The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR..........$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Mardi-Gras Ball.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," with Mr. Collins.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mrs. Oates' Comic Opera Bouffe Troupe.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The new government established by the National Assembly at Bordeaux, is merely provisional in its character, and is intended to last only until the people of France have had time and opportunity to determine whether they are to live henceforth under a Republic, or an Imperial Government, or a Constitutional Monarchy. Under present circumstances, and so long as the German forces occupy their principal cities and departments, it is impossible there should be a free expression on the part of the people. Time is necessary for the formation of an intelligent judgment, after the unprecedented occurrences of the last six months, and the pressure which results from the enemy's presence must be lifted off before the French nation can be expected to declare what is their preference as to the form of government under which they henceforth desire to live.

The election of Mr. Thiers as president of the provisional government, we regard as a recognition of the statesmanlike qualities which have marked his long public career, and especially as a recognition of the wisdom and foresight which he exhibited in warning the imperial government against war with Prussia. We do not think his selection as chief of the temporary government, is due so much to his well-known sympathies for the Orleans family or a constitutional monarchy, as to the fact that he stands head and shoulders above all other available public men in France, capable of directing and governing the affairs of the nation in the present crisis. The Ministers whom he has chosen to aid him have been taken from among the Orleanists and the Republicans, in about an equal proportion. Himself, Gen. Le Flo, Admiral Pothuau, Mr. Lambrecht, and Mr. Dufaure being of the former party, and Messrs. Picard, Favre and Simon being of the latter. There is not an imperialist in the Ministry. It would appear therefore from the constitution of this provisional government, that the National Assembly is composed principally of the friends of a monarchical and those of a republican system, and that the partisans of Napoleon are in the minority. But it would be premature to say what form of government the two dominant factions are likely to establish. That will probably turn upon the settlement of the terms of peace, which the Assembly shall conclude. If they consent to the cession of the provinces demanded by Prussia and the other severe exactions which they are said to have determined upon, it is not easy to predict the result. We may safely say, however, that the nation will not rest satisfied with such a settlement. No party in France, and probably no combination of parties could succeed in reconciling the people to a dismemberment of their territory, especially should they at the same time be required to agree to pay a large monied indemnity such as has been indicated by telegrams from Versailles. The Imperialists, although their strength has undoubtedly been greatly reduced, are numerous enough not to be ignored in these arrangements. But in the combination which seems to have been formed, they appear to have no voice. What we regard as unaccountable is that while the republicans are reported to be a minority of the National Assembly, they should be so largely represented in the ministry which Mr. Thiers has formed. This ministry is conservative and liberal in its composition and is composed of the more cautious members of both parties—republican and Orleanist. Perhaps Mr. Thiers desires that the Republicans should share the responsibility of agreeing to the hard terms which the enemy is likely to insist upon.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF 1871.—We have received from the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana a pamphlet containing a full programme of the approaching State fair, and a list of premiums to be awarded to exhibitors, together with all needful information interesting to them. The fair will commence on the 8th of April next and will continue nine days. The premium list will be found to be even more comprehensive in its scope than any former. The association have acquired much experience from their former efforts to stimulate agriculture, manufactures, stock-raising, and the mechanical arts, and the success which has attended previous fairs, should furnish convincing evidence of the advantages to be derived from such exhibitions. They promise to spare no effort to make the fair of the present year a complete success. Arrangements have been entered into with all of the principal railroad lines, steamboats and steamships throughout the country, which secure moderate rates of passage and freight for those who may wish to send to the fair articles for exhibition, or to visit New Orleans in view of the same. Catalogues and full information will be sent to any address, free of charge, on application to Luther Homes, Secretary and Treasurer. See advertisement.

QUICK PASSAGE TO HAVANA.—The American bark Sylvia W. Swasey, Capt. Swasey, left the bar on Thursday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, and arrived at Havana at 4:45 P. M. Saturday, 11th inst., making the run in 52 hours. She was cleared by Wm. Creevy, and had a full cargo of flour. This is one of the quickest trips on record.

The Ammonia Propelling Company give notice through our advertising columns that the subscription book for a limited amount of the capital stock of the company is open for the public at the office 175 Common street, between Carondelet and Baronne. Apply to G. L. Laughland.

We acknowledge receipt of cards of invitation to a grand fancy dress and mask ball to be given at the St. Charles Theatre, to-night; also to a grand masked ball to be given to-night at Masonic Hall.

TRUTH.—The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FORTY FIRST DAY.

MONDAY, February 20, 1870.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at noon. Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

By Mr. Pierce—From the Board of Managers of the Seventh street Orphans Home, praying for assistance to the amount of $1000.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Ray—Judiciary—Favorably on Senate bill 205, relative to a warrant purchased by Charles Kilgher from S. A. Isaac.

By Mr. Thomas—Claims—Favorably for the relief of Grief & Byrne.

Senate bill 226—For the relief of Story & Co.

By Mr. Swords—Parks and Buildings—Reported back without action joint resolution No. 3, relative to the seat of government.

By Mr. Futch—Penitentiary—Minority report relative to the Penitentiary.

NOTICES.

By Mr. Pinchback—To regulate the fees of the Recorder of Mortgages.

By Mr. Hunsacker—Incorporations—Relative to the Lake Shore Building Association.

By Mr. Swords—To establish a Sailors' Home in New Orleans.

By Mr. Pierce—To provide for the adjustment and settlement of the Metropolitan Police claims and adjustments.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Hunsacker—To abolish capital punishment—Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also urging our Senators and Representatives in Congress to advocate the repeal of the iron-clad oath. Referred.

Mr. O'Hara offered a resolution that each Senator be permitted to call up a bill or joint resolution as their names appear upon the roll.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Daigle asked for a suspension of the rules to take up a bill relative to granting additional powers to the Justices of the Peace of the parish of St. Landry, giving them the same powers as Recorders.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. Pinchback called up the bill relative to the Mississippi River Packet Company. The bill passed.

The bill for the relief of W. Jasper Blackburn passed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill relative to public printing came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Blackman spoke against publishing (by compulsion) judicial advertisements in the official paper, stating that this was one of the most objectionable features in the Printing act.

During the debate the following statement was referred to Mr. Lynch:

Amount of warrants paid to State Printer under act No. 35, extra session of 1870, $125,000.

Amount of certificates of indebtedness sued to State Printer from April 1, 1870, to Feb. 20, '71, $57,010 73.

Amount of warrants issued to official journals throughout the State, under act No. 35, extra session of 1870, 125,000.

Amount of warrants paid in 1870, under the 2d section of act No. 69 of extra session of 1870, $63,931 31.

Amount of certificates of indebtedness issued to official journals throughout the State, from April 1, 1870, to February 20, 1871, $84,347 43.

Total amount paid, $455,289 47.

All of which, and the fact that the amount for the support of the public schools, from January 1, 1871, to February 20, 1871, amounted to $334,942 75, or $120,346 72 less than the above aggregate certified to by Auditor Graham.

Pending discussion, the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

The unfinished business, the bill modifying the printing law, was taken up.

Mr. Ingraham arose to move to recommit the bill saying that after the debate pro and con indulged in by the Senate, the committee would be enabled to report either a perfected substitute or amendments that might be agreeable to everybody.

A lively fight commenced between the chair and Mr. Blackman, the subject being whether a motion for the previous question could be saddled with a motion to lay on the table, the chair deciding that it could not, and the Senate sustained the chair, from whose decision an appeal had been made by Mr. Blackman.

After an energetic fight by Mr. Blackman the previous question was put and carried by 19 yeas to 9 nays.

A bill for the relief of John Ray for superintending the revisal of the Civil Code and Code of Practice and completing the Revised Statutes of the State, appropriating $20,000 for the purpose.

