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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1871. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,302

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. Collins—"Colleen Bawn."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mrs. Oates' Comic Opera Bouffe Troupe.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

A "BARBAROUS" PIECE OF WORK.

We are informed that a bill is now before the Senate and is likely to pass both Houses of the Legislature, unless the most strenuous exertions be made to prevent it, which has for its object the exploitation of the City Water Works. It was introduced in the Senate by a colored member, who bears the very appropriate name of BARBER, seeing that he proposes to *share* the tax-payers of New Orleans out of this valuable property. It purports to be a substitute for Senate bill No. 32, entitled "An act to authorize the city of New Orleans to levy water rates on all property on the lines where the water pipes are to be laid, and to contract with any incorporated company for the sale of the Water Works."

It would seem, therefore, that there are three different bills before the Legislature which seek to relieve the city of New Orleans of these works. That bill, to which we now call the attention of our readers, is perhaps the most nefarious of the three, because it simply proposes to *give*, without an equivalent, these works to the incorporators named in the *project*. It is entitled—"An act to incorporate the New Orleans City Water Works Company; to define its rights and duties; to levy water-rates on property, the collection of the same, and to punish offenses committed against the franchise of said company, and for the improvement of the health of the inhabitants of the city." The names of the incorporators are these: James F. Casey, Joseph Hernandez, W. G. Brown, Jos. H. Oglesby, John Lockwood, Frank Remick, H. V. Barringer, C. H. Kilgour, Thomas W. J. Burke, S. N. Burbank, W. R. Fish, John M. Rawlins, R. W. Young, J. Mc K. Brown, and F. M. Hetherton. These very benevolent gentlemen, we see by the title of their bill, profess to be *solicitous about the health of the tax payers and inhabitants of New Orleans*, and no doubt think they are qualified to take better care of it than the municipal authorities, especially if the Water Works be turned over to them on the terms and conditions named in their bill. They propose, it appears, to pay off the mortgage now resting upon the Water Works—say three hundred thousand dollars. A most liberal proposition truly, when we reflect that one year's income from the water-rates they are authorized by the bill to collect from the people of New Orleans. The Water Works are worth upwards of two millions of dollars, and they cost the city not far from that sum.

We are at a loss for language appropriate to such a bare-faced scheme of spoliation as this, and can only expose to our readers the names of the parties who seek to engage in it. The city has already been offered two millions of dollars for the Water Works by responsible parties, which offer was declined. She is now to be forced to accept three hundred thousand dollars for the same property. Can any city go further than this? It is monstrous that our law-makers should even listen to such an outrageous attempt to rob the city of New Orleans without stamping the scheme as nefarious in character, and denouncing the men who permit themselves to become responsible for it. We have no hesitation in saying that such a law as this, it is beyond the power of the Legislature, constitutionally, to enact. If enacted, the City Council or the tax-payers should immediately resort to the courts to prevent its enforcement.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We have been favored with complimentary tickets to the mask ball of the Deutsche Company, to-morrow night; also, an invitation to the banquet of Iona Conclave No. 11, S. W. M., which takes place to-morrow in celebration of the anniversary of the Conclave.

Thanks to H. S. McComb, Esq., President of the Southern Railroad Association and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, for polite and acceptable attentions.

Thanks to Mr. William Vigers, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, for a number of public documents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Collins appears to-night in the "Colleen Bawn," which is always a favorite with the public, and to which Mr. Collins gives attractions such as hardly any other artist on the stage is capable of.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An English version of the celebrated French comic opera, "La Fille du Regiment," will be given at the Academy to-night, the whole strength of the Oates' troupe being cast into the performance.

Guizot's Letter to Gladstone.

Guizot has written a long letter to Gladstone, complaining of England's inaction on the war. He admits that Prussia, in withdrawing the Hohenzollern prince from the candidature for the Spanish throne, conceded everything that was fair, and that Napoleon's ulterior request was "unprecedented." But he asserts that Prussia has long been on the aggressive, and that the moral merits of the contest have changed sides. This, however, is not enough to induce a nation to take up arms for another. It would be more to the purpose if Guizot proceeded to show that Prussia could not be trusted to hold the balance of power evenly, and that she would on every occasion side with Russia. Self interest is the only argument that prevails either with nations or individuals nowadays. Nor, indeed, is it to be regretted that a nation will not promptly take to blows on behalf of a fallen neighbor.

However, England will doubtless weigh well, before the armistice is ended, whether it is not better for her to fight the Northern Powers on the Eastern Question, with the co-operation of France, than alone and single handed after France's downfall. The moral considerations which Guizot has been suggesting to the British Premier are thus, perhaps, merely hints that the natural interests of England lie in the same direction whither her sense of duty calls her. This is the great use of moral persuasion. It is merely a polite form of urging the pleas of self-interest. The beauty of holiness is great. But, without a place of punishment to enforce its dictates, these would not have much influence in the world. Whether the English nation will attain any weight, moral or material, to Guizot's arguments will soon be known. The debate on moving the address to the throne, in reply to the Queen's speech, will disclose all the sentiments of the various Parliamentary parties, and will show us what France has at present to expect from England.—*N. Y. Star.*

EXTRAORDINARY MARCHING OF THE GERMANS.—The *Times* correspondent with Prince Frederick Charles writes: Not only in the grand operations, but even in such details as riding and carrying messages and endurance of fatigue, the Prussians are accustomed to do work well and cheerfully. The Ninth Corps made a march last month which is certainly one of the greatest, if not the greatest, achievement of the kind in history. It has been reiterated from so many quarters that it would be absurd not to believe it. During twenty-four hours of the 16th and 17th of December this corps marched twelve Prussian miles, or about fifty-four English. Twenty-five miles a day for a whole corps—infantry, cavalry and artillery—have been frequently marched, and there is not the slightest sign of wearing out in the army. I repeat that men and horses are in first rate condition. They are so well fed that they would be positively fat but for the daily exercise. No doubt many weak ones have been killed off, but that does not alter the fact that there exists a German army which can undergo all these fatigues and remain stronger than ever; that it is in the highest possible state of discipline and is led by men of good family, yet not generally rich enough to make any other career than that of arms.

CINCINNATI says that "to Robert E. Lee no other place can be assigned than that of a traitor." To every Southern merchant she says, "To you no other place can be assigned than that of a trader."

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, February 23, 1871.

Senate.

The Senate met at 12 M. Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

By Mr. Thomas—Against the creation of the parish of Webster.

A petition to urge our representatives in Congress to take measures to prevent the absorption of public lands by railroad companies and other corporations. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Fish—A petition from citizens of Carrollton, favoring annexation with New Orleans.

The memorial was laid on the table subject to call.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Ray—Judiciary—Senate bills Nos. 44, 115 and 167, providing for the adoption of the Magistrates' Manual and other books; recommending that the bills be referred to the Chief Justice, Attorney General and Judge Dibble.

By Mr. Lynch—Finance—Relative to bonds for building a courthouse in Morehouse parish. Favorably.

By Mr. Campbell—Militia—With amendments, favorably upon a bill relative to the militia.

The House bill to enforce social equality, or in other words to open theatres, barrooms, hotels, steamboats, railroads, etc., to blacks and whites, and to compel a recognition of equality by severe penalties, came up. The object of the bill is to correct defects pointed out by Governor Warmoth, in a speech last fall, on the social equality act passed at the last session, and to make proceedings in the courts on the subject summary.

Mr. Blackman thought that the rights of citizens ought to be protected, and their claim to be tried by jury is guaranteed by the constitution, he, therefore, would place his vote on the record in opposition to the bill.

