The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,232.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIZET, Publishers.

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. [illegible] the paper—single copies, 10 cents.

[illegible] Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

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[illegible] with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

[illegible] PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

[illegible] A HOUSE—"La Traviata."

[illegible] EMY OF MUSIC—"Who Speaks First," "Captain of the Watch," and "Little Toodle[illegible]."

[illegible] CHARLES THEATRE—"School for Scan[illegible]."

Auction Sales on Monday.

[illegible] Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at [illegible] Chartres street—Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods and Tailoring Goods.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

[illegible] late intelligence from France is [illegible] to convince those disposed to [illegible] convinced that the French armies [illegible] substantial success on Wednesday and Thursday last. We think this is [illegible] to be inferred from the telegrams [illegible] in our issue of yesterday and [illegible] given this morning, but that the [illegible] of the King of Prussia, who always [illegible] to Berlin, intelligence of good for[illegible] to himself, is a further evidence of [illegible] failure of his army to prevent the [illegible] from Paris which it is announced [illegible] actually taken place and been so far [illegible] ssful. The last dispatch from the [illegible] is dated on Wednesday, November [illegible] Providence does not seem to have [illegible] him since that date, else we [illegible] have heard of it. The movements [illegible] Trochu and Ducrot which are claimed [illegible] the French as having been effective in [illegible] aking the lines of Prussian investment, [illegible] made on November 30 and December [illegible] and their plans are believed to be yet [illegible] course of execution. That Ducrot is [illegible] outside of Paris with one hundred and [illegible] thousand men, we think there need [illegible] no doubt. What he will do with them [illegible] pends upon the co-operation which [illegible] Palladines may be able to give [illegible] The retreat of the Prussian [illegible] near Amiens is another indication [illegible] warm work near Paris, and that the Prussian General has found it necessary [illegible] collect his scattered forces and to bring [illegible] to the succor of the army investing [illegible] The most important result of these [illegible] successful movements will be the moral [illegible] they must have upon both armies, [illegible] upon the French people. Undoubted[illegible] they will greatly inspirit them, while [illegible] cannot fail correspondingly to de[illegible] the Germans. One hundred and [illegible] thousand fewer mouths in Paris will [illegible] small relief to the authorities there, [illegible] they will be of the most material [illegible] tance to the French commanders now [illegible] ening the Prussian army on all [illegible] While we write these lines tele[illegible] are coming in which state that the [illegible] ments of Ducrot and De Palladines, [illegible] in view a junction of their forces, [illegible] progressing favorably. In our next [illegible] we shall probably be able to an[illegible] the complete success of the bril[illegible] plans of Trochu and the commanders [illegible] are co-operating with him outside [illegible] German lines.

[illegible] hrough the kindness of Dr. Geo. W. [illegible], Special Deputy Marshal of the [illegible] States, in the Census department [illegible] office, and that of his able assistant, Mr. Oscar Arroyo, (whose many favors [illegible] filling other positions are not for[illegible]) we have received a table of Social [illegible] Statistics of the State of Louisiana for [illegible] year ending December 1, 1870, com[illegible] from the census returns made to the [illegible] In this table we find, among [illegible] the following items of informa[illegible]:

[illegible] Statement of the value of real and [illegible] personal property.

[illegible] Statement of the public debt, State, [illegible] and city.

[illegible] Statement of the various kinds of [illegible] taxes and the amount realized from same.

[illegible] Statement showing the number of [illegible] paupers and criminals, their nationality [illegible] cost of support.

5. Number of libraries, public and private.

6. Wages of laborers.

7. Number, classification and circulation of newspapers.

8. Number and classification of colleges, academies and schools.

9. Number, classification and value of church edifices.

BALL—ÆTNA CONCLAVE NO. 15.—A splendid ball will be given by the members of this select organization, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday, January 24, 1871. Only a limited number of ladies' invitations will be issued, it being desirable to avoid an excessive attendance, as on former occasions. The list of managers will be published shortly. No doubt this entertainment will be one of the most popular of the season. The members of the Conclave will find in our columns to-day a notice summoning them to a meeting of their body on next Tuesday evening, at which time important arrangements are to be made for the campaign of 1871. 3t

FAMILIES GROCERIES. — Messrs. Packwood & Brother, wholesale and retail grocers, of 95 & 97 Camp street, invite the attention of our readers to their first class establishment, where will be found every article in their line. The finest wines, liquors and ales, and the best French, German, English and American groceries, expressly imported for family use, form their large stock. Every article is of the best quality, and goods will be delivered free in any part of the city. Messrs. Packwood also give careful attention to country orders.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.—We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the establishment of Mr. G. B. Genin, under the City Hotel, where every article of gentlemen's clothing can be had of the best quality and most fashionable make, at reasonable prices. And every effort will be made to give purchasers satisfaction. Walking, dress and business suits in great variety are offered by Mr. Genin; also the best article of gentlemen's under-clothing.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. CHARLES.—Mr. Barrett closed his most brilliant and successful engagement last night, as *Henri de Legardere* in Brougham's romantic drama "The Duke's Motto," to a numerous and appreciative audience, winning great applause and being several times called out.

The St. Charles for this evening has been tendered by Messrs. DeBar and Albaugh for a benefit for the members of the Varieties troupe, who have lost so much by the late fire. Mr. Barrett has kindly offered to remain and appear on this occasion. The piece will be that sterling comedy "School for Scandal," in which Messrs. Baker, Lesdale, Gobay, Dewar and Hind, and Miss Alice Dargan, Miss Frankie McClellan and Marie Wilkins of the Varieties company will appear in conjunction with the St. Charles company. Mr. Lawrence Barrett will appear as Charles Surface.

The occasion is sufficient to fill the house without any further announcement.

THE ACADEMY.—This popular place of amusement offers an extraordinarily attractive bill for to-night, bringing out the whole of the favorite Lingard-Dunning Comedy Company, in comedy, drama, olio and farce. The farce "Who Speaks First," the comic drama "Captain of the Watch," "Little Toddlekins," Lingard's capital sketches, and Alice Dunning's "Boquet of Melodies" comprise the bill. The Lingard troupe, having been re-engaged for one week, will appear on Monday night in Robertson's three act comedy "Silver Lining," with Alice Dunning, Dickey Lingard and W. H. Lingard in the principal characters. To be followed by Lingard, who will present a new batch of sketches, and a farce in which the entire troupe is cast.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.—This article is good for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children and is sold for 25 cents a bottle. tf

Thanks to Mr. Geo. Ellis, of the news depot opposite the Postoffice, for illustrated papers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Donaldsonville Affair—Deputy Sheriff Arrested.—We noticed yesterday morning the arrest of De Witt C. Brown, Gen. Hunsacker's Adjutant General, on the charge of creating the riot at Donaldsonville. Brown was arrested in a coffee-house near the Custom-house, and was with Dr. R. K. Smith, the newly elected Parish Judge of Ascension parish. Smith protested against the arrest, stating that the warrant was not legal, as it was issued by Morris Marks as Parish Judge, while he (Smith) was the Judge. Deputy Sheriff Maher paid no attention to his protest, but hustled his prisoner on board the Henry Tete for transportation to Donaldsonville. Smith hunted up the Hunsacker's, who got some sort of an order to take Brown from the custody of the Deputy Sheriff by force. A Deputy Sheriff, accompanied by a Metropolitan policeman and armed with this writ or order, went to Carrollton to intercept the boat. This dodge was suspected by those who had charge of Brown, and his precious person was disposed of in such a manner that he could not make his presence known, and when the officers boarded the boat, the person who answered their inquiries knew nothing of a gentleman named Brown. Foiled here, they came back and searched other boats, but without success. Brown was far on his way to Donaldsonville.

Yesterday morning, while Commissioner Weller was delivering his decision in the case of David Fisher, Deputy Sheriff Maher again appeared on the scene armed with a warrant issued by Judge Marks, of Donaldsonville, dated November 29, for the arrest of D. S. Hunsacker, Supervisor of Registration for Ascension parish, for alleged violation of the registration law. While Sheriff Maher was performing his duty, in the passage, near the office of the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, Gen. Hunsacker came to the rescue with a police officer, and caused Maher to be arrested, stating that he would make a charge on their arrival at the police station. The policeman, Gen. Hunsacker, Sheriff Maher and Dr. Hunsacker, then formed a procession and marched to the office of the Chief of Police. Gen. Hunsacker here made an affidavit against Mr. Maher for the illegal arrest and false imprisonment of Brown.

Mr. Maher was released on bail, his prisoner having released himself, and there the case stands at present writing.