The bill was finally passed.

Mr. Campbell called up Senate bill to amend an act to reorganize the Land Office.

The bill was taken up section by section. The first section provides for the sale of swamp lands at 25 cents per acre to actual settlers.

[The bill repealing the privileges granted to the Crescent City Slaughter House Company was reported enrolled and ready for the signature of the President of the Senate.]

The first section of the Homestead bill refers to lands donated by Congress as swamp and overflowed lands.

Mr. Blackman and Mr. Thomas were opposed to the low price at which it was proposed to sell the lands.

On motion of Mr. Sypher the price of the land was reduced to 12½c an acre where they are swamp lands and not more than 160 acres.

Mr. Anderson offered a substitute for section 16, to better protect the rights of parties who had entered land in good faith during the war. The substitute was laid on the table by a vote of 19 yeas to 13 nays.

The bill was adopted as a whole and finally passed.

A motion to adjourn until Thursday at 12 M. was defeated.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill 32, relative to the Water Works, was taken up.

Pending consideration the Senate went into executive session.

Upon the opening of the doors a substitute for Senate bill 32 was taken up, passed to its second reading, ordered printed, and fixed for Friday.

The special order of the day was fixed for Tuesday.

The Governor's veto of the House bill incorporating the Louisiana Land Company and Loan and Savings Bank. The Governor objected to the bill on the ground that none of the corporators were bankers, and that the company was relieved from taxation for the term of ten years.

The bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 25 to 7.

The House bill to locate a site for a State House.

To incorporate the Southeastern Railroad Company (Mexican Gulf.)

And a Senate bill to regulate public education, all passed after the reporter left. The cotton inspection bill also passed after the reporter left.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at 12 M. Speaker Carter in the chair.

Mr. Wordell desired to call the attention of the House to the Investigating Committee's report of the affairs of the First and Sixth District Courts, stating that although the report was not completed, they had sufficient proof against Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, to present articles of impeachment against him, and moved for a suspension of the rules to present said articles. The rules were not suspended.

The memorial upon the subject was referred to a special committee of five.

The bill to limit the expenses of the General Assembly, was made the special order of the day for Friday.

The anti-Slaughter-House bill was taken up, and the amendment of the Senate unanimously concurred in.

The amendment strikes out the word "between" the Barracks and Opelousas Railroad, and inserts "below." This specifies that all slaughter-houses shall be built below those points.

The House took up as unfinished business the consideration of the motion pending, at the time of adjournment, on Saturday, to consider as engrossed the bill "To incorporate the Drainage Company of New Orleans; to provide for the drainage of New Orleans and the neighboring parishes; to make protection levee from the land excavated by the drainage and for the construction of said levee, and to fix a compensation therefor; to expropriate the land necessary for the purpose, lay out, construct and equip a shell and railroad on the same; give the right to sell said laid when reclaimed and to charge toll on said shell and railroad, and to repeal the act known as the Ship Island Canal bill and the act amendatory thereto."

A long discussion was had as to the progress of the bill.

Mr. Yorke had moved that the bill be read by title, and put upon its third reading and final passage.

It was contended that the bill was only upon its second reading, as was, they argued, evident from the fact that the motion to consider as engrossed was pending when the House adjourned on Saturday and was still pending.

The Chair maintained its original decision that Mr. Yorke's motion was properly before the House, and, therefore, it was not necessary to suspend the constitutional rule requiring a bill to be read three several days, a suspension of which rule required a majority of four-fifths.

Mr. Carr appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the decision was sustained by the House. Yeas, 64; nays, 36.

The sense of the House being taken on the final reading, it was passed without a division, a call for the yeas and nays being declared too late.

The House then adjourned to 7 P. M.

Evening Session.

Mr. Abell called up the Senate bill providing for the drainage of New Orleans, etc., and the bill passed.

Mr. Adolphe called up the bill to incorporate the France Amis Benevolent Association, and it passed.

Mr. Barker called up the bill to remove obstructions in Bayou Bleu, and it passed.

Mr. Barrett called up the Warehouse bill, which originated in the Senate.

The bill being read, on motion of Mr. Moncure the lobby was cleared, and when the question came upon the passage of the bill he called for the yeas and nays. The bill passed—yeas 67; nays 19.

A large number of local and private bills were called up and passed.

A compromise from the Louisiana Levee Company was read, by which the company, to obviate the objections of the Governor to their bill, by giving him the appointment of the engineers who are to survey and estimate the works. The compromise passed.

The House was still in session when the Reporter left, at 10 o'clock.

The New York Democrat says: "Charles Francis Adams may now be regarded as having received the nomination of the upper and wealthy Republican classes in our city for the Presidency. This certainly gives him an immense advantage to begin with. Money will be poured out like water to elect him, and if there is any virtue in greenbacks convention time, Mr. Adams will be the next President. This Adams movement is, of course, in opposition to Grant. The latter really has the effective strength. He has lost the support of the Union League, and the office-seekers and holders will gladly drop him for the coming man. The Adamsites have received promise of support from many disgusted subscribers to the Grant personal and election funds, and count confidently on Mr. Greeley and the Tribune. The Post will wheel the Revenue Reformers and the 'new party' into line under Adams. The plan is to nominate Adams as President, and Gratz Brown or Carl Schurz as Vice President, the latter most probably."

English papers complain of the decay of the British Bar. The Law Times remarks: "What was once an honorable profession for gentlemen will become a walk in life for the ignorant and vulgar who will condescend to stoop to the level of the business. This applies more particularly to criminal business."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The New French Ministry Under Thiers.

German Requisition on St. Quentin.

Arrival of the Commission at San Domingo.

Particulars of their Investigations.

Congressional Proceedings.

HOME NEWS.

Constitutionality of the Cotton Tax Affirmed.

Particulars of Gen. Magruder's Death.

Two Men Convicted of Hanging a Boy.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Versailles says the Emperor of Germany will lunch at Ecole Militaire on entrance into Paris, in consequence of the fever having been reported at the Tuilleries. It is the intention of the Emperor to return to Berlin immediately after reviewing the troops on Champs de Mars.

The Crown Prince is to receive a triumphal entry into Berlin.

London, Feb. 20.—The Telegraph has a dispatch from Paris, dated the 19th, which says: The authorities fear there will be unpleasant demonstrations against Emperor William and Count Bismarck if the Germans enter Paris.

San Domingo City, Feb. 3.—The Dominican Commission arrived here from Samana Bay yesterday. Every one connected with the party are in excellent health. The want of coaling facilities detained the ship six days at Samana.

The Commission found that the inhabitants of that peninsula generally favor annexation. A full investigation made into the ownership of the land around the harbor, showed that no United States official was involved in any private transactions there, whatever. Fabens and associates, and O'Sullivan have a perpetual lease at a nominal price of nearly all the available water front for large vessels, around the harbor of Samana. There are no valuable minerals in that section.

The Commission landed here this morning and were formally received by Baez. Mr. Wade explained the character of their object. Baez and cabinet gave a cordial welcome. Baez said peace and a stable government would follow a union with the United States. The people were all anxious for a union. Cabral had no Dominicans with him. The forces he was supposed to command were Haytiens and Hayti was the real mover in the whole matter. He had information that an incursion was to be made while the Commission was here to influence them, and from his agents had learned the whole movement. He expressed a hope that the Commissioners would examine all classes and promised to extend every facility.

Five of the party came across the Island from Samana to this place. The Commission find no appearance of public disturbances or dissensions.

The season is very healthy. The officers and crew of the United States steamers Tennessee, Nantucket and Yantic, now in this harbor, are all well.

The Commission will be here a week longer, and will probably visit Azua next week. Stories of trouble there are untrue. The Commission intend to start home in about four weeks.