This bill proposes to better enforce the article of the constitution to which it relates, and virtually to compel theatre proprietors, coffee-house keepers, etc., who receive a license, to allow all persons, regardless of color or previous condition, to patronize their establishments on terms of equality.

Mr. Hunsacker spoke at length in favor of the bill, and claimed that the Republican party was pledged to it.

Senator Barber made a lengthy speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Ingraham claimed that his race should use the rights, privileges and indemnities, and should enjoy the full benefit of article 13 of the constitution. Thus far, the speaker claimed, justice had not been rendered to his class of people. A black man is entitled to all political or other rights, or his emancipation is a nullity. The concert halls refuse its tickets. A first-class passage on a steamboat means a bed on the floor, to be walked over by the scullions of the boat. When it comes to meals we are given the scraps. On a car we are crowded into the smoking car, and have to have the benefit of listening to the blasphemy which circulates there. An Ohio lady was insulted by being compelled to listen in a smoking car, because she was colored, to the remark, "I don't care a d—d, it makes no more difference to be blasphemous in presence of a nigger woman than it does with a dog."

Mr. Pinchback said that it seemed the war was carried into Africa, for he did not hear much from the white Republicans on the subject. When the first bill for the benefit of the colored man was passed he knew nobody was hurt, and nobody has been hurt.

Mr. Thomas (Dem.) read article thirteen of the Constitution, and said that as the debate had assumed a personal character, he felt called upon to explain his vote before the bill under consideration, which was an attempt to enforce by pains and penalties this law, which had been heretofore in operation. That without any question this article of the Constitution, which gives all persons and all classes equal privileges, is the law, but to enforce it he did not regard it right and proper to attack an inalienable right of every American citizen to be tried by jury. He was glad to say that he had many colored friends strong supporters with whom he had discussed this question of social equality, and to those his views had always given satisfaction.

He has always told them that to obtain benefits commensurate with their wants they must have the money to pay for them, and as they always had special claim upon poverty he was pleased to give his support recently to a bill introduced by Mr. Pinchback, asking for State aid in the shape of a loan to establish a line of steamboats on the Mississippi river for the accommodation of colored people. Had the amount been double he should certainly have voted for it, although he did not know but what on application himself he might be refused admission. That money would obtain all those social rights they desired; money would establish for them opera theatres, hotels, and all things necessary for their comfort or amusement. He opposed all class legislation as having a tendency to defeat the object intended. That this subject of forced social equality should not be entertained, and consequently he should vote against the bill.

Mr. Ragan arose in favor of the bill—he cared neither for the Constitution or laws; the idea was that if the Constitution sanctioned this inequality he cared not for the Constitution, and it should be swept away. A great measure to which a great party was committed should never be allowed to fall to the ground.

The bill finally passed by a vote of 22 to 6, the nays being all the Democrats present except Mr. Anderson, the only Democrat voting in the affirmative. The following was the vote:

Ayes—Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Hunsacker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lynch, McMillan, Nolan, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—22.

Noes—Blackman, Bowman, Daigle, Futch, Thomas, Thompson—6.

A bill regarding the arrangement of the position of Warrant Clerk and doing away with that position, was introduced by unanimous consent. The office of Warrant Clerk is abolished by the bill.

Mr. Lynch made a lengthy explanation of the business of the Warrant Clerk, and evidently thought the Warrant Clerk was unnecessary. The bill was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Elections in favor of retaining Senator Nolan in his seat against Mr. Merrell, contesting the seat, was called up, and adopted after a hot debate between several of the members.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table by motion of Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Smith moved that every sitting member be confirmed in his seat.

The chair decided the motion out of order.

Senate bill No. 3, amending charter of the city of Baton Rouge, was called up.

A vote to adjourn was lost.

The Senate went into executive session.

The Senate opened its doors to adjourn to 7 P. M.

Evening Session.

A bill to change the charter of Baton Rouge, with a view of perpetuating the power of the Republican party in the corporation, was passed by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting in the negative.

The bill to create the parish of Webster passed.

A bill to amend the Election law and make it more stringent and oppressive was warmly discussed and laid on the table indefinitely.

The House bill to refund certain taxes passed.

The Senate bill to incorporate the New Orleans, Lafourche and Terrebonne Railroad Company, to run from New Orleans to Houma, passed.

It was half-past 11 when the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

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

Mr. Carr enquired when the general appropriation bill was to be presented?

Mr. Wands answered that it was in the hands of the Senate Committee.

Mr. Carr urged that the bill was very important and as the session was drawing to a close, the bill should be presented, at the earliest moment practicable, to afford the House sufficient time to examine it.

On motion of Mr. Wands the bill to incorporate the Crescent City Water Works Company and transfer the New Orleans Water Works to the corporation, was taken up.

The bill then passed its several readings, and upon the final passage the vote was unanimous.

A bill introduced by Mr. Ong, declaring that it was the intention in passing the bill to fund the floating debt of the city of New Orleans, to include all registered certificates or bills issued or approved by the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, and authorizing holders of such obligations to compel the Board of Administrators, by mandamus, to recognize all such claims, as entitled to the benefits of the funding act. The bill was indefinitely postponed, yeas 60, nays 9.

A bill to reduce the number of police jurors for each parish to three came up and was supported by several members, on the ground that a reduction of the number would secure greater efficiency. The bill was read a second time, but a suspension of the rules for a third reading was refused by the House, and the bill, therefore, lies over to come up in its order.

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow, (Friday.)

☞ More than one hundred thousand persons annually die in this country from Consumption, which is but the child of Catarrh. $500 is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and get it by mail. A pamphlet free. wed fr sun&w

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.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 112 and 180 Canal street, New Orleans. fe8 3m d&w

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous.—On Wednesday night two colored men, Hoyt Patterson and Virgee Patterson, had a difficulty in Algiers, in which the latter was severely cut in the neck.

Some unknown person, who must have been drunk or insane, standing in front of Larry's coffee-house, at the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets, a little before 12 o'clock, on Wednesday night, fired a shot-gun into one of the street rail cars passing. Although the car was full, nobody was injured. The man seems to have left the spot immediately after firing and escaped.

Mr. Charles Holmes' house, No. 196 Rampart street, was robbed of a quantity of silverware and a small amount of money during Wednesday night.

A fire, which was discovered early yesterday in the premises on Lafayette street, owned by Mr. E. D. Lacey and used as a tenement-house, was put out without much damage.

Madam Marie Fieulolett, an aged lady, has been compelled to give security for her appearance before Recorder Staes, to answer a charge of having a stolen horse in her possession, knowing it to have been stolen. The horse was stolen, it is alleged, about six months ago, and Madam Fieulolett says she bought the animal, lately, for $90.

Officer Hagan, of the police, was gored last evening at the corner of St. James and Tchoupitoulas streets by a wild steer that had escaped from some driver. The man was injured so badly that he had to be carried to his home.

Thomas Adams, charged with stabbing Delos Williams, on Theresa street, a few days ago, has been arrested.

According to police reports the newsboys were on a "rampage" yesterday. Between one and two o'clock a lot of them broke open a large box of eggs, amused themselves, while they lasted, with flinging them at passers-by and, when the ammunition was exhausted, scampered off, with thumbs on noses, bidding defiance to the police. That is one side of the story. What have the boys to say about it?

The Courts.—A suit has been instituted in the Fourth District, which originated in a very singular way. It is entitled J. B. Brunett vs. Anton Buhler. Both parties are residents of Algiers, and the record sets forth that about the 26th January last, plaintiff, an insurance agent, suggested to Buhler the great propriety of insuring his house, intimating that it was liable to be burned at any time. That very night the house did burn, and Buhler caused the arrest of Brunett on the charge of setting fire to it, whereupon he was imprisoned, but the charge not being proved he was discharged, and now brings suit for $20,000 damages.