It is reported that Dr. Smith left for the scene of his judgeship on Friday, but there is on file in the office of U. S. Commissioner Urban an affidavit made by Smith, charging his predecessor, Judge Marks, with perjury in making the affidavit on which Smith himself was arrested for subornation of perjury. This affidavit bears the date December 3, notwithstanding Smith left the city on the 2d.

The Donaldsonville Murders—Fisher Committed.—At 12 o'clock yesterday U. S. Commissioner Weller delivered his decision in the case of the Donaldsonville murders, which has occupied his court for several days.

David Fisher, the chief Constable of Ascension parish, and commander of the force or mob at whose hands Messrs. Lawes and Schomberg met their death, was the only one of three accused present, the two Oliver's having already been committed for trial, at the close of the examination at Donaldsonville.

Commissioner Weller summed up the evidence in a clear and comprehensive manner showing the absurdity of the theory advanced that Judge Lawes had killed Mr. Schomberg and conclusively showing the responsibility resting upon Fisher for the acts of the force under his command.

As to the jurisdiction of the court, that had been decided upon at Donaldsonville when the two Oliver's were committed, the disturbance which led to the murder of these two peaceable gentlemen grew entirely out of an illegal attempt to interfere with the lawful counting of the votes cast on election day. If the law to secure to every one the right to vote did not also naturally protect that right by securing a legal count of the votes cast, it was of no force at all. The mere voting did not secure the citizen; the lawful and fair counting of the votes was necessary to a fulfillment of the intent and requirements of the law.

The evidence showed that Fisher had attempted to drag Judge Lawes from the buggy in which he was, while engaged in a mission of peace in relation to the matter of the election, and that while so doing Mayor Schomberg was killed by shots from the side opposite to that which Judge Lawes occupied.

Judge Lawes was afterwards cut by a cane-knife just as he rose from the ground, where he and Fisher had fallen in the scuffle which ensued upon Judge Lawes refusing to get out of the buggy and be tied. He was also shot and wounded. Word was sent to the Olivers that Lawes had killed Schomberg, and they came up and consummated the murder of the half-murdered Judge Lawes. Fisher was certainly responsible for the murder of both gentlemen. The prisoners was committed for trial before the U. S. District Court.

Criminal Sheriff's Office. — Yesterday Criminal Sheriff Massicot announced the appointment of the following Deputies, and the appointees were sworn in: Joseph Bouttee, vice Capt. Robt. Swain, as keeper of the Parish Prison; Thomas Cary, E. St. Amand, G. Pinchon, John Magge and F. Daunoy. Two of the old Deputies are still retained.

The Case of Supervisor Hunsacker—A Habeas Corpus Applied For.—In the case of D. S. Hunsacker, arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Maher, of Donaldsonville, on the charge of violation of the registration law, A. P. Field, attorney for Hunsacker, applied last evening to Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the grounds, as stated in the petition, that the arrest was illegal, for the reason that Morris Marks, who issued the warrant on which the arrest was made, had no legal authority to issue said warrant; that he is not Judge of the parish of Ascension, and that said warrant could not be executed by an officer of the parish of Ascension in the parish of Orleans. The affidavit accompanying the petition was sworn to by Gen. O. P. Hunsacker, brother of the arrested party.

The writ of *habeas corpus* issued as prayed for, and is made returnable at 10 o'clock on Monday.

Eighth District Court.—C. S. Sauvinet vs. Thos. L. Maxwell.—In this case the following motion was made yesterday:

That the plaintiff has been duly elected Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, and that Thos. L. Maxwell, the former Sheriff, refuses to obey the order of the court directing him to deliver up the effects of the office. An order was issued by Judge Dibble that the defendant should show cause on Monday, the 5th inst., why he should not be punished for contempt.

Fifth District Court.—Judge Léaumont yesterday decided a very interesting case relative to a question involving the principles of navigation to a certain degree. A. S. Chase as master of the steamship Foote, agreed with defendant to tow from the Rio Grande to this city the steamboat Mamie, for two thousand dollars. In compliance with this contract they started on their way, and when four days out experienced severe weather, wherein the boat in tow suffered some damage. They put in toward shore and made Sabine Light. After the water got smoother they proceeded as far as Timbalie Light through a very rough sea for the last twenty or thirty miles, when plaintiff went back to Vermillion Bay, at the solicitation of defendants. When they arrived at Brashear City defendants refused to allow plaintiff to tow the Mamie further. Plaintiff proceeded to this city and brought suit. Defendants brought in a reconventional for $6000, for the damages suffered in the storm, claiming that their boat was towed by the direct route, instead of a short or coasting route. A chart of the Gulf of Mexico was in evidence, and the course traveled. The Judge decided in favor of the plaintiff and dismissed defendants' demand. C. E. Whitney, for plaintiff. Randolph, Singleton & Brown, for defendants.

First District Court.—The sentence of Vincenti Simondellia, convicted of manslaughter—having shot Rosario Dimichelli in Congo square—was postponed until Friday.

Henry Williams, the unfortunate victim of the Barracks street robbery case, was allowed $24 for lost time by the court.

Fire.—A fire broke out at a quarter past nine last night in the double tenement house, Nos. 385 and 387 St. Thomas street, owned by Mr. Kendall and occupied by Joe. Apple, and communicated to the adjoining double one-story house, owned by John Wilson and occupied by Mr. Surrell. The house where the fire originated was totally and the other partially destroyed. Both houses were insured, but for what amount was not ascertained.

Daylight Robberies.—The grocery store of S. Nume, No. 591 Magazine street, was entered about half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon by two colored men who robbed the drawer of about fifteen dollars in currency.

The residence of Joseph Katzum, on Basin, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets, was entered about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, during the absence of the family, and the following articles stolen: $15 in currency, $5 in specie, one gold watch and chain and other small articles of jewelry, the whole valued at $75. The entrance was made through the front door.

Chattanooga Railroad.—Baggage train of the N. O. M. & C. R. R. broke down yesterday evening, a mile and a half this side of Chef Menteur, causing total wreck of its car, and tearing up of a few feet of the track. Five men were in the car, but fortunately escaped unhurt. The train arrived in the city at half past 11 o'clock.

DEATH OF THE TWO BAROCHES.—A letter from Tours, dated on the 8th instant, says: You will probably have heard of the almost simultaneous death of the two Baroches—the father, the former Minister of Justice, in Jersey, and the son at the combat of Bourget, in front of Paris. The death of the latter is related as follows:

His battalion had lost its men and ten officers out of twenty, and was on the point of being surrounded when M. Baroche ordered his officers to retreat, saying that, for his part, he should remain where he was. They in vain endeavored to get him away. He was stubborn. Nine men, as brave and as resolute, refused to abandon him. Then he advanced towards the enemy, and when he was twenty paces from them he stopped, saluted his comrades, drew his revolver and fired on the Prussians. A terrible volley was the reply to this heroic bravado, and Ernest Baroche lay dead upon the ground.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Complete French Successes in the Late Engagements.

Detail of Events Around Paris.

Many Guns and Prisoners Taken.

Publication of Army Movements Forbidden.

Prussians Repulsed at Autun.

Fight in the Mexican Congress.

HOME NEWS.

Capt. Meyers to Gov. Warmoth.

Rencontre Between an Editor and a U. S. Senator.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Dec. 2.—The Prussians are concentrating at Etampes, thirty miles south of Paris, to dispute the advances of Palladines.

Lille, Dec. 3.—Ducrot's sortie from Paris was successful. He is now seeking to effect a junction with Palladines.

Florence, Dec. 2.—Signor Forriano has been appointed President of the Italian Senate.

Pesth, Dec. 2.—Baron Von Beust, Count Andressy and ex-Secretary of War Kuhn, and Metzubinmitti, of the Hungarian delegation, yesterday stated that the political questions was serious, but the military situation good. There was no great anxiety in the empire, as a peaceful solution was acceptable.

London, Dec. 3.—Dispatches from Bombay to the Cotton Growing Association in this city, mention a serious decrease in the number of acres under cultivation this year.

Thos. Hughes, member of Parliament for Frome, Somersetshire, in addressing his constituents last evening, referred to the recent capture of American fishing vessels by a British gunboat. He deplored this as adding fresh difficulty to the Alabama imbroglio, cited his late American experience, and described the sentiments of America on these questions. He concluded by expressing a hope that both the Alabama and fishing questions would soon be settled amicably.

At Birmingham last night a large meeting was addressed by Messrs. Harold, Vicar of St. Pancros, Rogers, Jacob, Bright and others. Resolutions in favor of a peace Congress were unanimously adopted.

The *Economist*, in its issue to-day, referring to the German loan, says the security is excellent, as no population is better able to bear taxation and none is taxed so little.