Baez has agreed to give safe conduct to Cabral or any of his officers to come here and meet the Commission, and messengers will be dispatched at once.

London, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an inquiry, denied that her Majesty's government had received any proposals for the purchase of British dominions in North America. Mr. Gladstone took occasion to deprecate the introduction of questions of this character pending the sittings of the joint high commission at Washington.

The composition of the new Ministry under President Thiers produces an excellent impression.

It is reported the Germans have levied a first requisition of 2,000,000 francs on St. Quentin.

[Herald's Special.]

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 20.—Sir Charles Bright arrived yesterday in a vessel-of-war from the cable expedition, 25 miles east of Morant, the point where he left the steamer Dacia still grappling for the lost cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Irish exiles arrived here to-day, and are receiving great attention.

The Departments closed at 12 o'clock.

Farmington vs. Sanders, from Tennessee, involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax. The court below affirmed its constitutionality. Justice Nelson, in the Supreme Court, to-day announced the affirmance of that judgment by a divided court.

HOUSE.—There was a long discussion upon the Northwestern boundary, when a resolution that a commission be appointed to fix it passed by a vote of 122 to 73.

The McGarrahan case was resumed and discussed all day, finally resulting in the adoption of the minority report favoring McGarrahan against the New Idria Company. House then adjourned.

SENATE—Mr. Conkling, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill which has passed the House to preserve the purity of elections, otherwise known as supplemental to an act for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. He gave notice that he would press it upon the Senate for early action.

The Committee on Education asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature presented by Mr. Revels for a printing house and institution for the blind. The committee conclude "the whole thing is very much in the nature of a swindle."

Congressional and legislative appropriations passed.

An important executive session ensued, after which the Senate adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Weather report: The following is a synopsis for the past 24 hours—Now 7:35 P. M., the barometric pressure has diminished in the Southern and Gulf States since this morning. It has remained nearly stationary on the lakes. A decided diminution has appeared unannounced in Missouri, accompanied with a rapid rise in the thermometer, which is felt as far east as Cincinnati. The barometer in Missouri is about a fourteenth of an inch lower than on Lake Erie, and on the Gulf fresh north and west winds are prevailing in the North; southerly winds in the South. It is probable that the low pressure in Missouri will make itself decidedly felt to-morrow with northerly winds and clouds in the lakes, and brisk southerly winds on the gulf.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The House passed a bill to-day removing the political disabilities of R. W. Futch, of Union parish, Louisiana.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads instructed Mr. Wheeler, Chairman, to report the Senate bill, so amended, as to cut off all branches and additional land grants, thus securing a main trunk line from the eastern boundary of Texas to San Diego. It is thought the Senate will immediately concur.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Feb. 20.—Captain Grindle, of the ship Old Colony, arrested for cruel treatment of his crew, has been held in $10,000 bail.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Commodore Peter Turner is dead.

Memphis, Feb. 20.—The jury in the case of Graves and Paston, charged with hanging a boy named Schofield, in this county, last July, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation of mercy.

Boston, Feb. 2.—Gen. Halpin, a liberated Fenian prisoner, arrived in the steamer Siberia to-day.

Galveston, Feb. 20.—General Magruder had been unwell a week previous, but his illness was not considered dangerous till within two days of his decease. About eight o'clock Friday night he had became delirious and his mutterings were unintelligible. He lay in this condition until 3 o'clock in the morning, when a gentleman from New York, who was stopping at the hotel, while passing the General's room heard a noise in the room, and upon entering the apartment he found the General in a sort of convulsion. A servant was immediately dispatched for a physician. Before the servant returned the proprietor ascended to the chamber and found General Magruder breathing heavily, and in an unconscious condition. Telling a boy to remain but not disturb the patient, he descended the stairs, and on returning found the General without pulse; listened for breathing, there was none; placed his hand on the heart, but it was still forever. He was laid in a plain black suit, and having been laid in the coffin was followed by a string of carriages to the Protestant Episcopal Church, where the usual death services were read by the Minister. The pall-bearers were Major B. A. Bolls, Capt. E. P. Turner, Dr. Louis A. Bagan, Col. S. Largoope, Col. Langlie H. Cushing, E. W. Barks, Col. Shannon, John Shearn, and Robert Brewster.

The distinguished dead was then escorted to the Episcopal cemetery.

The last conversation the General is known to have had was Friday, the day previous to his death, to an employé of the hotel. After sending a message to a distant relative who resided here, the General said, in reply to a question: "I don't think I am long for this world." There was no display about his funeral obsequies.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 20—Evening.—Cotton closed steadier; uplands 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 7⅞@7⅞d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Cotton shipping at New Orleans in February and March 7⅞ for middlings; Cotton shipping at Savannah or Charleston for March, April and May delivery 7⅞ for middlings.

London, Feb. 20—Evening.—Consols closed at 92. Bonds 91½.

Frankfort, Feb. 20.—Bonds 95¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 20.—Money plethoric 4@5. Sterling 9½@9¾. Gold 111¼@111⅜. Governments dull all day. 5-20s of 1862, 111⅜; Southern securities dull all day with change in prices.

New York, Feb. 20—Evening.—Cotton closed firm and in moderate demand; sales 6740 bales; middlings 15⅛c.

New York, Feb. 20—Evening.—Money closed easier than at any time during the war, lenders pressing Money on market at almost any rate, but a small portion of offerings could be placed. Prime discounts in demand, 6@7. 6s of 1881, 114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅜; 64s, 111⅜; 65s, 111⅛; new, 110¼; 67s, 110¼; 68s, 110¼; 10-40s, 110⅜.

Va.'s 64, new 60. La.'s 69, new 61. Levee 6s 73, 8s 84. Ala.'s 99, 5s 67. Ga.'s 81¼, 7s 89¼. N. C.'s 49¼, new 27.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, Feb. 20.—The steamship North America, from Rio de Janeiro, via St. Thomas, arrived at Quarantine Station at 7:30 A. M., bringing news of the safe arrival of the steamer Tennessee at San Domingo.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A special to the World says that the Prussian Government officially refused to receive Earl Granville's last note, urging Prussia to declare terms of peace and bring the war to a close.

Odo Russell advises the English Government that peace is absolutely certain, but that a revolutionary movement in the south of France is highly probable.

Peace is regarded as certain at German headquarters in Versailles.

Jules Favre gives assurance that the Assembly will concede every demand except that of dismemberment.

Mexican advices to the 12th state that a Prussian corvette has captured five rich prizes in the Pacific Ocean.

Chief Lasado and his Indians are in arms against the Government in the Tepic District. Government troops have taken the field against them. Lasado will undoubtedly fall.

Tremendous frauds are charged upon the Treasurer General, who is held responsible for $5,000,000 deficiency.

An extra session of Congress has been called.

The Arkansas House of Representatives adopted a resolution impeaching Chief Justice McClure.

London, Feb. 20.—A Times correspondent telegraphs from Versailles: The Moniteur says that a prolongation of the armistice would injure the position of the Germans. Germany is determined to continue the war, if indemnity for the past and guarantees for the future are not given. No food is now allowed to pass Versailles for Paris.

A correspondent of the same paper telegraphs from Berlin that German terms of peace have been presented in a definite form, and are in the shape of an ultimatum.

The police of Paris are searching for arms in the turbulent districts.

Thiers, accepting the Chief Executive, after alluding to the unfortunate position of France, said: Nevertheless, the terms of peace would be courageously discussed, and would only be accepted if consistent with the honor of France.