In the case of S. G. Hodge vs. Given, Watts & Co., Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, has given a decision for plaintiff. The law question involved was whether a party, having entrusted another with the sale of property on commission, and the merchant receiving the property having become bankrupt, the consignor should or should not be regarded as an ordinary creditor. Plaintiff had 70 bales of cotton sold for him by defendants under such circumstances. They owed him upon the net proceeds a balance of $388 24, which he claimed in full, and which they held they did not owe because they had obtained a discharge in bankruptcy. Judge Cooley held that defendants held a fiduciary position in the transaction, and as fiduciaries should pay plaintiff the entire proceeds of the property he entrusted to them for sale.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. Thomas Fleming, residing at No. 59 White street, was found by the police lying at the corner of Baronne and Second streets, about one o'clock yesterday morning. The police took him to his dwelling. He informed them that he was attacked where he was discovered by the police, by two unknown men, who garotted him, robbed him of all the valuables he had about him, consisting of a gold watch worth $65 currency and left him prostrate.

A Bold Highway Robbery.—As Mr. Henry Allen was on his way to the steamboat Belle Lee, about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, with two packages of currency, containing $1500, he was knocked down on the levee, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by an unknown white man, who cut his vest pocket and robbed him of his gold watch and one of the packages, in which there was $1000. It is astonishing that although the robbery was committed in broad daylight, and on one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the city, the thief should escape. He was so quick and active that before those who witnessed the affair had time to gather their wits he was out of reach, and soon out of sight. Mr. Allen is the book-keeper of Messrs. J. P. Harrison & Son, No. 52 Union street, and the money was theirs.

First District Court.—The application of Judge Dooley, of counsel for the accused in the Rochereau burglary case, to have one of the prisoners, Mat Hogan, admitted to bail, was yesterday overruled by Judge Abell, for the following reasons, which the Judge delivered from the Bench:

State of Louisiana vs. Mat. Hogan et als.—This is a motion to admit the prisoner, Matt Hogan, to bail. He, with five others, were indicted for burglary, armed with a dangerous weapon, and for robbing the safe of Messrs. Rochereau & Co. of an immense sum of money, papers, and valuable property. He was indicted by the Grand Jury without having been examined before a committing magistrate, in consequence of which the court is unadvised as to any other facts of the case. The indictment, in absence of any of the facts, must be taken as conclusive that the proof is evident and presumption great.

It is contended for the prisoner, that having been incarcerated for three months without having a trial, that he is entitled to be bailed on that account. In order to sustain that plea after so short time it should be shown that the State is guilty of unreasonable delay, or such laches as would prejudice the prisoner's rights.

The prisoner himself caused a portion of the delay by a preliminary motion to quash the indictment.

The delay by the State has been caused by the insufficiency of the jury impanelled, a matter to which the attorney's attention had been called by decisions of the civil courts setting aside the panel.

The panel had been prepared and drawn from the registry of 1868 instead of that of 1870.

Indeed a mere suggestion was sufficient to render it patent that the jury was insufficient in law. Under these circumstances the question is whether the delay is so unreasonable as to entitle the prisoner to bail on that account. The charge is a capital crime, and bail in such cases is addressed to the sound discretion of the court.

That discretion cannot be measured by the number of days or weeks that the prisoner has been imprisoned, but must be determined by the circumstances of the case to be decided. Among these circumstances the length of time of imprisonment should not be left out of mind; but there are other considerations, such as the probability of obtaining witnesses for the State, the certainty of the prisoner appearing to answer the charge, the danger of depredations upon the lives and property of others while on bond, the former good character of the prisoner for peace and honesty, etc., are all to be taken into consideration in the exercise of the discretion of the Judge, by which is intended a legal discretion.

I at one time thought it would be my duty to admit the prisoner to bail, but the fact that the State has had no legally drawn jury by which the prisoner could be tried, the State must have reasonable time to give him a legal trial. The admitting the prisoner to bail upon a capital charge upon the showing made, I fear would not be a sound, legal or safe discretion. Let the rule be dismissed.

The Ethics of the Bar.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

We have permission from both the sender and the receiver to publish the following letter from Judge Sharswood, the distinguished author of a work on legal ethics, and high authority in this country on that subject:

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1871.—"My dear sir: I have read with great attention and interest your pamphlet on the duties and rights of counsel. I entirely concur with your view, and think that your reply to the charge against you is conclusive. The rule that a lawyer shall advocate no cause which he thinks unjust is, as Lord Campbell has well said, 'a specious but impracticable' one. I have always said that he had no right for that reason to refuse a retainer for a defendant—his duty being to protect his client against any judgment not warranted by law, but that he had a discretion in regard to the prosecution of causes, which, though lawful, he might consider unjust. There may be nothing in that distinction; but certainly he ought to feel the most entire confidence in his opinion before he denies the benefit of his professional skill to any man, plaintiff or defendant. He ought never to forget that he is an officer of the court, whose duty it is to conduct causes, not to decide them. It may sometimes present a nice question of morals; but I never heard before I read your pamphlet that anybody ever supposed that a lawyer could with propriety refuse to be concerned for a man merely because his character was bad—much less be condemned for doing so. Men of bad character often have good cause, and it is ridiculous to impute that character to their counsel, who in the honest and conscientious discharge of their duty maintain their rights.

"My brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Chambers, of the Collegiate Dutch Church of your city, handed me a copy of your pamphlet, which he had procured for me through the courtesy of your brother, the Rev. Dr. Field. Your letter I have unfortunately mislaid, but I inferred from it that without knowing this you had mailed me another, which, however, I have not received.

"Very truly yours, GEO. SHARSWOOD.
"David Dudley Field, Esq."

Kaiser Wilhelm is said to be particularly badgered by the tricks of politicians. He will be well pleased when the war is over, and France shall have settled into order again. On reading the recent terms of capitulation between Bismarck and Favre, he frowned and observed in a disturbed tone, "*Encore trop de bali[illegible]*" (too much humbug still.)

BY TELERAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Nothing Positive Known as to the Conditions for Peace.

No Dispatch Received from Thiers.

Armistice Prolonged to the 28th.

Negotiations for Transfer of the Holy See Denied.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Report of the San Domingo Commission.

Memorial of the St. Louis Board of Trade.

Arrival of the British High Commission.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, Feb. 23.—The *Moniteur Officiel* of Versailles justifies Germany's demand for an indemnity of two milliards of thalers.

Bordeaux, Feb. 23.—The *Moniteur* of Bordeaux announces that the armistice has been prolonged until the 28th inst. at midnight. It denies the reports which have been circulated respecting Prussian demands, and says that Bismarck and Thiers maintain absolute silence at present.

Bordeaux, Feb. 23.—Picard has arrived here.

Henri Rochefort has gone to Paris.

No dispatch in regard to negotiations for peace has yet been received from Thiers.

Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale have written to M. Grevy, stating that they deferentially await the decision of the Assembly on the legality of their elections before presenting themselves to take their seats in the Chamber.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Information has been received from Versailles that it is determined that a portion of the German army shall march through Paris on their return home. Thiers continues to oppose, warning the Germans of the responsibility they incur.

Nothing positive is known as to the conditions of peace.

Thiers and Favre are at Versailles to-day.

London, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons the University Test bill passed. The bill is leveled against Catholics assuming ecclesiastical titles. It passed its second reading by 86 majority.

In the House of Lords to-day the bill passed granting annuity to Princess Louise.

Lord Cameron announced measures for national defense and argued the necessity for early preparation in view of the astonishing rapidity of Prussian campaign in France.

London, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Arras to-day says the moats around that city are filled with water for defense.

A dispatch from Dieppe dated yesterday, says: The Eighth German Corps belonging to Montenffel's army, and composed of Mecklenburgers, is arriving there, and if a treaty of peace is signed, will embark for Hamburg direct.

Lisbon, Feb. 23.—News from Rio de Janeiro to Feb. 2d, has been received by mail steamer. The news is meagre. Affairs at Montevideo are improving. The revolutionists are defeated and the insurrection has nearly ended.

London, Feb. 22.—An official advertisement appears in the *Journal* at Weissenburg, giving directions for the levying and distribution of the requisitions at Contonis to German officers and military officials; that they are entitled to receive during the armistice 15 francs extra as per diem, which is to be procured by special imports on occupied territory.

London, Feb. 23.—The Parliament was startled to-night by the declaration of Lord Hartington, that disaffection existed in Ireland to such an alarming extent that it would be necessary to appoint a secret committee to ascertain causes.

Brussels, Feb. 22.—It is denied that negotiations are on foot for the transfer of the Holy See to Belgian.

Hamburg, Feb. 23.—The steamship Holstatia, from New York, has arrived here. The cut through the ice in the Elbe and navigation to this port is reopened.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 22.—R. W. Healy has been nominated United States Marshal for South Alabama.

Calva Gaskill is here as agent of Georgia, to secure agricultural land scrip for that State. Mr. Gaskill has assurances from high quarters that the scrip will be issued as soon as the clerks can prepare it.

Full delegations are here from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and a delegation from Atlanta, Ga., to urge the passage of Mr. Sherman's bill regarding Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

The River and Harbor bill, which passed the House to-day, gives Ouachita river $51,000.

SENATE.—The Texas Pacific Railroad bill, as returned from the House with amendments, was laid before the Senate to-day by the Vice President. Mr. Howard moved that the Senate now concur and ask for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate concur. Mr. Warner said the amendments made by the House made the bill almost entirely a new one, and in order that the Senate might know exactly what it was, he moved that it lay on the table until it be printed, which was agreed to.

The McGarrahan bill, after a short sharp discussion, showing that the bill could not pass this session, was laid on the table.

A joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the removal of the Capital was presented.

A bill extending section 55 of the National Currency bill of 1869 to banks organized under act of 1863 passed. It imposes certain penalties for embezzlement.

Indian appropriations was resumed and discussed.

A motion to take up the bill suspending the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge failed by a vote of 22 to 29.

The bill relieving brandy distilled from grapes was indefinitely postponed.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The bill prescribing an oath for Senator Miller, of Georgia, passed, and goes to the President.

A bill relieving John Williamson, of Savannah, from political disabilities, passed, and goes to the President.

A conference committee has been ordered on the bill bridging the Mississippi.

The fortification appropriation bill passed. It gives over $150,000 exclusive of the unexpended balances.

The river and harbor appropriations were taken up. Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, said only a fourth of the sum was for the South. An amendment giving $25,000 to Ouachita River, in Arkansas, passed. The House then adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The question whether the position of belligerents enabled the Confederate States to pass a valid title to property sold by them at a sale in confiscation, was to-day argued before the Supreme Court, in the case of Knox against Lee, from the Circuit Court for Texas. The court below held the confiscation proceedings void, and the title of the purchaser at the sale invalid and the writ of error seeks to reserve that judgment. The court below having instructed the jury that any amount their verdict might give for the plaintiff against the purchaser of the property at the confiscation sale, could be paid in legal tender notes. That question is also discussed in the argument.

Congressman Bowen, of South Carolina, has been held in $5000 bail for the Criminal Court for bigamy.

The President has signed the bill prescribing a special oath for Senator Miller from Georgia.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Weather reports.—The barometer stands very high at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and very low at Omaha; it has remained stationary on the Gulf and has fallen heavily on the Lakes and in the Northwest. Easterly wind and clouds prevail on the Middle Atlantic States, but the principal storm centre is threatening in the far West.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the storm predicted for to-day will soon reach Lake Michigan, where clouds and brisk winds now prevail. Southerly winds and clouds are indicated as probable to-morrow on the Gulf coast.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Senate finally adjourned. The supplemental Enforcement bill comes up to morrow.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Senate passed the Indian Appropriation bill. The Senate is still in session on the House bill for pure elections.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The British high commission has arrived.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, offered an amendment to the River and Harbor bill, appropriating $20,000 for the improvement of the Ouachita river.

Mr. Conger opposed the amendment, on the ground that the Engineer Department had given instructions to end the survey at the Arkansas line.

Mr. Morey called attention to the fact that estimates had been made for improvements from the mouth to the source of the river.

Mr. Sheldon advocated the amendment, saying that not one dollar in the appropriation was proposed in the bill, excepting for the mouth of the Mississippi. The opportunity now asked was for the benefit of fifteen other States as well as for Louisiana.

The amendment was adopted — 74 against 44.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Feb. 23.—The Tyber arrived from San Domingo, 14th, via Samana Bay, 15th. She brings the following correspondence for the Associated Press:

San Domingo, Feb. 14.—The Commission met last evening and exchanged views in regard to the work remaining to be done, and the propriety of forwarding a preliminary report of investigations so far as made, and particularly as to the result of the past few days. It was agreed to name the middle of April as the time of arrival at Washington. Upon the question of a brief report by mail, it was decided not to send it, in view of the fact that considerable important information but just obtained might materially modify any report made upon from what had been fully considerable.

The Secretary of State was addressed in a brief letter, giving an outline of the work done and a list of the expeditions sent into the interior, together with the objects of each. The date named above was also communicated as the probable time of reaching home. The parties now out officially are the following: Professor Blake, with geological party, and Professor Crane, for the commission, are on their way across the island to Puerto Platta. Professor Ward is exploring La Vega; Gen. Seigel has gone to Azeca; Professors Marvan and Miller have gone in the same direction with a view of examining the copper region; Dr. Parry is making thorough botanical examination, and Dr. Newcomb is pursuing medical researches in various directions. The health of the whole party remaining here is excellent.

While, thus far, the bulk of the testimony taken indicates a very favorable condition of affairs, it is certain that information, the exact character of which the commission does not make known, has been obtained, which, in the minds of some of its members, introduced obstacles which the earlier testimony did not premise.

The Haytien complication is occupying the serious attention of the commission, and the intention now is to devote much more time to its investigation than was at first agreed upon. Full transcripts of such government records as relate to the leases, concessions or grants of land for railroads have been taken. The commission will sail in the Tennessee for Azua Thursday or Friday of this week.

The officers and crew of the Tennessee, Nantucket and Yantic are well.

Mail matter forwarded at once to Santiago de Cuba, in care of the United States Consul there, via Havana, will by the next opportunity of communicating with the commission; after that letters should be addressed to the Commission, in care of Spofford Brothers & Co., 29 Broadway, New York, up to March the 1st, will be forwarded to them in the Tyber, sailing March 3d.

President Baez has called the attention of the Commission to the fact that the second payment for Samana has not been made. This violation of faith, as it is regarded here, has seriously embarrassed Baez, and left nearly all his officers without pay. The opinion of the Commission seems decided that the money should be paid immediately.

Just before the sailing of the steamer a novel event, for San Domingo, occurred. In the Supreme Court, for the first time in its history, an American was admitted to plead in a case of considerable magnitude as principal counsel, upon the application from an American here. Col. Wm. Michael, of Philadelphia, who accompanied the commission, consented to undertake the case and won it.

New York, Feb. 23.—The annual dinner of the Harvard College Alumni resident in this city and neighborhood, at Delmonico to-night, was attended by over 200 graduates and guests.