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 3.—Army furloughs have all been withdrawn, so that in case of difficulties arising from the Eastern question can be placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 3.—*World* special:

London, Dec. 3.—A telegram dated Tours, 2d, says it is officially stated to-night that one or two days must yet elapse before the fruits of the movements now in progress may be fully reaped. Up to this time the most complete success has attended the successive steps taken, and every movement brings nearer each other the armies of the Loire and Paris.

During the fighting of the 30th, Ducrot and Vinoy captured 4 Prussian guns and many prisoners.

London, Dec. 3.—Advices from Paris to November 30th, state that an order has been issued to the effect, that army movements and particulars are not sanctioned by the Government officials, and are not to be published on pain of suppression.

The military authorities have made public the following details of the recent events around the city:

On the 28th, at day break, a cannonade was opened from the forts on the south of the city. On the next day Generals Vinoy, Beizenvel and Desfreau moved out of the fortifications on a reconnaissance south of L'Hoy and Choissy-le-Roi. They attacked the positions of the Prussians and carried them. The Prussians were also dislodged at Ganonetas. Their loss was severe.

Ardennes, Dec. 2.—A force of 1000 Germans occupied Abbeville in the Department of Somme.

A German column is threatening Deullers, near Abbeville, in the same Department.

New York, Dec. 3.—The *Herald's* special from Versailles, 2d inst., says the fighting of the 30th was not followed by any fresh movement. Yesterday and to-day, heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Charenton.

A dispatch dated Autun, 1st, says the Prussians attacked that city yesterday with infantry, cavalry and 12 guns, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The town was bombarded with howitzers.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Etampes, on the 2d inst., that 50,000 French formed yesterday and attacked in force outside of Paris. They were resisted by the 12th corps, composed of Saxons and Wurtembergers. The French uutimately retired.

A telegram from Vienna, 1st, says Turkey, Italy, England, Prussia and Austria accept the proposal of a conference.

City of Mexico, Nov. 20, via *Havana*, Dec. 3.—During a discussion in Congress on *zona libra*, a fight took place. Senor Obregon, the member for Tamaulipas, was talking to the Minister of War, when Senor Villasso, member from Matamoros, walked up and struck Obregon with a leaded headed cane, the latter grasped his assailant around the wrist threw him on the floor tearing out his beard by the roots and failing in his attempt to use a revolver which he had in his hand.

The business of presenting claims to the joint commission is finished.

The Mexican lawyers Peayro and Gonzales have presented claims for over $40,000,000 against the United States. Major Clark, an American lawyer, for $3,000,000 against Mexico, and over $19,000,000, and Consul Skilton for $3,000,000 against Mexico.

The general impression is that the Mexicans will prove all their claims against the United States, and will attempt to disprove all American claims. Witnesses are plentiful.

Three Mexican engineers have been appointed to accompany the American Tehuantepec exploring expedition.

It is reported that Santa Anna will take advantage of the amnesty, and has given orders for a residence at Tacubaya.

The American man-of-war Kansas of the Tehuantepec expedition arrived at Vera Cruz November seventeenth.

Havana, Dec. 3.—Steamers Columbia and Florida, sailed at noon for an ocean race to New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Capt. Meyer, Commandant at New Orleans, telegraphs Governor Warmoth that an attempt was made to assassinate Lieut. Bandy, who testified against the Baton Rouge prisoners at New Orleans.

Members of Congress are rapidly arriving.

Mr. Freilhard, the new French Minister, has delivered his credentials. His reception by the President will take place early next week.

Mr. Bertheny leaves immediately for the North and thence for Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3.—There was a large meeting of merchants held here to-day to organise a steamship company hence to Liverpool.

New York, Dec. 3.—The cable has been engaged all day in sending accumulated business eastward.

New York, Dec. 3.—The friends of James Mace and Joe Coburn met to-day to settle the preliminaries for a contemplated fight. After a little discussion, articles of agreement were signed for two thousand dollars a side, and the place for fighting will not be named until Monday. Five hundred dollars a side forfeit was put up. The fight will come off the second week in April. Mace wants to fight at New Orleans, but Coburn wants to fight in Maryland, Virginia or Canada.

New York, Dec. 3.—The Convention of Railroad Presidents met again to-day at the St. Nicholas hotel, to deliberate upon adopting uniform rate of charges. Convention adjourned to meet in two weeks at some other point, but the locality is kept private.

Montgomery, Dec. 3.—No change in the status. Both Houses meet Monday, when developments are hoped for.

Louisville, Dec. 3.—The canal will be opened again Wednesday.

Baltimore, Dec. 3.—Louis Diesel has been committed to jail, subject to a requisition from the Government of Prussia, under the extradition laws, for the embezzlement of $15,000 in Prussia.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The act of Congress making Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other interior cities independent ports of entry is being practically nullified by the stringent regulations issued by the Treasury Department. A large number of importers, merchants and business men generally have joined in a memorial to Congress asking the passage of an act whereby the unnecessary restrictions contained in the Treasury regulations may be removed, and the plain object of the original law be carried out.

A committee of importers and merchants will go to Washington for the purpose of having the evil complained of removed.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 3.—After a harmonious session, the Temperance State Convention adjourned to meet at Franklinton next year. The attendance was very good. The. N. Ramsey was chosen President.

The Democrats of the General Assembly are caucusing nightly upon the subject of impeaching Governor Holden and calling a restricted Constitutional Convention.

Hon. Josiah Turner, editor of the *Sentinel*, and U. S. Senator Clingman had a personal encounter on the streets this morning, in which canes were freely used. Mr. Clingman was very badly injured about the head, having received three or four severe blows. Mr. Turner received one very severe blow. Mr. Clingman made the assault. The difficulty originated in some strictures appearing in the *Sentinel* upon Mr. C.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Dec. 3—Morning.—Consols opened at 91¾@91⅞. Bonds 88⅝.

Liverpool, Dec. 3—Noon.—Cotton steady; uplands 9d; Orleans 9⅛d. Sales estimated at 12,000.

London, Dec. 3.—Sugar to arrive firmer.

London, Dec. 3 — Evening. — Consols closed at 91. 62s 88⅜.

Liverpool, Dec. 3 — Evening.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 8⅞@9d; Orleans 9⅛@9¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation.

Shipments of cotton from Bombay up to yesterday since last report 23,000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 3.—Money more active and stringent. At one time during the afternoon it was plumb 7, but eased after bank hours.

Gold quiet but strong. Opened 111, and reached 111⅛ during the day.

62's, 107⅝; 64's, 106⅝; 65's, 106⅞; new, 109⅛; 67's, 109⅛; 68's, 109⅜; 10-40's, 106⅛.

Virginias, 65; new, 62½; Louisianas, 71½; new, 65½; Levees, 71¼; 8's, 88½; Alabamas, 101; 5's, 70; Georgias, 80½; 7's, 91; South Carolinas, 88; new, 68.

Bank statement—Loans increased over a million; specie decreased over a million; legal tenders decreased half a million.

New York, Dec. 3—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and unsettled. Sales to-day 2200 bales. Middling uplands 15⅜c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine State and Western $5@5 50; common to choice extra $5 85@6 35. Wheat quiet; winter red and amber Western $1 45@1 46. Corn dull and lower; new 77@80c. Pork quiet; old $23. Beef quiet. Lard dull, 12½@13¼c. Groceries quiet. Naval Stores firm. Freights unchanged.

New York, Dec. 3.—Money closed 6@7. Sterling unchanged. Gold 111@111⅛.

Memphis, Dec. 3.—Cotton—Receipts 3328; exports 2211.

Savannah, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 14⅞@15c.; sales to-day 2000 bales; receipts 3553; stock 78,386.

Norfolk, Dec. 3.—Cotton dull; middlings 14½c.; sales 200 bales; receipts 1842; exports coastwise 500; stock 7529.

Galveston, Dec. 3.—Good ordinary 13c; sales 400 bales; receipts 594; exports coastwise 43; stock 31,444.

Mobile, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14⅛c; sales 1500 bales. No receipts given.

Charleston, Dec. 3.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 14⅞c; sales 400 bales; receipts 2775; exports coastwise 2237; stock 29,237.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling 14⅞@15c. Flour in light demand, but holders firm; family $5 30@5 50. Wheat in fair demand; red $1 16@1 18. Corn steady, 55c.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Flour—extra spring quiet and firmer, $4 50@5 50.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged.

Louisville, Dec. 3.—Bagging—sales of hemp and flax on orders 27¼@28c. Cotton in good demand; stocks light; middlings 14⅛c. Flour steady; ex-family $5 25. Grain dull; nothing doing. Hogs active; prices range from $6@6 50 for light and extra heavy weights; bulk of sales at $6 20@6 40; receipts 7500 head. Tobacco—sales to-day 30 hhds at $5@11 for common lugs to medium leaf.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Dec. 3.—Arrived—Indiana from New Orleans. Departed—Lizzie for Yazoo River, Kate Kenney and Exchange for New Orleans.