Thiers added: The task of the Administration is to pacify the country, restore its credit, reorganize labor. When this is accomplished the country itself will decide its destiny.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Bordeaux, Feb. 19.—Ministry announced, Dupure, justice; Favre, foreign; Picard, interior; Simon, public inspection; Lambrecht, commerce; Le Flor, war; Pothuan, marine. Minister of finances not announced. Thiers undertakes no special ministry, but desires to apply himself to general superintendence of affairs.

[Special to the New York World.]

Bordeaux, Feb. 19.—Thiers immediately repairs to Paris, where the assembly soon follows and terms of peace will speedily be adjusted. Conversion of nominal Republic into Orleanist monarchy imminent.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The North German Gazette says the election of an Orleanist to the presidency would imply the early renewal anarchy in France, and prevent reconciliation with Germany, the Orleanists being sworn enemies of Germany.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—Napoleon has been admonished not again to overstep the privileges of a prisoner, and to abstain from politics by protests or proclamations. Orders were given to watch him closely. Proceedings of the assembly at Bordeaux were tumultuous. Members of the right and left insulted each other.

Versailles, Feb. 19.—There is not the slightest doubt entertained in high quarters since Favre's return regarding peace. The French forces now in the field with Chaney number 120,000, with Faidherbe 135,000, at Cherbourg 70,000, at Havre 40,000.

Paris, Feb. 19.—Official declaration of the result of the election for the Assembly was made on Friday before the Hotel de Ville, in presence of large concourse of people.

The names of Thiers, Favre, Vinoy, Cohin, Picard and Simon, were badly received. That of Gen. Ulrich was cheered.

New election will be held in Paris on the first and fifth of March.

The Conservatives are preparing a carefully selected list of candidates.

The Mayor of the Eleventh Arrondissement made a speech, expressing the hope that there was a mutual understanding among the deputies elected to the Assembly, that France would remain a republic. This was received with cries of long live the republic! Down with Orleans.

It is announced that Gambetta had been elected to represent Strasburg in the Assembly.

Trochu will go to Bordeaux to resign his executive functions and take his seat in the Assembly.

Letters have been received from several deputies now at Bordeaux, declaring that they desire peace, but if the conditions are exorbitant, they will do their duty.

La France has reason to believe Bismarck has communicated to Favre the German terms of peace and has laid them before his colleagues. The Patrie thinks prospects of peace are improving. It is said the armistice will be prolonged to the first of March. On reiteration a peace bill will be presented in the Assembly, organizing a provisional army and proposing a commission to inquire and report the best plan for definitive reorganization of the entire military establishment. The Peuple Français says the pretensions put forward by Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville have created estrangement between them and the Count de Paris, sole and rightful claimant of the throne of France, and this may lead to a rupture unless powerful influences are exerted to prevent it.

The total war contribution required by the Germans from the City of Paris has been advanced by the Bank of France. The Constitutionnel says commercial affairs are recovering from the effect of the enforced seclusion of the city, and within the last few days the trade has been very active. The government has approved a credit of three million francs for public works.

The appointment of Thiers as chief executive is well received.

The journals generally approve Grevy's election to the presidency of the Assembly. Rochefort's and Pyatt's journals alone find fault with these appointments.

French newspapers everywhere repel the idea of a cession of territory. La Liberté says peace on such conditions is impossible.

A new election occurs on the first of March. Cries occur of "down with the Orleanists. Long live the Republic." Workmen are engaged in repairing the Palais Royal, which was designated as Thiers' official residence.

Munich, Feb. 18.—The King, in his speech closing the Bavarian Diet, alluded to the glorious part taken in the war by the Bavarian troops. He promised Bavaria would ever remain faithful to Fatherland. He demanded for Germany a firm, united and peaceful Empire.

Florence, Feb. 18.—The Ministry announce a prospect of a pacific result from binding negotiations between Italy and Tunis.

Dieppe, Feb. 18.—It is reported that at an interview, Wednesday last, Bismarck admitted to Favre that it was only allowable to exact during armistice contributions levied prior to 28th of January. Dieppe therefore hopes the amounts exacted from her may be refunded.

London, Feb. 19.—The Gazette Zeitung, of Augsburg, states, apparently on semi-official authority, that Bavaria asks for no territorial aggrandizement, and the intention of making annexed French territory a distinct province of the empire has not been abandoned.

Queenstown, Feb. 19.—Steamer Idaho has arrived.

GONE.—We are sorry to learn that Col. Giles M. Hillyer, of Vicksburg, for many years connected with the newspaper press of Mississippi is so low that his life is despaired of. His premature death will be mourned by a very large circle of warm friends.—*Jackson (Miss.) Pilot.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Attorney Committed for Trial.—Wm. Leslie, who is known as a practitioner before police courts, was examined on a criminal complaint, before Recorder Staes, yesterday, and was committed for trial before the First District Court. The charge was preferred by a woman named Julia Kelly, an inmate of the house No. 147 Dauphine street, who testified that he obtained $15 from her, by falsely representing to her that he would procure bail for her appearance to answer a charge of misdemeanor. He received the money, she averred, but failed to find a bondsman for her, and she had to go to jail. Two other women, Julia and Lulu Dixon, living in the house with her, corroborated her evidence.

Fatal Result of Stab.—Thomas Mason, colored, who, as was stated in the papers of yesterday, was stabbed in Mrs. Homann's yard, on Mazant street, near Greatmen, by Ephraim Mass, it is alleged, on Sunday evening, died of the wound late that night. Coroner Jackson held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the jury found that Mass committed the homicide.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a one-story frame house, situated at the corner of Love and Enghien streets, and occupied by John Long as a book shop, was destroyed by fire and its contents were consumed. The building was the property of John Horthiske.

Inauguration of the Cotton Exchange.—The Cotton Exchange, lately organized and composed of merchants engaged in the cotton business, was yesterday inaugurated, and the rooms in the "Imperial" building, formerly occupied by the Hancock Club, at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, which the Exchange association have rented, were thrown open to the public. A tempting collation was spread, and a large number of the mercantile community who visited the room were hospitably entertained by the officers and members of the organization.

A New Dredger on the Carondelet Canal.—We regret our inability to be present last evening at the trial of the new dredge boat, built for Mr. Gagnet, the lessee of the Canal Carondelet, and just launched. We learn however from those who witnessed the trial that it proved very satisfactory, and that the improvements realized the expectations of Mr. Gagnet. It is a favorable sign that the business of the canal is such that warrants Mr. Gagnet in this enterprise. With the more perfect dredging machine now at his command and the facilities he commands thereby to preserve the canal in good navigable condition, we hope to have it in our power to chronicle increased prosperity in the commerce of the canal.

The Courts.—The record from the Supreme Court of the decision affirming the judgment of the First District Court sentencing Pedro Abreuil and Vicente Bayonne, alias Savagodas, to death, for the murder of the Malay Ambrosio, on the levee, in October last, having been received in the First District Court, all that remains to be done now is for the Governor to fix a day for the dual execution.

It has transpired that the late parochial Grand Jury presented a bill of indictment against Samuel C. and Fletcher J. Earley, on a charge of fraudulent representations, committed, it is alleged, in obtaining $15,000 from Francis C. Mahan, in 1869, by pretending that it was to be used in a commercial partnership. The accused have not been arrested. They are said to be in New York City.

J. Vioca, Sr., has entered suit in the Sixth District Court as transferree of J. Vioca, Jr., against the Crescent City Slaughter-house Company, for 1095 shares of the stock, which, he alleges, is due to him as transferree of one of the original incorporators. 1600 shares fully paid up being given to each of such incorporators and a share for every ten dollars they advanced.

In Muson & Co. vs. A. Foster Elliott, Judge Collens, Seventh District Court, has rendered a decision in this case in favor of plaintiffs for $3630, balance due on vendor's privilege on 129 bales of cotton bought by Nevins & Co., and by them transferred to defendant.