James C. Carter, President of the Harvard Club of this city presided. Addresses were made by President Eliot, of the University Corporation, Edward E. Hall, of Boston, Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, and others.

The French Relief Committee of the Chamber met this morning and decided on purchasing twenty-five thousand barrels of flour for immediate shipment to France on the steamship Supply. Efforts will be made to start the vessel off in a few days, with the laudable ambition that she should reach France before the vessel chartered by A. T. Stewart.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—The Board of Trade adopted a memorial to Congress asking an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the Missouri and Cairo, by means of dykes and other structures, which will tend to strengthen the river and give quarter depth to the channel in time of low water.

New York, Feb. 23.—The French contributions now exceed $100,000.

A full length portrait of Washington, said to be by Rembrant Peale, the ownership of which has been some years in litigation was sold to-day for $250.

The District Attorney General has commenced a suit against the Ocean National Bank for $10,000 for a failure to make returns as required by law.

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—The cause of the withdrawal of the Republicans, whereby legislation has been stopped for want of a quorum, was a motion on the part of the Democrats to redistrict the State.

Boston, Feb. 23. — The ship Golconda, from Liberia for Baltimore, was ashore on Nantucket Shoals. The captain, his wife, child and some passengers are aboard, when a vessel was sent to the rescue of the Golconda, which found no trace of her.

Savannah, Feb. 23.—Colonel John T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans at the time that city was captured by Butler, who was imprisoned for a long time by that General, but who has been a resident of this city since the war ended, died suddenly this afternoon.

A disastrous fire occurred last night, destroying Hodgson block, on Bay street. Loss, $250,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 23.—The Senate to-day passed the Washington and Richmond Railway bill with amendments—ayes 21, nays 17. It goes back to the House, where it will be passed to-morrow.

Memphis, Feb. 23.—The situation in Arkansas is approaching a crisis; to-morrow will probably determine it.

The evidence in the case of Lieutenant Governor Johnson before the Supreme Court closed to-day. Counsel submitted the case without argument.

[Previous Dispatches.]

San Francisco, Feb. 22. — The heaviest rain of the season fell here last night. There is more snow in sight on the summit of Mount Diablo and Mount Famapais and other mountains around the Bay of San Francisco than has been seen there for years.

The military review which was ordered for to-day has been postponed on account of the weather.

A fight occurred yesterday in the Nevada State prison between convicts, in which several dangerous and probably fatal cuts were given, but no one was killed outright.

The Lincoln Schoolhouse, on the corner of Fifth and Market streets, the finest on the Pacific coast, was partially destroyed by fire this morning, the loss exceeding $35,000.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.—Williams, alias Bill Mills, and his brother, John Mills, were arrested here yesterday, by operatives of Col. Whitley's secret service division. They are charged with being dealers in counterfeit National Bank notes, legal tender and fractional currency. The former is said to be one of the largest counterfeiters in the country. They have been operating for a long time without being caught.

Havana, Feb. 22. — The British frigate Royal Alfred, Admiral Fanshawe, commanding, and attached to the West India flying squadron, has arrived here.

Capt. Gen. Valmaseda returned here today from Sancti Spiritus.

The *Alba*, a newspaper published at Villacara, says that Gen. Aguilera, Minister of War of the Cuban Republic, has made to Gen. Valmaseda propositions to surrender.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 22.—The Chinese in many parts of the island are becoming troublesome. Three who were arrested charged with committing a series of murders have escaped.

The steamer Dacia has returned to port with the loss of her grappling apparatus. The cable has not been recovered.

Among the documents captured from an insurgent court-martial, is an account of the trial, sentence and hanging of Madame Caridad Montanor and Louis Arguilagos. Their crime was trying to join the Spaniards. The sentence orders that out of respect to the sex Madame Montanor, after execution, be buried with her clothes remaining on the corpse.

Washington, Feb. 22.—It is reported that thirty members of the Indiana Legislature have resigned, and that the Republican members of the Senate will also resign.

Versailles, via *London*, Feb. 23, 5:20 A. M. The Emperor received M. Thiers to-day. Gen. Chanzy was present at the interview. Peace is considered concluded, though the treaty has not yet been signed.

The Germans will probably enter Paris on Sunday next, but without triumphal ceremony, and they will not remain long in the city.

An Arkansas planter, who has carefully noted the work of about sixty Chinamen, report that they are better cotton pickers than the negroes, and that they are very industrious and obedient, and at the same time cleanly in habits and persons. The work for $15 a month and board, and live principally on rice and molasses.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1871.

The Money market continues to work easy, with an ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of all approved paper. We still quote as street rates 9@10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for A1 and first class notes with unquestionable collaterals, 10@11 for A1 business paper without collateral, and 12 for good do., 9@10 for A1 mortgage paper and 11@12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 111⅛@111⅜ (against 111⅛ at New York) and closed at 111⅛@111⅜ (against 111⅛). The sales included $1000, $4000 and $10,000 at 111⅛, $5500 at 111 3-16, $5000 at 111⅛@111¼; $1000, $3500, $7000 and $6000 at 111¼, $6000 at 111 5-16, and $4000 and $6000 at 111⅜.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were quite liberal and the business was of corresponding extent, part at previous rates, but mostly at a shade less, the market closing at a net decline of ⅛ ℔ cent. The sales of Sterling embraced nearly £160,000, of which £15,000 bill of lading and clear at 120⅛@120⅜; £2000 bill of lading at 120⅛; £4000 and £3000 clear at 120⅛; £22,000 bill of lading and clear at 120⅛@120⅜; £2500, £3000, £2000 and £7300 clear at 120⅛; £2000 and £8000 A1 clear and £35,000 bill of lading and clear at 120⅛; £14,000 A1 bill of lading at 120⅛@120⅜; £7000 A1 clear at 120⅛@120⅜; £16,000 first-class and private bankers at 121⅛@121⅜, and £10,000 A1 bill of lading at 108⅛ gold. In France 300,000 commercial sold at —, 300,000 at 4.72 and 50,000 at 4.75. Sterling may now be quoted at 120⅛@120⅜ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@121⅛ for bank.

Domestic Exchange continued steady and very firm. The banks still supplied remitters with sight checks on New York at ⅛ ℔ cent. discount, and there were sales of $10,000 and $35,000 bank sight on New York, and $40,000, $35,000, $50,000 and $60,000 private bankers' at 3-16, $15,000 bank, and $15,000, $25,000, $30,000, $50,000 and $100,000 private bankers' at 7-32, $10,000, $15,000, $25,000 and $30,000 commercial at ¼, $10,000 five days' sight on St. Louis at ⅛ discount, and $5000 sight on Boston at 5-16.

In gold checks on New York we noticed sales of $10,000 private bankers' at 7-16 ℔ cent. discount, $15,000 and $5,000 at ¼, and $3000 at 111⅜, currency.

There appeared to be scarcely anything done in stocks. The only sales reported are 7 Hibernia Bank at $125 and 50 Crescent City Slaughter-house at $14 50.

$800 Legislature Cash Warrants were reported at 93. Dealers bought new State at 74@74½ and new Metropolitan Police at 97@97½, and asked for the former 75@75½ and for the latter 98@98½.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 23@24 ℔ cent. discount buying, and 21@22 selling.

There was no sale made at the Board of Brokers this evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 9100 bales, at irregular and easier prices for all grades below middling. We now quote low ordinary at 10@10½c, ordinary at 11⅛@11¾c, good ordinary at 12⅜@12¾c, low middling at 13⅜@13¾c, middling at 14⅛@14½c, strict middling at 14⅝@15c, and good middling at —@15⅜c.