The river is still rising slowly; it has risen 4 inches in 24 hours. There is 40 inches in the chute and about 7 feet on Portland bar, and probably 4½ or 5 feet on the falls.

Weather clear and cool.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—Departed: Obana, for Memphis, Nightingale, for Arkansas river, G. M. Garrett and Raymond, for New Orleans. River 12 feet 10 inches; it has risen 10 inches in the past 24 hours.

Weather hazy. Thermometer 52.

Vicksburg, Dec. 3.—Passed down—Grand Era, 8; Olive Branch, 10 last night; City of Quincy, 6 A. M. Up—Pargoud, 10; Mollie Able, 11 A. M.; Belle Dell 12 M.

River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 3—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:30. Weather calm.

No arrivals. Sailed—steamship Geo. Cromwell.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, Dec. 3—6 P. M. Weather calm.

Arrived—Steamship Lizzie, at 4 P. M., Reed, master, from Havana, via Florida ports, with merchandise and passengers, to F. W. Perkins & Co. Sailed—steamship S. G. Blackford, at 5 o'clock A. M.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, Dec. 3.—The *Tribune's* correspondent, with Garibaldi's headquarters at Autun, writes, Thursday, the Prussians, yesterday afternoon attacked Autun with 12 cannon, infantry and cavalry. They were repulsed with great loss. The Prussians shelled the city. The Mobiles behaved well.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs at 2 o'clock on Thursday, from Versailles, that the fighting on the 30th was followed by no fresh events. Yesterday, there was a lull in the fire from the forts. To-day, again, there is heavy firing in the direction of Charenton.

The same correspondent telegraphs at 8 o'clock on Friday morning from Orleans that the army of the Loire was at that moment leaving Orleans, and that the Prussians are concentrating.

The *World* special from Tours (Friday) announces that Trochu and Palladines had formed a junction, and the siege of Paris was virtually raised.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The treaty admitting Bavaria to North Germany has been ratified by the Federal Council.

The Bavarian Diet will act on the treaty on the 10th inst.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 3, 12 M.—Barometer 30:30. Weather calm. No arrivals.

Sailed: Steamships Harlan, Juniata and Lodona.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3.—The Girard Iron Tube Works burned. Loss, $175,000. Three hundred and fifty workmen thrown out of employment.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Foreign advices are much confused, but the impression exists in diplomatic circles that the French have made brilliant efforts, and that at the date of the last authentic advices were pushing their advantage, but the best geographers are puzzled to locate the two armies. The French legation here think that the story of the war will be told within the next four days.

[Cables from Private Sources.]

London, Dec. 3.—By sifting a vast number of confused and contradictory war dispatches received up to a late hour this morning, the fact is undeniable that the French forces yesterday actually won a victory, as claimed by them, near Orleans, but the Germans certainly repulsed the French before Paris. It is not that the French army of the Loire have effected a junction with Trochu, though the Prussian lines were repeatedly successfully pierced during the engagement. The bayonet charges of the French were exceedingly brilliant.

New York, Dec. 3—Noon.—Stocks heavy; gold 111¼; money 5@7; sterling, long 9⅝; short 9⅞; 5-20's of 1862, 107¼; flour a shade firmer; wheat quiet, but firm; corn firm.

Pork quiet, old $23; lard dull; cotton inactive but easier; uplands 15⅜c; Orleans 16¼c; turpentine scarce and firmer, 46@47½c; rosin firm.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Up to the latest hour nothing from Europe has been received through the regular channels, and no Liverpool markets have been received this morning.

[NOTE.—The dispatches given from private sources are compiled from the correspondence of the great banking houses.]

JUSTICES CHASE AND NELSON.—The Washington *Patriot* of the 26th ult., says:

We are gratified to learn that the health of Mr. Chief Justice Chase continues to improve, and that he is now able to take daily exercise, by which his physical condition is much strengthened. His personal inclination was to come to Washington at the opening of the regular term, on the first Monday in December; but, guided by the advice of his physicians and friends, that intention will be postponed probably until the month of February.

Our readers and the country at large will be glad to know that Mr. Justice Nelson has so far recovered that he has resumed his professional avocations for the winter, from the 20th of this month, when he expects to reach this city.

What the People Find in this Country at Present—Things Going Wrong.

(From the Nation.)

People have recovered from the excitement of the war against slavery, and have begun to look closely about them, and the state of things which meets their eyes is by no means satisfactory.

They find themselves saddled with a tariff of extraordinary complexity, which touches thousands of articles, and is full of snares and absurdities; they find that, though its supporters declare it to be the best tariff that ever was, it is taken up every winter regularly by these very persons, and overhauled from top to bottom, tinkered and patched and modified, under the instigation of a powerful and insatiable 'lobby,' to the great disturbance of business, and to the serious injury of the national industry.

They find the collection of the national revenue—that is, the transaction of the national business—committed to a body of men from whom not only no guarantees as to character or capacity are exacted, but who are furnished by the very nature of the system under which they are appointed with every conceivable temptation to dishonesty and idleness; and they are told by a competent observer that about a fourth of the national income is stolen or lost in the process of collection.

They find the State Legislatures, especially in the East, becoming, one by one, terribly corrupt, and passing rapidly under the control of the great "rings" of wealthy and unscrupulous jobbers, whose combinations are taking complete possession of all the great joint stock enterprises, the railroads, telegraphs, expresses, and rising rapidly above the jurisdiction of the courts.

They find the character of the judiciary seriously deteriorating in the very regions in which judicial integrity is of most consequence—the great centres of wealth and population.

They find the schools, the prisons, the charities of the country, gradually slipping away from the hands of the men who make these things the object of humane and scientific pursuit, and passing more and more into the hands of political charlatans, to whom a school, or a prison, or workhouse is only interesting as a place in which they can find places for a certain number of party hacks.

They find, too, that in these, as well as in the Post-office and various other important branches of administration, the separation between the intellect of the nation and the practice of the art of government is growing yearly wider, and that in many of them Europe, which once copied us, has far surpassed us.

The condition of the prison of Sing Sing would fill any European jailer with horror. Our post-office is a mediæval contrivance compared to the British, and our schools fall far below those of Germany in the quality of the instruction and in the proportion of the national children which they lay hold of and train.

The institutions which are rapidly gaining, not wealth only, but in power and efficiency, are the universities, but this is unanimously ascribed to the providential arrangement which has deprived the Government of control over them.

Incidents of Siege Life in Paris.

"An American correspondent" writes to the London *Times*, Nov. 6, from Versailles: The Germans are perfectly confident in what they call their circle of iron around Paris, vast as is that great sweep of circumference. They tell me that they have so distributed their force that there is no point at which they could be attacked by a great sortie at which they could not at once meet it, first by a *corps d'armée* (33,000 men) and within two of three hours by two other corps, which would close in rapidly from the right and the left, not only supporting the corps first attacked, but taking the attacking columns in the flank on both sides. Besides about 100,000 men whom they could thus rapidly concentrate on the point assailed, they will soon have a fourth corps of reserve ready in the rear of their circle of investment to come up in support. With such forces they feel perfectly confident of driving back any possible sortie out of Paris. Of these reserve corps they have already one in position on the southern side at Longjumeau, consisting of troops already arrived from before Metz, to take the place of Von der Tann's corps, which went down to Orleans. They are soon to have another on the north, and I believe a third. Then you have their circle of iron. They are sure that the corps receiving the first brunt of attack will hold firm till relieved by the supports it knows it can rely upon. You will remember that at the battle of Gravelotte one single corps held its ground from 9 A. M. till 3:30 P. M., when a second corps arrived to its support, against four corps with which Bazaine made a desperate push to get out. Half their number were killed or wounded, but they held firm, and the day was a victory for them, marked by the retreat of Bazaine and their own advance about 3000 paces beyond their line of the morning. From these data you can judge of the likelihood of their besieged succeeding in the intended movement. Probably it will not be until after this effort shall have been made and failed, as fail I presume it must, that Paris itself will be ready to "accept the situation"—the inevitable. It is with sadness of heart for poor France that I say it.