Miscellaneous.—The whole number of deaths in the city, last week, was 90.

Yesterday afternoon, John Miller, a laborer on the Chattanooga Railroad, fell from a hand-car on which he was riding, and the wheels passing over him broke one of his legs.

Thomas Anderson is reported to the police to have been shot in the abdomen, on Sunday night, at the Trudeau plantation, above the city, and dangerously wounded, by some unknown person.

A quantity of wearing apparel and a gold medal were stolen by an undiscovered burglar, from Mr. Deuster's house, No. 155 Esterpe street, on Sunday night. Several articles were also stolen during Sunday night, from Mr. Wolfley's residence, No. 487 Rampart street.

The public schools will be closed to-day and to-morrow, to give the pupils holidays, on Mardi-Gras and Washington's birthday.

Death of Captain Gibney, of the Police.—Captain James Gibney, who has lately had charge of the police force of the First District, and who for some time has been prostrated by consumption, died last night. Captain Gibney was esteemed a faithful and efficient officer. During the war he commanded a company of the 32d Louisiana and gained the reputation of a good officer and a brave man. His meritorious services on the police seem to have retained him on the force despite his military and political antecedents.

From Washington.

The special correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes to that paper as follows:

Washington, Feb. 10.—The proposition of the British Government to submit the prominent matters of difference between it and the United States to a joint commission, with its acceptance by the Administration, and (doubtless) by the Senate, is considered in Democratic quarters as a return to something like common sense on the part of the Radicals, at least in regard to this particular point. Beyond doubt, this initiative step could have been secured long ago, but for the frosty declamation of Sumner, the braggardism of Pistol Chandler, and such like boasters, the imbecility of Fish, and the personal views of the President. There never has been any difficulties at all about the "Alabama Claims," so-called, except those interposed by the Radicals. As to the "fisheries," it is not to be supposed that "peace" will ever be anything like permanent while a single cod is to be found on the banks of Newfoundland, or a single Yankee to make a cent by catching it. Under these circumstances, is it not a little ridiculous for the "organ" here to claim this bit of diplomacy as the crowning glory of President Grant's administration?

Such is the known sensitiveness, as well as gullibility of the American public, that it was thought advisable, it seems, that our worshipful Secretary should not, even after all proper matters were included in the arrangement, accede to the English programme without, at least, a cavil, which "cavil" must, of course, also be of truly gigantic proportions. We are told, consequently, that it was insisted upon that at least our "Commission" should consist of five, instead of a paltry three members. It is not yet certain whether the British Government will avail itself of the like privilege—thinking, probably, that three will suffice, and be, for all practical purposes, as good as three hundred, inasmuch as it is probable a vote en masse will not be taken! I have intimated that Great Britain has yet, at least, an equitable "privilege," although in the teeth of the following official announcement of the Chronicle:

"It was at length agreed that the number of Commissioners to be appointed by the Government of the United States to represent this Government should be five; and the number to be appointed by the British Government to represent Great Britain should be three."

Of our Commissioners it is further said, in the official newspaper of the State Department, that "there is a marked and peculiar fitness in their appointment." "It is of course," (adds the organ) "eminently proper that Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Minister to England, should stand at the head of the American Commission, for reasons which need not be explained." A great many people "here and hereabouts" would like very much to get a glance at some of the "reasons" not necessary to be "explained," which would show the eminent propriety of putting the American premier on the Commission at all. Whatever shall be done or not done, must be submitted to him, for approval, at least before His Excellency gives the polishing touch. Gladstone, I am quite sure, would not have placed himself in such a delicate—not to say such a ridiculous attitude.

As to Mr. Schenck, it is owned that it was according to etiquette, "eminently" proper, especially in view of the personal disgrace involved in taking away every atom of his present "occupation" (and he so very competent to manage everything himself), should have been placed at the very "head" of the important Commission—but I see by the official order of precedence, in which His Excellency has chosen to arrange the names of the Commissioners, that he's not at "the head" in no sense whatever, but placed precisely in the middle, and that if the British Prime Minister should have summoned gravity enough to reject the increase of the number of Commissioners, he must needs have been at the very tail end of it—for the official nominations run thus: Fish—Nelson—Schenck—Hoar—Williams. The "peculiar" qualifications of the latter two, in whose behalf possibly the "increase" was "insisted upon," are laughably set forth. Mr. Hoar, insomuch as he has been an "Attorney General," and therefore "an eminent lawyer," must needs be "specially conversant with the fisheries difficulties." I could suggest a better and "peculiar" qualification. He comes from a certain locality. "Senator Williams," says the organ of the State Department, "is a good one, because of his thorough acquaintance with the San Juan boundary question." Might it not as well have been argued that he had read Robinson Crusoe, and knew the boundary, as well as every cave, grotto and sea mark of the classical island of Juan Fernandez?

There is now no doubt of the prompt confirmation of these "nominations." Judge Nelson will see to it that they do not make fools of themselves, if he does not decline the appointment as incompatible with his present duties. X.

The Woman's Ten-Day.

(From the Washington Patriot.)

When the famous Panurge took counsel of his illustrious master Pantagruel upon the subject of marrying, there ensued one of the most exquisite colloquies ever preserved in literature. I want your advice, said Panurge, how to get free of these lonely cares which vex me. Get married, said Pantagruel. But don't you think it would be better for me to remain a bachelor than take up this hair-brained adventure of marriage? I am afraid of it. Then do not marry, quoth Pantagruel. Yes, but if I don't marry, my name and memory will perish from off the face of the earth, urged Panurge. Then get married, replied Pantagruel. But I am afraid I shall be made a cuckold, rejoined Panurge. Then do not marry, retorted Pantagruel; and so the controversy went on to the end of the chapter.

The ladies who lately came on to Washington to memorialize Congress and "interview" the committees seem to have argued the question of their right to suffrage pretty much as Panurge argued with Pantagruel upon the expediency of taking a wife. We are entitled to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, said they. Why don't you vote, then, dear ladies? But we want to be formally legislated into citizenship under a new amendment. Then you must establish your claims to be so legislated in. Our claims are founded, in our perfect equality to you in every respect. Then you do not need to be legislated for? Oh, but we are legislated against—we want equality to be recognized, and so must vote. But citizenship has other duties besides suffrage. Oh, but when we get into power we'll change those duties, and make them needless by establishing the laws of peace. Yes, but that will be revolution. Oh, no! only the predominance of the law of love. But the world is governed by force, not love. Oh, but we mean to change all that when we come in! Then the equality you claim should be recognized does not exist; woman differs from man, and needs different system from man. The rule of love has never established by voting.

In other words, the ladies themselves, in the very arguments they alluded in favor of suffrage, upset the only theory upon which it could be claimed. If women were man's mental and physicial parallel, she would not occupy her present position; not being that, she cannot claim, and is not proven fit to enjoy, the immunities he enjoys, nor assume the responsibilities he has to bear. If she can't vote unless man lets her; she will not be less subordinate to man voting than not voting.

A kind physician, living near Boston, wishing to smooth the last hours of a poor woman whom he was attending, asked her if there was anything he could do for her before she died. The poor soul, looking up, replied: "Doctor, I have always thought I should like to have a glass butter-dish before I died."

The problem of round-the-world transportation is rapidly solving. A few weeks ago a shipment of twenty car-loads of teas and silks was received from the Far West by way of the Union Pacific Railroad; and a dispatch from San Francisco was received recently, announcing the departure of a train of forty cars, bearing over 400 tons of teas and silks. The making of these shipments in midwinter indicates the confidence of merchants in the regularity of the running of trains upon this great railroad.