The above, compared with yesterday, show a reduction of ⅛c on the outside figures for ordinary, and ¼c on good ordinary and low middling, but no change on the better qualities. Good ordinary was reported at 12½ to 12⅜c, and some authorities quoted it at 12⅜@12⅜c. Low middling was reported at less than the inside figures and even-running strict at more than the outside. This irregularity in the market was mostly in mixed lists, and at the close the market was unsteady and unsettled. Prices were depressed by the scant supply of freight room, extreme rates of freight, the unfavorable tenor of the New York and Liverpool telegrams, and a considerable increase in the supply of all kinds but the higher grades.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870	[illegible]	29,000
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]	9,283
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clear'd to-day	24,382	
Cleared previously	761,...	...7,...
Stock on hand and on shipboard		281,...

The exports yesterday amounted to 10,755 bales, embracing 6101 to Liverpool, 3009 to Barcelona, 1590 to Boston, and 75 to Philadelphia; and to-day to 13,396 bales, embracing 3099 to Liverpool, 3754 to Bremen, and 543 to Barcelona. Receipts proper since last evening 9563 bales, against 2730 same day last year. Total since Friday last, 37,... bales, against ... last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 46,670 bales, against 17,483 for the corresponding time last week and 76,444 last year, and since August 31, of 931,323 bales, against 793,077 last year.

SUGAR—Received to-day 262 hhds. We note a better demand and firmer market to-day, though without any change in prices. The supplies are at 5@5½c for inferior, 6@6½c for common, 7@7¼c for good common, 7⅞@8c for fair, 8⅛@8½c for good fair, 9@9¾c for fully fair, 9⅝@9¾c for prime, 10@10¼c for choice, 11½@12¼c for yellow clarified, and 12⅛@13¼c for white.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 880 bbls. The supplies are nearly all fermenting, and good Molasses is very scarce. The supplies are selling slowly at 15@25c for inferior and fermenting, 30@45c for common and fermenting, 48@52c for prime, not fermenting, and 54c for strictly prime.

FLOUR—Continues in request for export and for the trade, without any supply or stock to meet the demand, hence the movement is principally confined to small lots, at $6 50 for superfine, $7 for double extra, and $7 25@7 50 for treble extra. There were sales to-day of 900 bbls. of which 100 fine at $6, 100 good at $6 25, 100 treble extra at $7 50, 75 choice extra at $8, 100 do. at $8 25, 100 do. at $8 50, 200 do. at $8 50, 100 do. at $9, and 100 fine on private terms.

CORN—There is so little on the landing that buyers are holding back for better supplies, hence the demand is limited. There were sales from first hands of 200 sacks yellow at 77c, and 100 do. at 75c, and resales of 400 sacks, Dundee, yellow at 71c. 700 sacks white sold at 71c ℔ bushel.

OATS—Continue in light supply and firm. 50 and 160 sacks Galena sold at 75c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—Is quiet, with a light supply at $1 20@1 30 ℔ 100 lbs. 100 ordinary sacks sold at $1 30.

HAY—Prime Western is selling in job lots to the trade at $24@25, choice $26@27 ℔ ton.

PORK—Is dull; 25 and 100 bbls. mess sold at $23 25 ℔ bbl. Holders are asking $23 50. It is retailing at $23 75@24.

DRY SALT MEAT—7 boxes and 8 casks shoulders sold at 8¼c ℔ lb. Rib sides are quoted at 10c, clear rib 11c.

BACON—Is also dull. Five casks shoulders sold, at 10½c, 5 and 5 casks clear rib at 12½c, and 10 do. clear sides at 12½c ℔ lb. Shoulders are quoted at 10½@10¾c, clear rib 12½@12¾c, clear sides 12½@13¼c, sugar-cured hams 16½@17½c ℔ lb.

LARD—Is quiet but firm. Tierces are quoted at 12½@12¾c for steam and kettle, and 13@13¼c for refined; kegs 14@14½c for kettle and refined.

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

RICE—The market is quiet and prices are steady. Carolina is quoted at 8⅛@8¾c ℔ lb for fair, 9c for good and 9½@9¾c for prime; Louisiana 5¼@5¾c for common, 6¼@7c for ordinary, and 8c for prime.

CAROLINA COW PEAS—Are firmer. No good can now be had under $3 50 ℔ bushel. 200 bushels sold at that price. The demand for the country is moderate.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $4 50@5 ℔ bbl; Onions at $4 50@6; Apples at $7 50@9; Kraut $4@7 ℔ bbl; Cabbages $5@7 ℔ crate.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6 50@9 50 ℔ dozen; Geese at $10, and Turkeys at $24@30 ℔ dozen. Western Eggs are in better demand and now command 22@25c ℔ dozen.

CORN MEAL—The market is quiet but firm, and we continue to quote kiln-dried at $3 50 ℔ bbl from the levee, and $3 75 from store.

COFFEE—There is no movement in cargoes to-day, but the jobbing trade is fair. We quote prime (gold duty paid) 15⅛@15⅝c, good 14⅝@15⅛c, fair 14⅛@14½c ℔ lb. Stock in first hands 13,500 bags.

BUTTER—Western is very dull and the stock is large. Choice is quoted at 25@28c, and inferior 14@20c ℔ lb. Northern is quiet and steady at 40@45c ℔ lb for choice, and 25@30c for common.

WHISKY—The market is extremely dull and flat, and quotations are nominal at 90c@$1 ℔ gallon for good proof, and 85c@— for Indiana.

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. Shippers should bear in mind NO TRANSFER is made of goods between New Orleans and Mobile by this line, and RATES ARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. All through bills of lading must be signed either at the freight depot, foot of Girod and Julia streets, or at the general freight office, corner of Carondelet and Common streets, previous to 5 o'clock P. M. on day goods are shipped at 12 M. of the same day. Bills of lading are not to be presented for signature will not be forwarded until the following day, or until bills of lading are signed. All goods must be clearly marked with the name of consignee and destination.
F. [illegible] KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
W. J. PHELPS, General Freight Agent.

Star Insurance Co. in Liquidation.

ONE PER CENT. of the Capital Stock of said Company will be paid to the stockholders on production of certificate, at office, No. [illegible] Common street.

For Sale.

HAIR DRESSING and FANCY STORE, at No. 33 Customhouse street, between Royal and Tremé streets, on account of ill health of the Proprietor. For particulars apply on the premises.

J. Bontemps,
DYER AND SCOURER,
98..........Poydras Street..........
Between Carondelet and Baronne street, (former by in Bourbon street), New Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24—Benefit of the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. JOHN COLLINS, who will appear as "Miles Na Coppaleen," in Boucicault's great drama of the COLLEEN BAWN, and sing "The Boys of Kilkenny," "Cruiskeen Lawn," and "Widow Machree," with new verses; Anne Chute, Mary Mitchell Albaugh.
To-morrow noon—Collins Matinee.

Wanted.

AN aged BLACK WOMAN, COOK, for a small family, good wages. Apply at ALFRED DE LAUP, corner of Broad and Esplanade. A good home will be furnished and sometimes car tickets when she is disposed to come to the city.

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 named 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.

McIntyre & Applegate,
PLUMBERS,
148 POYDRAS ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Plumbers' Furnishing Goods, Iron and Brass Pumps, Cooking Ranges, etc.

Markets.

Department of Commerce,
February 23, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received until Feb. 27th, at 12 o'clock, for the lease of the Public Markets, for the month of March.

The lessees will be required to conform to all the city ordinances relating to markets, and will have the privilege of collecting the revenue according to ordinance No. —.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and will state the highest price that the bidder will pay for one month in advance.
JOHN S. WALTON,
Adm'r Commerce, ad interim.