NEGRO VILLAINIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Says a correspondent in one of our exchanges:

As a picture of the times and the State under Radical rubber reconstruction take the following: Near the line of the railway running from Wilmington to Kingsville, and only a few miles from the village of Lynchburg, S. C., a quiet and successful farmer lives, with his large family, depending on his crop entirely for support. A few nights since an armed band of twenty-five negro savages attacked his premises, and in his presence deliberately applied the torch to his large and well-filled barn and gin-house, recommencing the whole establishment, including 900 bushels of corn, to ashes. Two nights afterwards another farm in the same neighborhood was visited and burnt out in like manner. What redress have the sufferers by such outrages? If the ruffians are proceeded against by law it will be almost impossible to induce the negro jury to convict them; but if convicted and sentenced, the pardoning power is ready in two days to restore them to liberty, and is certain to do it. If the ruffians are shot there is a hue and cry at once raised of "rebel outrages," and negro mobs are ready to retaliate. Whittemore has publicly told them in his speeches "All the arms they required was a box of matches," and these outrages in his district are the outcroppings of his teachings. There is no doubt he endorses and gloats over them.

It was a standing maxim of one of the greatest and most uniformly successful of European statesmen that while in the details of business you should never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day, yet in deciding on a policy you should never do to-day what you can just as well do to-morrow—for by to-morrow you may have convincing reasons for *not* doing it.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"CRUX CRITICORUM."

The critics' cross! This, we suppose, is the press. At least Byron made it so when he whipped or crucified the Scotch Reviewers. He did it in poetry, but employed the press for the purpose. The press criticises the critics, and the critics criticise the press. So be it! Meantime we have enough of criticism, which forms a distinct and prominent branch of American literature. Editors are *ex officio* critics, and so are often their correspondents. Every ambitious writer, now and then, claims to be a critic. There is a certain dignity and consequence attached to the character of a critic who understands his art and his duty. We would not lash the aspirant to fame, and when, by a few bold strokes of the pen, to cover him with glory.

In this day of woman's rights, we are not surprised to find some feminine writers wielding the literary scalpel. One of them, who rejoices in the *nom de plume* of Mary Walsingham, and whose fugitive pieces, prose and poetical, have appeared from time to time in our New Orleans journals, (possessing more or less merit) has lately constituted herself the critic *par eminence* of the South, and has set up in our midst what she is pleased to call "our utopian bar of justice," before which all defaulters are to be brought for trial. The "utopian bar" is somewhere in dreamland, and rests on the authority of Sir Thomas More, whose fertile imagination first inaugurated it with solemn ceremonies.

We have the highest respect for female critics of the first water. That is a homage we pay to the sex. Modern times have not produced a finer critic than Mrs. Jameson, author of "the Characteristics of Women." Whenever Mary Walsingham—whoever she may be—(and we are utterly ignorant of her identity) shall exhibit a tithe of the talent of this admirable critic, we advise all authors, gentle or simple, male or female, who dwell in this region, to bow to her behests, and acknowledge her literary supremacy.

In the meantime, it may do her no harm, to take up her last effusion from the press, and inquire, with all due respect to her sex and her literary aspirations, if she understands her mother tongue, and is really competent to fulfil the high functions of a critic.

Take the very first sentence in her article, of two columns' length, published in a late Sunday issue of the New Orleans *Times* and examine it according to the rules of criticism. It runs thus: "It would be well for the dignity of letters in every clime, and more particularly our own, if no work bearing the character of criticism would be allowed to pass the solemn test of honesty in regard to the author." "Passing the press" means to go by the press, i. e. avoid it. If the writer meant that no such work of criticism should be published, she should have said so. But it must "not be allowed to pass the press," it seems, "without some more stringent and solemn test of honesty in regard to the author." More solemn and stringent test than what? The critic saith not, and the poor author must perforce, be brought before "our utopian bar of justice," before he obtains the requisite information. Besides, if the editor is bound to apply some stringent and solemn test as to the honesty of every contribution he chooses to publish in his columns, he would have enough to do. Most editors are quite competent to judge of the general fairness of a criticism, and to publish it or not, as they think proper.

"In ordinary law," says the obnoxious and presuming writer, "no witness is allowed to testify for or against the accused, until he has given his most solemn pledge to adhere to the truth. A modification of this law might, we think, be appropriately applied to all who desire a license to record their opinions unreservedly of the literary merits," etc. of all who are candidates for literary *apotheosis* (?) i. e., we suppose, fame. There is, then, a censorship of the press such as has existed in France, to be set up *before* publication, and editors and critics are to bring their writings before "*our* utopian bar of justice" and have them subjected to the test of the "*crux criticorum*" before they see the light. We do not envy the responsibilities of the office assumed by our critic with the *nom de plume*, and think she will find them rather onerous.

Again: "No author of any taste and judgment expects a vituperative article to amend an adverse review," i. e., an author of spirit must submit quietly to any amount of abuse which an ill-natured and malicious critic may choose to heap on him. Henry Kirke White and Keats died under such indictions, but Byron silenced his traducers, and Pope delivered over to an infamous immortality the whole generation of Grub street critics of his day, in "The Dunciad."

Still again: "Common sense does not always go hand in hand with that sort of wit that walks on poetic feet." What sort of wit it is that *walks*, we are at a loss to say. We shall soon expect to hear of wit that cuts capers, jumps and gallops, all in poetical numbers. We suppose the writer means that all poets are not sensible people—not as sensible, for instance, as she, herself, who, we believe, sometimes writes verses is, and who has given the public a specimen of her style in the following couplet:

"Miss Mary Walsingham,
Here is your missing ringlet, ma'am!"

Again: "Consider, if we have been too harshly judged, it is more than probable that our errors, whatever they may be, lie somewhat in the *Samiel* (?) track of the critic's pen?" This *Samiel track of a pen* is a new idea, and probably belongs to the department of German metaphysics. We congratulate the lady who presides over this "utopian bar of justice" on the discovery of that track, whether German or Sanscrit.

Once more: "Criticism, then, is nothing in itself. It has no intrinsic power to blight—no Rosicrucian spell to bid the aspirant live." Why then is "the utopian bar of justice" which the critic par eminence styles "ours," inaugurated? The critic, according to this style of reasoning, is without a vocation and is a useless member of the republic of letters.

In conclusion, the literary arbitress of our destinies has categorically settled the undoubted claims of several of our highly esteemed fellow citizens to an immortality of fame. She mentions three who are poets, and one essayist, unsurpassed by any writer, of similar style, in either hemisphere." The "similar style," leaves the claims of this candidate for fame somewhat doubtful.

Lastly, speaking of "an angry man," our critic says: "He will be sure to get the *horns of a climax* (?) tangled in the feet of bathos, and lose the thread of sarcasm in rhodomontade and bombast." The "horns of a climax" is a new figure of speech, employed, we suppose, by the elves of utopia. We conclude she intended to say "the horns of a dilemma." A climax has no horns. But what does she mean by *the feet of bathos* and the *thread of sarcasm*? We do not think our lady critic can find authority for such phrases even in Carlyle or Emerson. She ends by exclaiming "Down with the idols!" to which we add, "Up with the fools!"

CLIO.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1870.

We have no material change to report in the Money market. The street rates are still 1@1¼ ℔ cent. per month for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, 1¼ for good do. and 1½@2 for A1 business paper without collaterals. Mortgage paper rules at 9@11 ℔ cent. per annum for A1, and first class and 12@14 for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 110⅞@110⅞ (against 111 at New York) and, after an active business during which it touched 111¼, under rumors of 111¾ in Wall street, closed at 110⅞@111⅛ (against 111⅛). The sales included $8000 at 110⅞; $3000, $5000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 110¾; $70,000 at 110⅞@110⅞; $2000 and $8000 at 110⅞; $3000, $2500 and $2000 at 111, and $2000 at 111⅛. In addition to the sales of Silver reported yesterday about $75,000 Mexican dollars have sold within the past week at from 1⅝ down to 1⅛ ℔ cent. premium in gold. They are now quoted at 1¼@— ℔ cent. premium in gold, and American halves nominal at 107⅞@108⅛. The market is almost bare of the latter.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was very active and with an improvement in gold rates showed a further advance of ⅛ per cent. The sales of Sterling embraced nearly £150,000, of which, £8000 bill of lading at 118⅛; £4500 clear at 118⅞; [illegible] bill of lading and clear at 118⅛@119, £1000, £2000, £3000 and £6000 bill of lading, £1500 ships' bill, and £2000 and £7000 clear at 119, £10,000 bill of lading and clear at 118¾@119⅛, £25,000 A1 clear at 118⅞@119⅛, £35,000, £1000 bill of lading and clear at 119@119⅛, £2000 and £300 A1 clear at 119⅜, £15,000 A1 clear and first class at 119@119⅛, £10,100 bank and private bankers' at 119⅝@119⅞; — bank at 120, and £500 and £700 (for remittance direct) at 120⅛. We now quote Sterling at 118⅞@119⅛ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@120⅛ for bank.

