C. MILLAUDON,
ALF. MOULTON, R. GALLY,
A. ELLIOT, E. F. STOCKMEYER,
AUG. BOHN, AD. FRERICHS,
EDM'D GAUTREAU.
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.
GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Cistern Shop
And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.
PROMPTLY attended to; also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, raising up cisterns, etc. Apply to J. M. BEHAN, 18 Franklin st., near Canal, or Box 283, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 245 Canal street, near Franklin.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.
New Orleans, January 5th, 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 12 M. and 1 P. M.
jan6 tfeb7 H. L. PETRE, Cashier.

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas st.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads, [illegible]. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.

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 License on trades and professions for 1870. The undersigned will be at his office every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., to receive the payment of the same. After the 1st day of March, 1870, all bills unpaid will be collected by judiciary process.
L. A. HARANG, Secretary and Tax Collector.
jan12 1m eod

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.,
New Orleans, January 20th, 1870.
AT an election to be held THIS DAY for [illegible] Directors of this Road, there being no stock represented, the election for said Directors was postponed to Wednesday, the [illegible] inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
jan20 1m CHARLES KERR, Secretary.

J. Bontemps,
DYER AND SCOURER,
152 Poydras Street 152
Between Carondelet and Baronne streets (formerly in Bourbon street), New Orleans.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Composed of the first class Steamships
MISSISSIPPI, Capt W P HENRY
CRESCENT CITY, Capt J B [illegible]
SHERMAN, Capt H S QUICK
GEN. MEADE, Capt A W SAMPSON
UNITED STATES, Capt GEO M SMITH
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship UNITED STATES, G. H. SMITH, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, February 6, at 8 A. M.
These steamships have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE $50 00.
Bills of Lading signed to Liverpool [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 190 Common street.

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line.
This Line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship CORTES, [illegible] Nelson, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, February 13, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE $50.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken [illegible] and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.

For New York via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
The steamship BIENVILLE, BAKER, Commander, will leave her wharf, Post 16, First District, [illegible]. For freight or passage, apply to [illegible], Agent, [illegible] street, corner Gravier.
The steamship [illegible] Morgan, Commander, will leave [illegible] February 19th.

Attakapas and Atchafalaya Packet.
[illegible]

For Opelousas.
THE PLANTERS' AND MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION [illegible]

For Opelousas.
THE PLANTERS' AND MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION [illegible]

For Vermilionville and all Way Landings.
[illegible]

Dr. T. ANFOUX, Dentist, 145 Canal [illegible]

Removal.
J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 159 Canal Street. [illegible]

Dr. C. [illegible] 416 & 418 [illegible]
GREAT REDUCTION IN DENTISTRY. ALUMINUM [illegible] THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. GREAT SUCCESS! [illegible]

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S., [illegible] No. 13 [illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20. [illegible]

Premium Dentistry. [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 14 [illegible]. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN [illegible] NITROUS OXYD GAS.

F. GONTHIER
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
34 [illegible] Charles street 34
OPPOSITE ST. CHARLES HOTEL. [illegible]

TREATMENT [illegible] SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES [illegible] E. GAUDOZ [illegible]

For Sale! For Sale!
CHAMPAGNE! [illegible] VERZENAY. [illegible]

Book Keeping.
THE PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. PHILIP SCHOOL [illegible]

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

Flour. Flour.
A. PORCY & SON,
31 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET 31
[illegible] following celebrated brands of Flour: TEXAS, DIXIE, [illegible] SAXONY, [illegible] WESTERN STAR, [illegible] EDWARDS PEERLESS.

The Meridian.
[illegible]

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