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, color 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,
91 and 93 Magazine street.

Bulk Meat, Etc.

200,000 lbs Dry-salted SHOULDERS,
20,000 lbs Dry salted CLEAR SIDES,
50,000 lbs CLEAR RIBBED SIDES,
50,000 lbs RIBBED SIDES,
200 bbls. Excelsior WHISKY,
250 kegs LARD,
200 bbls. MESS and RUMP PORK.
For sale by J. S. VANDORN & CO.,
No. 50 Poydras st.

AD. RINCK,
Portrait Painter,
67..........ROYAL STREET..........67

COTTON BATTING AND WADDING.

The undersigned will take orders for COTTON BATTING and WADDING, manufactured at the Amite Mills, La., by M. A. Tarleton, and deliver at short notice.
Samples can be seen at our office, 84 Carondelet street.
CAMPBELL & STRONG.
New Orleans, January 12, 1871.

Swiss Mulls,
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.
For sale by
J. G. LINGHAM & CO.,
9 Carondelet street.

CORDAGE.

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

DE SOTO HOTEL,
3..........BIENVILLE STREET..........3

THE above Hotel offers travelers all the comfort that can be desired. The rooms are large and well ventilated. Its proximity to Canal street, to all the public offices and commercial marts, is an additional inducement. Dining room up stairs, splendid parlor, with a Pleyel piano. The chief cook has no superior in the city. Terms per day $2 to $3, according to the room, by the month $35 to $60, according to the room.

GUANO..........GUANO..........GUANO
50 tons Pure Peruvian Chincha Island GUANO.
Landing on Young Eagle. For sale by
BRIDGE & SON, 120 Gravier st.

C. F. Holle & 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, E. C. STEINBECK,
J. DONALDSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE
SALE OF LIVE STOCK.
Stock Landing, New Orleans.

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.

To 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.

$75 EVERY WEEK!
MADE EASY
BY
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 *Ladies, Physicians and Divines*, 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, gives perfect satisfaction and netting

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 companions in life. Sample sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS,
VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 PARK PLACE, New York.

Louisiana Savings Bank
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51..........Camp Street..........No. 51
JOSEPH S. COPES, W. VAN NORDEN,
President. Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
H. W. Thomas, David Wallace,
Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
Six per cent. paid on savings deposits.
Sales rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense.

Armstrong's
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
CORNER ERATO AND PETERS STREETS,
(Late New Levee Street)
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c.
Flued and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The "Meridian."

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

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.
83 CAMP STREET.
NEW ORLEANS, January 31, 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:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1870, viz: On Fire Risks, On Marine Risks, On River Risks [figures illegible]. Add—Unterminated Risks for 1869. Deduct—Unterminated Risks for 1870; Return Premiums. Net earned premiums for 1870. Losses paid during same period, viz: On Fire Risks, On Marine Risks, On River Risks. Taxes, General Expenses, Discount on Premiums, Interest on Scrip, Re-insurances. Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less salvage. Less—Discount and interest and profit and loss. Net Profit [figures illegible].

The Company have the following Assets, estimated at the lowest market cash values, viz: City Consolidated and Railroad City Bonds, State Bonds, City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, I. O. O. F. Bonds, Grand Lodge of Louisiana Bonds, N. O. Turners' Association, shares N. O. Gas Light Company, Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, Union, Canal, Crescent City Bank, Louisiana State Bank, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Harbor Protection Company, Merchants' Bank, Loans on Pledge, Mortgage, Bills Receivable, Scrip on other insurance companies, State Coupons, Premiums in course of collection, Cash on hand. Total [figures illegible].

*Including dividends.

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st 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 the third Monday in March 1871, and they 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 SLOO, President.
JNO. G. GAINES, Vice President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

—DIRECTORS—
John I. Adams, E. J. Hart, [illegible], Henry Renshaw, L. N. Marks, W. B. Seymour, [illegible], R. W. Venables, W. A. Kent, Richard Flower, Hugh Wilson, Thomas Sloo.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Sixteenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement: Total Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1870; Fire, Marine, River Premiums; Unearned and Return Premiums, Reinsurances and Rebate on Premiums; Net earned premiums; Fire Losses, Marine Losses, River Losses; Taxes; Expenses, profit and loss, etc.; Interest on outstanding Scrip; Net profit [figures illegible].

The Company have the following Assets, estimated at the lowest cash market values: City and other Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, Real Estate, Scrip of Insurance Companies, Bills Receivable on Mortgages, Bills Receivable on Pledges, etc., Premiums in course of Collection, Cash on hand and in Europe [figures 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 12th day of January, 1871, before me. JOHN MONTAMAT,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 12th day of January, 1871, it was resolved to declare the following dividend on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending on December 31st, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 2d MONDAY of March next, viz:
30 per cent. on Fire Premiums.
30 per cent. on Marine Premiums.
30 per cent. on River Premiums.
It was also resolved to pay 6 per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of scrip, the balance of the issue of 1865, and 25 per cent. of the issue of 1866, in cash, to the legal holders thereof on and after the 3d MONDAY of March next.

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

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870: Premiums received during the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, including unterminated risks of 1869. Premiums on Fire Risks, on River Risks, on Marine Risks. Less Return Premiums; Premiums on risks not terminated in 1870. Net earned Premiums. Losses during same period: On Fire Risks, On River Risks, On Marine Risks. Reinsurances, and rebate in lieu of scrip. Taxes. Interest on all outstanding scrips and expense account, less discount and profit and loss. Net profit.

The company have the following assets: Cash, Bills receivable for pledge loans on call, 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 St. Charles Hotel Company, Bonds of Grand Lodge, F. A. M., Bonds of Odd Fellows' Hall Association, Bank Stocks, Valette Dry Dock Company Stock, New Orleans and White River Packet Company Stock, Harbor Protection Company Stock, Scrips of other Insurance Companies, Suspended Stock and Bond account [figures 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 19th day of January, 1871.
ANDREW HERO, Jr.,
Notary Public.

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this 19th 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 13th 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 Dec. 31, 1870, for which certificates will be delivered on and after the 13th day of March next.
ALF. MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.

New Orleans, May 25, 1870.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1870: Fire Premiums for year; Marine; River. Amount earned Premiums; Reinsurance and return Premiums. Net earned Premiums. Losses paid and estimated as follows: Fire, Marine, River. Taxes paid and estimated; Discount on Interest on scrip, salaries, expenses, interest, etc., less discount, etc. Leaving net profits.

The Company have the following assets: Bills receivable, Loans on bonds and mortgages, Cash on hand, Loans on pledge of stocks on call equal to cash, Real Estate, Scrip of other Companies, Consolidated City Bonds, City Bonds, Bank and other Stocks cost $397, 0, Due for premiums in course of collection [figures illegible].

The Company have also Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds; Forfeited Scrip; Less interest on Scrip [figures illegible].

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS,
City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of May, 1870.
A. SHELLEY,
Second Justice of the Peace,
Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at Six Per Cent. in cash on all its outstanding Certificates of Scrip, and also to pay in cash the issue of 1868 to the legal holders thereof on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of Eighty Per Cent. on the Earned Premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
G. T. BUDDECKE, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Thomas A. Adams, Samuel H. Kennedy, G. T. Buddecke, Samuel B. Newman, P. N. Foley, J. J. Gerrard, A. Ober, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], A. Elmer Bader, [illegible].