We have no material alteration to report in Domestic Exchange. The banks continued to draw on New York at ⅛ ℔ cent discount for small sums, and the sales included $10,000 bank sight on New York and $11,000, $15,000 and $25,000 private bankers' at ⅛ discount, $25,000 and $50,000 commercial, $15,000 and $10,000 bank at 11-16, $36,000 bank at 33-32, $10,000, $15,000 $30,000 and $40,000 commercial at ⅜, $3,000 sight on Mobile at ⅛ discount, and $1600 sight on St. Louis at ⅛ discount.

There was more activity in the Stock Market especially in Slaughter-House occasioned partly by rumors of further telegrams from Washington which had led to a continuance of yesterday's brisk demand at the extremes of $24 and $27 50 on the spot, closing at about $24@$24 50. The transactions included 25 shares Bank of New Orleans at $30 50, 109 Sugar Shed ($25 paid) at $31 25, 50 do. at $31 50, 100 Crescent City Bank at $30 25, 150 Canal Bank at $43 50, 50 Slaughter-House at $24, 50 do. $24 50, 17 do. at $24 75, 50 do. at $25, 50 do. at $25 25, 50 do. at $25 50, 10 and 25 do. at $25 75, 50 do. at $26, 100 do. at $26 25, 15 and 40 do. at $26 50, 50 do. at $26 75, 25, 50, 50 and 50 do. at $27, 60 and 200 do. at $27 50, and 50 do. buyers' option thirty days at $30.

In Bonds $1200 new city 7 ℔ cents, ex-coupon, were sold at 70, $1500 do. at 70¼, $1200 and $600 at 71, and $16,000 new State at 71⅛.

$1200 new State Warrants changed hands at 70¾, $500 do. at 71½, $650 at 72¼, and $15,000 old at 85¼, and $450 new Metropolitan Police at 96. Dealers bought new State Warrants at 70@73, and sold at 71@74.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were still 25@26 ℔ cent. discount buying, and 20@22 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 7600 bales at still easier prices, showing a further falling off in low middling of ⅛c, but only a slighter change in other grades. We quote ordinary at 12¼@13¼c.; good ordinary at 13¾@14⅛c.; low middling at 14⅜@14⅝c.; middling at 14⅞@15⅛c.; strict middling at 15⅛@—, and good middling at —@15⅜c.

The demand was more active during the morning than later in the day, but nevertheless continued fair up to the close. Prices exhibited considerable irregularity, some parties being unable to find the kinds they wanted unless at fully up to yesterday's figures. In example in some cases 14¾c was paid for strict low middling quoted at 14⅝. It was also sold as low as 14⅝. Middling sold at 15⅛ (for even-running) and 14⅞ for an average list. Some low middling sold down to 14⅜.

COTTON STATEMENT.

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

To-day's exports embraced 15,791 bales to Liverpool and 2741 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 6814 bales, against 4365 on last Saturday, and 5282 last year, and since August 31, 306,795 bales, against 301,311 last year. We have added to our previous receipts 9466 bales short on Thursday.

SUGAR.—Received to-day 465 hhds. We note an active demand and firm prices for good Sugars, while the poor descriptions are difficult to dispose of. The supplies were pretty much all sold, however, at 6¾@7c. for inferior, 7@7¾c. for common, 7⅞@8⅛c. for fair, 9@9⅛c. for fully fair, 9⅜@9¾c. for prime, 10⅛c. for choice, 10½@11c. for yellow clarified, and 11½@12⅛c. for white clarified.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 1080 bbls. The demand is good at firm prices and the supplies were all sold. Inferior 35@37½c. common 40@50c, fair 50@53c., prime 53@54c., strictly prime 55@57c, choice 58@60c.

CORN—The market is very nearly bare, and there is no yellow left on hand. Sales to-day 2800 sacks, of which 100 yellow mixed and 600 white in warehouse at 75c., 100 white at 80c, and 1800 yellow at 85c ℔ bushel.

FLOUR.—The demand to-day is confined to the local trade and to orders for the country. Double extra and the grades below are scarce and firm, while treble extra and the grades above are in supply and dull. About 1000 bbls were sold to-day, of which 100 superfine at $5, 80 and 260 double extra at $5 50, 200 and 200 treble extra at $5 75, 50 choice extra at $6 50, 100 choice extra at $7 75 ℔ bbl.

OATS—The supply is light, but the demand is limited. 100 sacks St. Louis were sold at 56c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—Is dull. 500 sacks sold at $1 05, and 500 at $1 07½ ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—Good is in light supply and in request, while poor is plentiful and dull. 100 bales fair Western sold at $27 50@28 and 100 choice at $30 ℔ ton.

PORK.—Only a retail business is doing at $23@23 50 ℔ bbl for mess. The stock is light and the market firm. Mess is quoted at wholesale at $22 75 for old and $21 50 for new.

BACON—There are no sides in market and shoulders are scarce and firmer. They now command 14c ℔ lb. Sugar-cured Hams sell at 20@22c for Western, and 20@21c for New York sugar-cured plain.

LARD—Refined old in kegs are quoted at 16. New is quoted at 13½@14c for packers and refined in tierces, and 14½@14¾c in kegs.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Is unsteady. Shoulders are quoted at 10c., clear rib 12c., clear sides 12c.; shoulders are retailing at 10½@11c. ℔ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Northern 19@20, a decline, and Western 20@22c. ℔ lb.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—144 Texas Beeves. Sold—295 Texas Beeves, 322 Calves and Yearlings and 760 Hogs.

Stock on sale—650 Texas Beeves, 1130 Calves and Yearlings, 550 Hogs, 574 Sheep and 30 Milch Cows.

Tex. Beeves, corn fed ch... ℔ lb net...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, choice, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d qualty, ℔ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs ℔ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Hogs ℔ head gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows (choice) ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goats, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

ÆTNA CONCLAVE No. 15.

S.·. W.·. M.·.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Tuesday, December 6th, 1870.

7 O'clock P. M., "Sharp."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS TO SERVE IN 1871, AT ÆTNA HALL, No. 2 CARONDELET STREET.

Each and every member is hereby summoned to attend.

J. BRADFORD WILLIAMS, M. E. Chief.

H. HERBERT EMERY, Scribe. dec4 2t

Call and Examine — AT — G. B. GENIN'S,

14........CAMP STREET........14

(UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.)

The elegant DERBY WALKING SUITS.
" " DERBY SACK-SUITS.
" " ENGLISH WALKING SUITS.
" " COLORED BEAVER SUITS.
" " DAHLIA MELTON SUITS.
BLACK CLOTH DRESS SUITS.
BLACK AND FANCY VELVET VESTS.
LIGHT AND HEAVY OVERCOATS, ETC., OFFERED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
ALSO, a full line of MEN'S UNDERWEAR, that cannot be surpassed in STYLE and PRICES. dec4 1t

For Rent,

SPACIOUS, airy, unfurnished Apartments, with every convenience for housekeeping, on the second floor at the corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, No. 152. Reference given and required. dec4 1t

Rally Fiery Ætna!!!

STAND by your guns as of old on next TUESDAY EVENING, and elect "Good Captains" to handle your pieces in the campaign of 1871. Failure to attend renders members liable to court-martial and expulsion. dec4 2t

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company, NEW ORLEANS, December 3, 1870.

AN Election for Twelve Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, corner Canal and Camp streets, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

dec4 td d&w J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Watch Free—Given Gratis

TO every live man who will act as agent in a new, light, and honorable business paying $30 a day sure. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address R. MONROE KENNEDY & CO., Pittsburg, Pa. dec4 1m

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK, white or colored. Also, a nurse room FEMALE SERVANT (white). Apply at No 94 Esplanade street. Dec 4 2t

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, New Orleans, La., Dec. 2, 1870.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place according to law, on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. at the office of the Company, No. 17 Baronne street.

dec4 td P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Office, Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company, New Orleans, La., Dec. 2d, 1870.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, January 2d, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 17 Baronne street.

dec4 td P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, New Orleans, November 29, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with Article IV of the Charter of this Company, an election for twelve Trustees to serve for twelve months, from the 7th February, 1871, will be held at the office of the company, No. 78 Camp street, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

nov 12 td A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

New Orleans Canal & Banking Company, New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1870.

THE annual election for Seven Directors of this Institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Canal and Gravier streets, on the second MONDAY of December next, (the 12th) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

nov 25 td CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Bank of America, NEW ORLEANS, November 21, 1870.

AN ELECTION for Thirteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Exchange Alley and Canal street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. J. M. PASCAL, nov 22 td Cashier.

Office Sun Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans, Nov. 29, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity to Article IV. of the Charter of this Company, an ELECTION for TWELVE DIRECTORS, to serve for the ensuing year, from the first Monday of February next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 41 Camp street, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

nov 29 td THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Removal - - - - - - Removal.

SAM'L. BARNES, DEALER IN POTATOES, ONIONS AND FRUITS.