New York is excited about words and their uses. For instance, this: "To the Editor of the Evening Post: I quote from a letter signed Edward S. Gould, in the Evening Post of this evening, the following sentence: 'The author referred to has plead precedent for his or the errors are as plenty as blackberries in books and newspapers.' Will Mr. Gould please inform one of your readers in what books and newspapers blackberries are plenty, and oblige, yours."

Suggestions for the Season.

Thousands regard the winter as a season of trials; and the truth is, that if there is a weak point in the system, winter is pretty sure to find it out. Constitutional tendencies to disease are generally aggravated by damp and cold. (Rheumatism sometimes lies perdu all the summer and fall, to pounce upon its victims in the season of cold.) As a means of fortifying the body against all the diseases [illegible] Hostetter's Stomach Bitters [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1871.

The Money market continues quiet and easy with no change in street rates, which we quote as follows: 9@10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for A1 and first class notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, 10@11 for A1 business paper without collaterals and 12 for good, and 9@10 for A1 mortgage paper, and 11@12 for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 111⅛@111⅜ (against 111⅜ at New York) and closed at 111½@111⅜ (against 111⅜). The sales included $10,000 and $15,000 at 111, $10,000, $10,000 and $25,000 at 111⅛, and $5,000, $10,000 and $12,000 at 111⅜. In Silver $1000 in American halves sold at 105 and $400 at 104¾.

Foreign Exchange varied in agreement with the course of gold at New York, the market closing at ½ ℔ cent. above Saturday's rates. The sales of Sterling embraced about £65,000 of which £3000 clear at 120¼; £7000 bill of lading and £20,000 A1 clear at 120¼@120⅜; £4000 A1 clear and £7000 A1 bill of lading at 120¾; £3000, £8000 and £4000 A1 clear at 120⅜; £5000 A1 clear at 120⅞, and £7500 A1 bill of lading at 120⅞ gold. Sterling may now be quoted at 120¾@120⅞ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear and —@121⅛ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was a shade easier. The banks supplied the remittance demand for sight drafts on New York at ⅛ ℔ cent. discount, and the business included $50,000 and $30,000 private bankers' sight on New York at 3-16 discount; $25,000 bank at 7-32; $10,000, $35,000, $40,000 and $60,000 commercial, $25,000 private bankers' and $25,000 and $35,000 bank at ⅛, and $30,000 bank at 5-16.

In gold Checks $15,000 sight on New York changed hands at ⅛ ℔ cent. discount and $6000 three days' sight at 120¾, currency.

Operations in stocks included 25 Union Bank at $65 75, and 25 and 50 Crescent City Slaughter-House at $12 50.

Nothing transpired in bonds.

$3000 State Printing Certificates were reported at 84.

We heard of no transactions in Warrants.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 24 ℔ cent. discount buying and 22½@23 selling.

LATER.—At the Board of Brokers, this evening, 50 shares Crescent City Slaughter-House Co. were sold at $12 50.

Board adjourned to Thursday evening, 23d inst.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 6650 bales at more regular and firmer prices generally, and at higher rates in some instances, requiring, however, no change in our quotations, except an advance of ⅛c in the inside figure for low middling, as follows: Low ordinary 10@10¼c, ordinary 11⅛@12c, good ordinary 12⅛@13c, low middling 13⅞@14c, middling 14⅞@14⅝c, strict middling 14⅝@15c, and good middling 15@15¼c.

The market opened with a good inquiry, but the movement was checked by factors raising their pretensions to figures above the views of buyers, and although later in the day the former met the demand more freely, yet it failed to impart any spirit to the demand, and the sales were confined to the amount noted above. Low middling sold as low as 13¾c, and good styles at 15c, which was also accepted for [illegible].

At one time the street appeared to be unusually quiet from the number of persons who attended the opening of the Cotton Exchange, at which a pertinent address was made by the President, and congratulatory dispatches were received from the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis and Cotton Exchange of New York. The first operation reported on 'change was 100 bales, basis low middling, for March delivery, Mr. Charles Holland, broker, and Mr. W. J. Salter, purchaser. Subsequently before the close of the meeting 500 bales, same basis and terms, sold at the same price, and 1000 bales middling, for March delivery, at 14⅝c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 2907 bales to Liverpool and 1200 to Bremen. Receipts proper since Saturday evening 15,716 bales, against 28,014 on last Sunday and Monday, and 17,721 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 13,429 bales, against 37,695 for the corresponding time last week and 249,251 last year, and since August 31, of 909,285 bales, against 763,137 last year.

SUGAR—Received to-day 1780 hhds. The demand is slack, and the market is depressed and unsteady. The supplies are selling slowly at 5@6¼c for inferior, 6@6½c for common, 7@7¼c for good common, 7⅝@8¼c for fair, 8¼@8⅝c for good fair, 9c for fully fair, 9⅜@9⅝c for prime, 10@10½c for choice, 11⅛@12c for yellow clarified, and 12½@13c for white.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 2200 bbls. The market is dull. The supplies are nearly all fermenting, and good Molasses is scarce. Fermenting is selling at 19@45c, as in quality, and prime to strictly prime, not fermenting, at 54@65c. There is no choice here.

FLOUR—Continues scarce and in request for export and for the trade. The market is very firm, and 5050 bbls were sold to-day, of which 100 on its merits at $5 25, 100 and 50 superfine at $5 37½, 100 do. at $6 60, 200 double extra at $6 [illegible], 100 do. at $6 90, 50 and 140 do. at $7, 125 treble extra at $7 12½, 100 do. at $7 25, 50 do. at $7 37½, 50, 135 and 100 treble extra at $7 50, 100 good treble extra at $7 75, 100 choice extra at $8 25, 50 and 125 do. at $8 50, 100 do. at $8 75, 100 do. at $8 90, 140 do. at $9 ℔ bbl, and 1500 bbls on private terms.

CORN—Is in better supply; the demand is limited and the market has weakened. 4500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 2350 yellow and mixed and 200 white mixed at 73c, 150 yellow in second hand bags at 73c, 150 yellow, 300 and 500 white mixed at 73c, 150 white in second hand bags at 73c, 250 yellow at 73c, 100, 200 and 500 white at 75c ℔ bushel.

OATS—Continue in light supply and prices are firm; 300 sacks choice Ohio were sold at 75c, and 200 St. Louis at 75c ℔ bushel. 150 sacks white Oats sold at 73c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and firm; 100 sacks sold at $1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply on the landing, and prices are firm at $24@25 for prime, and $26@27 for choice. There is considerable afloat, at the landing, in barges and in flats.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is very dull. 25 casks shoulders sold at 8⅛c, 10 do. at 8⅝c, 5 casks rib sides at 10c, and 10 do. clear rib sides at 11⅛c ℔ lb.

PORK—Is dull, with holders asking $23 50 ℔ bbl for mess. It is retailing at $23 75@24 ℔ bbl. There were sales to-day of 165 bbls mess, of which 40 and 25 bbls at $23 25, 20, 25 and 20 bbls at $23 50 ℔ bbl.

BACON—Is dull, and is quoted at 10⅛c for shoulders, 12⅛c for clear rib sides, 12⅝c for clear sides, and 16⅛@17c for sugar-cured hams.

LARD—Is without improvement worthy of note. Tierces are quoted at 12⅞@13⅛c for steam and kettle, 13@13⅛c for refined; kegs 14@14⅝c for kettle, and 14@14⅛c ℔ lb for refined. A lot of 30 kegs refined sold at 14⅛c ℔ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is selling at 15@16c ℔ lb, as in quality.

RICE—The market is quiet to-day and prices are steady. Carolina commands 8⅛@8⅝c ℔ lb for fair, 9c for good, and 9½@9⅝c for prime; Louisiana 5⅛@5⅝c ℔ lb for common, 6⅛@7c for ordinary, and 8c for prime.