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: Premiums during the year ending 31st December, 1870: On Fire risks, On Marine risks, On River risks. Total Premiums. Less Premiums unearned 31st December, 1870; Return Premiums. Net earned Premiums. Less Reinsurances; Losses on Fire risks; Losses on Marine risks; Losses on River risks. Taxes, Rebate on premiums and expenses, less interest on outstanding scrip; Interest on outstanding scrip; 15 per ct. rebate in lieu of scrip on; Claims unsettled belonging to the year 1870. Profit. As follows: On Fire premiums, On Marine premiums, On River premiums.

The Company have the following ASSETS: Cash on hand, Real estate, Bills receivable secured by mortgage and pledge, Premiums in course of collection, City Consolidated and Railroad bonds, Turner Hall Association first mortgage bonds, Odd Fellows' Hall Association first mortgage bonds, Sierra Butte Copper Mine Co. first mortgage bonds, New Orleans Gas Company stock, New Orleans City R. R. Co., Merchants Bank, New Orleans and White River Packet Co., Scrips of other Mutual Insurance Companies, Vallette Dry Dock, Opera House Association, Harbor Protection Co., New Orleans Lighterage and Wrecking Co. Less Depreciation. Cash market value [figures illegible].

LIABILITIES: Outstanding scrips, Interest for 1870, Interest unclaimed, Unearned premiums, Claims unsettled 1870, Profit 31st Dec. 1870. Balance above and over liabilities [figures illegible].

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
J. TUYES, President.
F. CHS. COVELLIER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of March, 1870.
F. CHS. COVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 9th May next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868 will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 9th May next.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums entitled to participation, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June next.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Charles Briggs, Jas. Thornhill, Ant. Carriere, John Wallis, Geo. A. Fosdick, Geo. Foster, R. Bragier, Rudolph Sieg, P. Anderson, H. F. Given, A. Frerichs, W. C. Black, Geo. W. Dunbar, Thos. H. Hunt, J. H. Macgrouse, Chas. Hennig, Geo. W. Hynson, D. Jamison, A. Montgomery, R. S. Howard, George J. Noad, Alf. Dahlke, R. Marquese, Felix Larue, Chas. Weslaar, Aug. Rohn, A. Lacoste, G. S. Patter, Frank Williams, Frank Schneider, Thomas Lyttle, G. Prosperich, Richard Nugent.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others, is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible BAKING POWDER.

It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious Rolls, Biscuits, Buckwheat, Corn and other Griddle Cakes. Waffles, Dumplings, Pot Pies, Pastry, &c.

It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.

THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE is put up in Cans of ¼ lb, ½ lb, 1 lb and 5 lbs each actual net weight, as represented, and sold generally throughout the United States by Grocers and Ship-Chandlers.
DOOLEY & BROTHER,
Manufacturers,
69 New Street, New York.

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

M. ELIE,
16..........ROYAL STREET..........16
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, which will be sold at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned.

SPENCER FIELD, Jr. WALTER O. BELL.
Field & Bell,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Pittsburg, Anthracite and English CANNEL COAL.
Also ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD. Steamboats, Steamships, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main Office 147 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch Office 241 Magazine street.

Wanted.

AN aged BLACK WOMAN, COOK, for a small family, good wages. Apply at ALFRED DE LAUP, corner of Broad and Esplanade streets. A good home will be furnished and sometimes car tickets when she desires to come to the city.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—The following new pressure iron steamships form this line:
W. G. HEWES, I. C. HARRIS, AUSTIN, ST. MARY, AGNES, HARLAN, ALABAMA, MORGAN, CLINTON, MATAGORDA, JOSEPHINE, CITY OF NORFOLK, WHITNEY and HUTCHINSON.

The steamship
W. G. HEWES,
R. S. BOURNE, Commander,
will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 25th 1871, at 8 A. M., from foot of St. Joseph street.
No freight received after 4:30 P. M.
Freight taken at special rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
Leaves on SUNDAY, Feb. 26, at 8 A. M.
For Brazos Santiago—via Galveston—The iron steamer
I. C. HARRIS,
S. P. FERWELL, Commander.
Will leave the foot of St. Joseph street as above.
If steamer is unable to cross the Brazos bar, goods to be delivered at ship's tackle. Consignees to pay half lighterage. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
Corner of Magazine and Natchez sts.
Freight to Galveston will be taken at Special Rates. No Bills of lading signed after sailing of steamer.
Freight insured at one-half the rates adopted by the Board of Underwriters, July 1, 1869.

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. Brown,
will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the A. M. train of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad.
Freight for St. Mary's and Corpus landed at Rockport.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
Office, corner Magazine and Natchez.

INSIDE BERWICK'S BAY ROUTE, MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.
PASSENGERS take the Ferryboat, opposite the Railroad Depot, at 7 A. M., and trains leave Algiers Depot at 8 A. M., arriving at Brashear City at 12 M., in time for the Morgan Line Steamships at Brashear for Galveston.
Steamships
JOSEPHINE,
Capt. Ishabod N. [illegible]
Tuesdays and Fridays.
CITY OF NORFOLK,
Capt. Jas. L. [illegible]
Wednesdays and Saturdays.
MATAGORDA,
Thursdays and Sundays.
Tickets to be had and staterooms secured at 8 o'clock P. M., every day, Sunday excepted, at the office of the undersigned, and at the ferry landing on the morning of the departure.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
cor. Magazine and Natchez.

FOR WATERING PLACES ON MISSISSIPPI SOUND.
MORGAN LINE STEAMERS.
STEAMERS of this line will be placed on this route between the Lake End of Pontchartrain Railroad and the principal places in Mississippi Sound, some time in the month of April, to make DAILY trips.
Coast passengers are advised that the passage and freight will be asked at EXTRAORDINARY LOW FIGURES.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

MOBILE.
FOR MOBILE.
MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA.
SABAL.
CHANGE OF FARE.
Cabin passage, $5, including berth; meals extra. Deck passage, $2 50.
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 at Alabama River in (as soon as) after Jan. 16, 1871, through bills will be signed from New Orleans to Selma, Montevallo, Columbiana, Childersburg, Alpine, Talladega, Oxford, Jacksonville, Cave Spring, Rome and Dalton. Freight per 100 pounds. All through bills of lading signed before 4 P. M. of the day. CHARGED AT LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.
Shippers are hereby notified that the Morgan Line will not be responsible for any mark on the bills of lading.
All goods must be marked in full to destination. Freight insured at one half of Underwriters' rates.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
corner Magazine and Natchez.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first class Steamships:
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. GEO. H. NORTON
SHERMAN..........Capt. A. BLANCHARD
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI..........Capt. W. P. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS..........Capt. [illegible]
Sailing from [illegible] and New Orleans.
The steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
Stuart B. Crowell, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 8 A. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations.
CABIN PASSAGE..........$50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE..........25 00.
Through bills of lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen.
Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Guion's Line of steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 120 Common street.
The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow—leaving 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,
S. 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,
4 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, artificial pieces, 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 inserting artificial teeth to his clients and the public in general. Having his mechanical dentistry in his employ, he can afford to insert artificial teeth of all kinds and compete 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. 12 Baronne street, near Canal.
BESIDES attending, as usual, to operations for adult patients, will devote a portion of each day TO CHILDREN, advising on the extraction of the first teeth, and the treatment of the diseases and various diseases to which the mouths of children are peculiarly liable. CONSULTATION FREE to —.

$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 (Extra Rubber Teeth), which he offers at $20. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations are fully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Dr. L. Dupeiron's office, No. 28 Chartres street, corner Royal. 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.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
Essays for Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Price 25 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Price 25 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages. Price 25 Cents.
It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.
Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease, Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

CHECKS on the Germania National Bank, Hibernia Bank, and other New Orleans Banks, for sale by
BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 100 Gravier street.