Has removed to stores Nos. 41 Front and 42 Fulton streets, Between Poydras and Gravier streets. Always ready to fill orders promptly. dec4 1m

Notice.

NEW ORLEANS, November 28, 1870.

THE stockholders of the Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Co. are hereby notified that an installment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on the ordinary stock of the Company, has been called for by the Board of Directors, and made payable on the 15th December next, at the office of the Secretary, No. 8 Carondelet street.

dec 1st ALEX. BONNEVAL, Secretary.

Southern Bank. NEW ORLEANS, November 26, 1870.

AN Election for SIX DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House on the 14th December, 1870, from twelve o'clock M. to one o'clock P. M. C. LIVAUDAIS, dec 1 td Cashier.

153 DR. CRANE, 153 MEDICAL INSTITUTE

For Consumption, Scrofula, Cancer, Catarrh, Asthma, the Eye and the Ear, as well as all Chronic and Female diseases.

St. Charles, No 153, between Lafayette and Girod Streets.

Dr. CRANE is the founder of the Brompton Hospital, inhalation treatment in America. Consultations hours, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dr. CRANE will soon commence a series of lectures on the nature and treatment of diseases. Due notices will be given. nov 20 6m

ST. CHARLES HOTEL IS NOW OPEN, AFTER HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

nov 21 1m R. E. RIVERS, HENRY S. FOLEY.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of BURKE, TREPAGNIER & CO., and will continue the Provision and Merchandise Brokerage Business, at No. 39 Magazine street.

GEO. McD. BURKE, F. O. TREPAGNIER, J. VILLAVASO.

New Orleans, Nov. 1, 1870. nov 2 1m

Richard's Cape Lime.

Depot of the sale of Richard's CAPE LIME, No. 108 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets. nov 23 1m

Louisiana Savings Bank AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

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

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

DIRECTORS:

R. W. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.

Six per cent. paid on savings deposits. Gold received and valuables received. Interest on deposits collected and remitted. Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc. or a small expense. nov 12 1y

JEFFERSON ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD.

THIS Institution has been transferred from 122 Canal street, to the ORIGINAL and well known location, 49 BOURBON STREET, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

The premises here are very extensive, and perfectly suited for an academy, having fine play ground, dormitories, etc., and large yard for gymnastic exercises and recreation. The establishment has undergone extensive alterations and repairs, and is now ready to receive pupils either as boarders or day scholars.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1870—Benefit tendered by Mr. Ben DeBar and Mr. J. W. Albaugh to the Company of the late Varieties Theatre. Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT has kindly tendered his services, and will appear as "Charles Surface" in the Comedy of "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL." Characters by the Varieties Company.

To-morrow, Monday—Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear. dec4 1t

St. Charles Theatre.

The Benefit of the VARIETIES THEATRE COMPANY, sufferers by the late conflagration, generously tendered by Messrs. Ben De Bar & J. W. Albaugh, proprietors of this establishment, will take place

On Sunday, December 4, 1870,

when the combined assistance of the Star Company of the late Varieties Theatre and the St. Charles will be brought into requisition to give due effect to the production of Sheridan's glorious Comedy of "The School for Scandal;" on which occasion

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

the distinguished tragedian, has, with characteristic generosity, gratuitously tendered his valuable services. dec4 1t

ÆTNA No. 15!!!

Third Annual GRAND MASK, DRESS —And— FANCY DRESS BALL, With— "Promenade Concert," ODD FELLOWS' HALL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1871.

ÆTNA BALL!!! JANURY 24th, 1871, AT ODD FELLOWS HALL. dec4 2t

PACKWOOD & BROTHER, Old Stand at 95 and 97 Camp Street, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, —AND— IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND ALES.

HAVE constantly on hand the best of FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC ARTICLES, suitable for Family supplies.

Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the City.

—And—

Country orders carefully attended to. dec4 1m

EDWARD BEALS, JR. ALPHONSE LAINE.

BEALS & LAINE,

DEALERS in PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.

Steamers, Cotton and other presses, foundries, and families supplied promptly. Yards on Levee at 3d District Ferry, and corner Louisa and Levee, 1st District. Office No. 20 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Orders received either at office or yards. sep28 1m

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. Steamships, Steamboats, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main office, 142 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch Office 283 Magazine street, near Congress. [illegible]

P. & R. De Vergès, —DEALERS IN— ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL, No. 179 Gravier, and 30 Dauphine Streets.

Families, Planters, Steam boats and Cotton Presses supplied at the lowest market prices.

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

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 Diarrhea, 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 Medicines 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 flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md. sep21 1y

Financial - - - - - - Financial.

C. W. CAMMACK. MORGAN CAMMACK.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken Offices at No. 141 Common street, under the firm name of C. W. CAMMACK & SON, for the purpose of transacting a General Brokerage Business in Bonds, Stocks, Exchange, Coin and Securities of all kinds. Also, negotiating commercial paper. They have made arrangements in New York for the purchase or sale of Gold on orders, and for the collection of Drafts, Notes, etc.

With a strict and careful attention to business, with extensive facilities at their command, and with promptness and fidelity in all transactions entrusted to their charge, they respectfully tender their services.

C. W. CAMMACK & SON, nov1 1m No. 141 Common street.

Removal.

THE OFFICE OF THE LOUISIANA PREAR STONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY is removed to the stone yard, No. 182 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, where orders are solicited for all kinds of stone work for Buildings, Doorsteps, Tombs, Monuments, Grave Stones, Flag Stone Banquettes, Yards, jobbing and repairing; or at Box 160 Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange.

NEWTON RICHARDS, President.

Lime, Tar and Sulphur.

3000 barrels Sugar, Rockland and Alabama LIME, landing ex-McGill, Mohawk, Pauline Carroll, Belle of Alton and Pontchartrain Railroad. 200 packages TAR, in barrels, half barrels and kegs. [illegible] barrels rolled SULPHUR, landing ex-Bienville. For sale by BRIDGE & SON, nov19 1m cod 122 Gravier street.

J. Bontemps, DYER AND SCOURER.

[illegible] Poydras Street [illegible] Between Carondelet and Baronne streets, (formerly in Bourbon street), New Orleans. nov21 1m &dow

The Imperishable Perfume!

As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use, there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of Murray's & Lanman's Florida Water! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. nov9 1y cod

TO THE EAST! VIA LOUISVILLE AND Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road and the splendid equipment for passenger travel makes this the BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI, AND All Points East and North East. 3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY With direct connections from the South for Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Co., corner 4th and Main, also at Galt House and Louisville and [illegible] Hotels.

Tickets to Cincinnati and Points East via this Line are good on Mail Line Steamers [illegible]

W. L. FOLLETT, J. L. GRISWOLD, [illegible]

Cooperage—Cooperage.

TO PLANTERS and MERCHANTS.—I am prepared to contract for 1000 to [illegible] more Sugar Hogsheads. I have a large stock of material and plenty of hands [illegible] supply the demand. Also, good charred up second hand Sugar Hogsheads [illegible] sep28 [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO.'S SALES.

Dry Goods and Furnishing Goods.

—Also—

A Fine Invoice of Tailoring Goods. BY HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO.,

A. LEVY, Auctioneer. Office: No. 35 Chartres street.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, Dec. 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at salesrooms, No. 35 Chartres street—

Cassimeres, Satinets, Doeskins, Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, red, white and blue Flannels, Wool Plaids, plain and fancy Poplins, Lenos, black and colored Alpacas, plain and fancy Delaines, Merinos, Canton Flannels, Cloaks, Shawls, Arabs, Nubias, Caps, Blankets, Balmorals, Skirts, bleached and brown Cottons and Sheetings, French and American [illegible], Irish Linens, Brocha and Jacquard Muslins, Jaconets, Swiss, Nainsooks, Brilliants, white and colored Tarletans, white linen [illegible] colored Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Hose, Tape, Table Covers, Gloves, Gauntlets, Corsets, Towels, Hoop-skirts, Chemises, Hair Nets, white and colored Shirts, Over and Under-Shirts, Leggins, etc.

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

A Fine Invoice of Tailoring Goods, etc. Terms at sale. dec4 1t

BAZAAR

For the Benefit of the Victims of the War in France.

PRESIDENT, FELIX LARUE.

VICE PRESIDENTS, A. ROCHEREAU, H. DUBOS, F. JAUFFROID, B. A. CHAFFRAIX, L. E. MARCHAND, F. TUJAGUE.

G. C. FEVRE, Secretary. DE MONTAUZIN, Assistant Secretary. J. P. BLANCAND, Treasurer. C. ESPENAN, Assistant Treasurer.

Council Committee: M. MUSSON, DR. O. HUARD, F. LABOLDE, A. MARKS, A. WALZ, S. CAMBON, J. BAYLE.