CAROLINA COW PEAS—Are in moderate supply and fair demand. Good are held at $2 ℔ bushel. 200 bags sold on private terms.

BUTTER—Western is very dull and the stock is large. Choice is quoted at 25@30c, and inferior 14@20c ℔ lb. Northern is quiet and steady at 40@45c ℔ lb for choice, and 25@30c for common.

SALT—Demand for Liverpool Salt active. We quote dealers' rates coarse and $1 30@1 35, fine $1 35@1 40 ℔ sack. Last season's Salt nominal. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. We note a sale of one cargo, part from afloat, at $1 17½ ℔ sack. Table Salt in pockets, 3 lbs. 5c; 4 lbs. 4c.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—200 Texas Beeves, 22 Calves and Yearlings, 92 Hogs, 200 Sheep and 12 Milch Cows. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIED.

On Saturday, Feb. 18th, 1871, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Father Cornelius Moynihan, Mr. GUSTAVE RAYMOND DUTEUCHE, of Bordeaux, France, to Miss CORINE LOUISA DEJAN, of this city, daughter of Valsin Déjan and Marguerite Cerise.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

Special Notice to Shippers of Freight.

THROUGH bills of lading will be signed from New Orleans to all points [illegible] AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. [illegible]

J. S. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
WM. J. PHELPS, General Freight Agent.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

New Orleans, February 20, 1871.

THIS Bank will be closed on Wednesday, the 22d inst., (anniversary birth-day of Washington.) Offerings for discount must be made on Tuesday for Thursday, the 23d inst.

CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Star Insurance Co. in Liquidation.

ONE PER CENT. of the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid to its Stockholders on presentation of certificates, at Office, No. 24 Carondelet street.

CHECKS on the Germania National Bank, Hibernia Bank, and other New Orleans Banks, for sale by BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO., No. 88 Carondelet street.

Bulk Meat, Etc.

200,000 lbs Dry-salted SHOULDERS.
[illegible] Dry-salted CLEAR SIDES.
[illegible] CLEAR RIBBED SIDES.
[illegible] RIBBED SIDES.
[illegible] Excelsior WHISKY.
[illegible] LARD.
[illegible] Mess and RUMP PORK.
For sale by J. B. VANHORN & CO., No. 89 Poydras st.

Whisky—Whisky.

CHOICE Western Rectified, from the Crescent City Distillery. A constant supply of ROSEDALE, MAGENTA, WHITE WHEAT.

These Whiskies are POSITIVELY GUARANTEED as good in quality, order and condition as any brand made in Cincinnati. They are well suited to the city and country trade. Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

FAIRCHILD & BINGHAM, 24 and 26 Magazine street.

AD. RINCK,

Portrait Painter,

87 ...... ROYAL STREET 87

COTTON BATTING AND WADDING.

The undersigned will take orders for COTTON BATTING and WADDING, manufactured at the Ando Mills, La., by M. A. Turleton, and deliver at short notice.

Samples can be seen at our office, 64 Carondelet street.

CAMPBELL & STRONG.

New Orleans, January 21, 1871.

Swiss Mulls,

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

For sale by J. G. LANGHAM & CO., 7 Carondelet street.

The "Meridian."

MESSRS. MANUEL HAVAS & BERNARD CAZERE respectfully inform their friends and the public that they keep the OYSTER SALOON and RESTAURANT, known as "Meridian Oyster saloon," corner Exchange Place and Customhouse street. They will constantly endeavor to give general satisfaction.

CORDAGE.

1000 Coils Manilla ROPE, various sizes, suitable for plantations and steamboats, and 500 Coils New Zealand ROPE, assorted sizes; for sale by W. M. ABBATT, Agent for the Star Bagging Co., 42 Magazine street.

DE SOTO HOTEL,

[illegible] STREET.

THE above Hotel offers travelers all the comforts that can be desired. [illegible]

GUANO ...... GUANO ...... GUANO

[illegible] Tons Pure Peruvian Chincha Island GUANO. Landing on Young Ship. For sale by BRIDGE & SON, 126 Gravier st.

C. F. Helle & Co.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

—AND—

DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS.

—ALSO—

Agents for the Celebrated Cincinnati Lager Beer.

81 ...... MAGAZINE STREET 81

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

C. Mehle & Co.,

CHRIS. MEHLE, R. C. STEINBECK, J. DONALDSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

Stock Landing, New Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

ENGAGEMENT of the Celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. JOHN COLLINS. Tuesday Evening, Feb. 21, The NERVOUS MAN and the MAN OF NERVE. McShane, the Man of Nerve, Mr. Collins, with the songs "Spring of Shillelah" and "Widow Machree." This evening the Annual Mardi Gras Ball. Tickets $5.

THE

FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR

—Of the—

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION

OF LOUISIANA

Will be held on the Fair Ground of the Association, in the city of New Orleans, commencing on SATURDAY, April 8th, 1871, and continuing nine days.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America to compete for the premiums offered. Railroads, steamships and other transportation lines, as noted in the Premium Catalogues, will carry exhibitors and their wares, to and from the Fair at one-half the usual rates.

Stockholders are requested to call at the office, Mechanics' Institute, and receive their tickets for 1871, and information relating to their duties at the coming Fair. Only fifty six new stockholders can be added to the Association with the balance of stock on hand. Those desiring to become Stockholders will make their application at once.

For further information see Premium Catalogues, which will be sent to any address, free of charge.

LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer.

N. B.—Choice Plants, Shrubbery and Bouquets are for sale at the Fair Ground.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

81 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1871.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1870: [illegible]

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of January, 1871.

ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the second Monday in February, 1871. Also, fifty per cent. on the balance of the scrip of the year 1868, payable on and after that date. The Board of Directors have further declared a dividend of Ten per cent. on the Net Earned Participating Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
JNO. G. GAINES, Vice President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

—DIRECTORS—

John G. Gaines, E. J. Hart, [illegible]

$75 EVERY WEEK!

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LADY AGENTS.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every Village, Town and City in the World. Indispensable to Every Household; they are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by Heads of Families, Ministers, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them. Every Family will Purchase One or more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE. DRUGGISTS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, give perfect satisfaction and secure

SMALL FORTUNES

to all Dealers and Agents.

COUNTY RIGHTS FREE

to all who desire engaging in an Honorable, Respectable and Profitable Business, at the same time doing good to their communities. Full particulars and Sample sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS,

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 PARK PLACE, New York.

Rooms of the Special Committee on Insurance Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, No. 8 [illegible] STREET, 2D FLOOR. NEW ORLEANS, February 16, 1871.

To the Fire, Life, Marine, Mutual and Accident Insurance and Assurance Companies incorporated by, or Agencies doing business in the State of Louisiana, and the public in general: [illegible]

Very respectfully, L. J. SOUER, Chairman of Special Committee on Insurance Memorial of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Nature's Prescription. When Nature provides a great remedy for disease, the best thing science can do is to follow her prescription. By analyzing the water of the famous Seltzer Spring into its elements, science has discovered the means by which that world-renowned Spa effects such unparalleled cures, and by combining those elements artificially in

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT,

the great prescription of Nature is rendered universally and instantly available. [illegible]

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

CORNER CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

Eleventh Annual Statement. 1870.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: [illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed this 18th day of January, 1871, before me, JOHN MONTAMAT, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 18th day of January, 1871, it was resolved to declare the following dividend on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870: [illegible]

Directors: GEO. URQUHART, A. ROCHEREAU, G. W. BABCOCK, T. B. BLANCHARD, A. SCHREIBER, CHS. LAFITTE, E. PAYRO, PLACIDE FORSTALL, AUG. REICHARD, E. MILTENBERGER, W. SCHMIDT, J. TUYES.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company submit the following statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870: [illegible]

The above is a 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 [illegible] day of January, 1871.

ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this 18th day of January, 1871, unanimously adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That SIX per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of profits be paid to the legal holders of the same on and after the first day of February next; and further, that a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE per cent. be declared on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870. The certificates will be delivered on and after the first day of March next.

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

SPENCER FIELD, Jr. WALTER G. BELL.

Field & Bell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Pittsburg, Anthracite COAL and English CANNEL COAL. Also ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD. Steamboats, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main Office 147 Camp street. Branch Office 251 Magazine street.

City Licenses.

Department of Finance, City Hall, New Orleans, February 1, 1871.

ALL PERSONS who have failed to take out City Licenses from this office are hereby notified that a few days remain during which they can do so without trouble or expense. Those who expect to profit by delay, I have to say that they will be disappointed. I will enforce the law without fear or favor.

JOHN S. WALTON, Adm'r of Finance.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Morell Screws, Gin Gearing, Vacuum Pans, Castings [illegible]

LEEDS & CO.

For Sale.

HAIR DRESSING and FANCY STORE, at No. [illegible], between Marais and Tremé streets, on account of bad health of the Proprietor. For particulars apply on the premises.

Louisiana Savings Bank

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

No. 51 ...... Camp Street ...... No. 51

JOSEPH S. COPES, President. W. VAN NORDEN, Vice-President. JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS: R. W. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. E. Holcombe.

Six per cent. paid on savings deposits. Safes rented, and valuables received. Interest on deposits collected and remitted. Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, and all surplus.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Line U. S. M. Steamers.

FOR SABINE DIRECT—The steamer CLINTON, BECKETT, Commander, Leaves on WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1871, at 9 A. M., from the foot of Joseph street. Freight taken at special rates. No freight received after 6:30 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to C. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, Corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

FOR GALVESTON—as follows: W. G. HEWES, I. C. HARRIS, ST. MARY, AGNES, ALABAMA, MORGAN, MATAGORDA, AUSTIN, MARIAN, CLINTON, JOSEPHINE, CITY OF NORFOLK, WHITNEY and HUTCHINSON. The steamship CLINTON, N. S. BECKETT, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22d 1871, at 8 A. M., from foot of St. Joseph street. No freight received after 6:30 P. M. Freight taken at special rates. Steamer HUTCHINSON will receive freight and sail THURSDAY, 23d inst. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

FOR ROCKPORT AND CORPUS CHRISTI

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, AND MORGAN'S LINE STEAMERS.

FOR ROCKPORT, FULTON, St. Mary's and Corpus Christi, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and Morgan's line steamers. On ——, February —th, 1871. The iron steamship ALABAMA, Capt. J. Bolgen, will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the 7½ A. M. train of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad. Freight for St. Mary's and Corpus Christi landed at Rockport. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, office, cor. Magazine and Natchez sts.

INSIDE SERVICE'S BAY ROUTE, VIA MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD. PASSENGERS take the Ferryboat opposite Jackson Square, at 7½ A. M., and trains leave Algiers Depot at 8 A. M., arriving at Brashear City at 12 M., taking the Morgan Line Steamships at Brashear for Galveston. JOSEPHINE, Capt. Ichabod N. Lowe, Tuesdays and Fridays. CITY OF NORFOLK, Capt. Jas. Brown, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MATAGORDA, Thursdays and Sundays. Tickets to be had and staterooms secured until 6 o'clock P. M., every day, Sunday excepted, at the office of the undersigned, or at the Ferry Landing on the morning of the departure. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, cor. Magazine and Natchez sts.

FOR WATERING PLACES ON MISSISSIPPI SOUND.

MORGAN LINE STEAMERS.

STEAMERS of this line will be placed on the route between the Lake End of Pontchartrain Railroad and the pretty places in Mississippi Sound, some time during the month of April, to make DAILY trips both ways. Coast passengers are advised that the rates passage and freight will be fixed at EXTRAORDINARY LOW FIGURES. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE. MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA, SARAH. CHANGE OF FARE. Cabin passage, $5, including berth; meals extra. Deck passage $3. One of which will leave daily on the arrival of the 4 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad. Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and interior points in Alabama and Florida. On and after Jan. 16, 1871, through bills of lading will be signed from New Orleans to Chattanooga and following intermediate points: Wetumpka, Calera, Randolph, Montevallo, Columbiana, Wilsonville, Childersburg, Alpine, Talladega, Munford, Oxford, Jacksonville, Cross Plains, Frye's Cave Springs, Rome and Dalton; freight rate per 100 pounds. Freight received daily for Mobile until 4 o'clock P. M. For points via Mobile until 1 P. M. Through bills of lading signed from New Orleans to points via Mobile at low rates. CHARGED AT LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION. Shippers are hereby notified that the Morgan Line will not be responsible for any merchandise signed for beyond Mobile, which is the terminus of their line. All goods must be shipped in full to destination. Freight insured at one-half of Underwriters' rates. July 1, 1869. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line. Comprising the first-class Steamships CRESCENT CITY, Capt. GEO. H. NORTON; GUERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD; GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON; UNITED STATES, Capt. [illegible]; MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. P. HENRY; WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. H. S. QUICK; EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. M. B. CROWELL. Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. M. B. Crowell, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 8 A. M. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. CABIN PASSAGE ...... $50 00. STEERAGE PASSAGE ...... $25 00. Through Bills signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen. Through TICKETS for first-class and steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Cunard Line, leaving New York every WEDNESDAY. For freight or passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 156 Common street. The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow, sailing March 4, at 8 A. M.

For New York.

Cromwell Line. This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS. The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, E. L. Clapp, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 8 A. M. Passage ...... $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 ALFRED MOULTON, 6 Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth.

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, 130 ...... CANAL STREET ...... 130, Between St. Charles and Carondelet. INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he still continues the practice of his profession in all its various branches, at reduced prices, available to all classes, considering the present circumstances. His object is to give his experience obtained by many years practice in this city and the benefit of working artificial teeth to his clients and the public in general. Having two mechanical dentists in his employ, he can afford to insert artificial teeth of all kinds and qualities with any dentist in the city. Give him a call. His reputation and skill are too well known to need comment. Consultations in French, English and Spanish. Teeth extracted without pain with chloroform.

Dental Consultations.

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S., No. 15 Baronne street, near Canal. BESIDES attending, as usual, to operations for adult patients, will devote a portion of each SATURDAY to CHILDREN, advising on the extraction of "first teeth," and the treatment of the irregularities and various diseases to which the teeth of children are peculiarly liable. CONSULTATION FREE.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that being desirous that all, rich and poor, should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanized Gums Teeth, which he offers at $20. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations are made on moderate terms. He can be found daily, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at Dr. L. Dupeyron's office, No. 84 Royal street, corner Bienville. PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 34 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS, "Laughing."

NEW STYLES. REDUCED PRICES.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

For Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday Schools, Lodges, &c.

The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments, elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning. FIFTY STYLES, at $50, $75, $100, $125 and upwards. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, having been awarded 75 MEDALS or other highest premiums, for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal at the PARIS EXPOSITION.

Nearly 1,000 Musicians including a majority of THE MOST EMINENT IN AMERICA, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they EXCEL ALL OTHERS. (See Testimonial Circular, Sent Free.) NEW STYLES AND REDUCED PRICES this month. AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston.

Notice to Clerks.

BOARDING.—A first class mechanics BOARDING HOUSE has just been opened for the accommodation of single young men, both bachelor and clerks. Board and lodging $6 per week, payable in advance. The rooms are large, well ventilated and furnished. Those desiring board will please call at No. [illegible] street, between Baronne and Dryades.