Committee of Arrangements: FELIX LARUE, B. A. CHAFFRAIX, F. LABORDE, JOS. BAYLE, PAUL BRIENNE.

At a meeting of the Lady Patronesses, held at the St. Louis Hotel on Tuesday, November 8th, the following nominations were made, with full power to appoint jointly with the Committee of Arrangement, the Sub-Committee of Ladies:

PRESIDENT, MRS. J. M. BOUZAN.

HONORARY PRESIDENT, MRS. W. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, MRS. W'M AIMEE LABORDE, MRS. EDOUARD FORSTALL.

Standing Committee: MRS. A. BROUSSEAU, MRS. JAS. HEWATT, MRS. MEYER GODCHAUX, MRS. F. JAUFFROID, MRS. HENRY PEYCHAUD.

Programme:

To-day and the following days, Sundays excepted, the St. Louis Hotel (entrance on Royal street) will be opened for the reception of all Presents, such as Jewelry, Books, Pictures, Statues, Works of Art or Fancy Goods, Millinery Goods, Furniture, Religious, Sundries, etc., which can be used for the formation of various prizes in the Lottery.

A receipt will be given by the Deputies of the Reception Committee, to each giver for whatever he has presented.

Said gifts will be entered, with the names of the respective givers, in a book kept for that purpose, which shall always remain open for the inspection of visitors.

All gifts will, in proper time, be suitably arranged and placed in order, so as to form a Bazaar to be visited by the public. They will be exhibited, with a ticket attached thereto giving the name of the donor, unless otherwise ordered by the latter. Heavy goods, such as hogsheads of sugar, bales of cotton, etc., will be represented at the Bazaar by labeled samples.

Admission to the Bazaar: 25 cents for each and every person. PERSONAL season cards will, moreover, be issued at the rate of $2 each.

A committee ad hoc will attend to the appraisement of each prize, and a corresponding number of Lottery Tickets will be issued at ONE DOLLAR A TICKET.

The appraisement and classing of prizes being a long and intricate labor, persons wishing to forward gifts to the Bazaar are earnestly requested to do so as soon as circumstances will allow.

Unless otherwise ordered, the Bazaar will be opened to the public daily from 12 M. to 3 P. M., and 6 P. M. to midnight, from Monday, December 5th to Sunday the 11th inclusive.

It will also open again, for the DRAWING OF THE LOTTERY, on MONDAY, 12th, at 6 P. M., and the following evenings, until all the prizes are disposed of.

The delivery of prizes will take place after the drawing of the Lottery. A special notice will be published stating the hours for the delivery.

All prizes remaining unclaimed after a delay to be hereafter agreed upon, or those drawn by unsold tickets, will be offered at auction for the benefit of the Bazaar.

Parties residing in the country, who are ticket holders, will please leave the number with persons living in the city, who will be charged with their interests, as the lists of prizes will be published in proper time, and the prize they may draw.

There will be, every evening, in the main and adjoining halls of the Bazaar and Lottery at the Bazaar is held, music, kept by ladies.

The Managers intend, besides, to offer visitors the additional inducement of Concerts and other amusements, particulars of which are to be given on a future day.

The net proceeds will be handed to Mr. Albin Rochereau, the President of the Committee, to be by him forwarded to France to the proper parties.

F. LARUE, President.

G. L. FEVRE, Secretary. nov17 tf

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS —OF THE— New Orleans, Canal and Banking Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted November 2, 1870, a meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation will be held at the office of the said corporation, at the corner of Canal and Gravier streets, in the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, on the 5th of December, 1870, 10 o'clock A. M., and will be adjourned from day to day, and resumed and continued every day successively, except Sundays, and holidays excepted, from the 5th to the 1st day of July, 1871, inclusive, 10 o'clock A. M. to take action on the following matters and questions:

1. Whether or not they accept the benefits and provisions of an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved March 16, 1870, entitled "An act extending the charter of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and the Company, for twenty-five years, and authorizing the reduction of its capital stock to one million of dollars."

2. Whether or not the said capital stock shall be reduced to one million of dollars.

The act above referred to is in the following words and figures, viz.: [No. 72.]

AN ACT extending the charter of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and the charter of said company for twenty-five years, and authorizing the reduction of the said capital stock to one million of dollars.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the charter of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, as enacted by the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and for other purposes," approved March 5, 1831, and the acts amendatory thereof, be and the same is hereby extended for the term of twenty-five years, from the thirty first of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and that the fourth section of said act shall be, and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

That the subscribers to the said company, their successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby created a corporation, by the name and style of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and shall so continue until the thirty first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety five, and by that name shall be able to contract, buy, receive and possess all kinds of property, immovable and movable, and to loan, negotiate, sell, grant and dispose of the same, to sue and be sued, to have a common seal, and to establish such by laws as may be convenient, not being contrary to the laws or the Constitution or laws of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be lawful for the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, by resolution of its Board of Directors, to reduce the capital stock of said company to one million of dollars, provided that such reduction be recommended to the Board at the meeting of stockholders to be called according to law, or by any special meeting called for the purpose of considering the expediency of such reduction.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That nothing in this act contained shall be held, or construed to extend, or grant, to the said Canal and Banking Company any other than its banking privileges, as contained in the original charter and its amendments, and its rights under existing laws to charge eight per cent per annum interest or discount on its loans or discounts.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of said New Orleans Canal and Banking Company shall be liable and subject to taxation at the same rate as other personal property under the laws of this State.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 16, 1870.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy. GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

By order of the President and Directors, nov 12 td CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory, CORNER ERATO and PETERS STREETS, (Late New Levee Street) W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER. —MANUFACTURERS 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. aug10 1y

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

Contractors for Roofing Felt to the Inter-national Exhibition of Paris, 1867.

DATE OF PATENT, October 24, 1866, and May 17, 1870.

SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.

NEW PREPARED ROOFING (Un-Inflammable) OF D. ANDERSON & SON, SOLE-MAKERS AND PATENTEES.

Manufacturers of Patent Roofing Felt, Ship Sheathing Felt, Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt, &c., &c.

LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and 18 and 184 Billiter street, London.

THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION is ready coated, and can be applied on the roof without further trouble. It is easy of application, and does not require any repairs for a long time. It is more durable than zinc roofs, and has been found a suitable substitute for iron or zinc roofs. It has a steady or stony surface, which renders it incombustible and fire-proof. Exposed to the most intense fire, and sparks falling upon it, it will not produce a flame. Under the influence of the sun it will not run, which makes it specially adaptable to hot climates. Its easy application and pleasing appearance has made it a favorite Roofing material throughout all the Indies and other Colonies, being well adapted for transport, it is of invaluable service to settlers and farmers in far remote districts. When used for temporary purposes it may be taken off and applied again to another construction. It replaces Common Asphalting on Terraces, Lobbies, Counting Houses, Office Floors, etc.; is a great preservative against dampness and vermin, and equalises the temperature. It is thirty-two inches wide, and made in rolls of 25 yards each.

J. G. LINGHAM & CO., Agents, No. 7 Carondelet street.

10........RAMPART STREET........10 (FRONT OFFICE.)

PROFESSOR WM. PAULOS, SPECIALIST.

SCIENTIFICALLY cures all cases of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, etc.

Medicines scientifically prepared and shipped free from observation to all parts of the country.

All correspondence considered strictly confidential.

Call or address in perfect confidence, PROFESSOR PAULOS, No. 10 Rampart street, [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

CRESCENT CITY......Capt. GEO. H. NORTON
HERMAN......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 GEN. MEADE, A. W. SAMPSON, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, Dec. 10, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE........$50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE........25 00.

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Galen's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 132 Common street.

The steamship CRESCENT CITY will follow—leaving SATURDAY, December 17th, at 8 A. M.

For New York.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA, ST. LOUIS.

The steamship CORTES, Horatio Nelson, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Dec. 10, 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, sept 1y 41 Carondelet street.

For Attakapas.

THE steamer PRETENDER, A. Meynier, master, Ant. Amirault, clerk, will leave for Attakapas on MONDAY, December 5th, at 5 o'clock P. M., taking freight for Atchafalaya, Bayou Chene, Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, Charenton, Cypremort, Jeanerette, New Iberia, Fausse Pointe and St. Martinville. For freight or passage apply on board, or to dec4 1t F. S. WILTZ, 34 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

[illegible]

The Mobile Division of this Road Will be Opened for Business ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1870. And Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile, at........8 o'clock, A. M.
Arriving at Mobile at........2 30 P. M.
Connecting at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio and the Mobile and Montgomery Railroads, for all points North, East and West.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans, at........11:30 A. M.
Arriving at........[illegible] P. M.
Fare between New Orleans and Mobile........$6 00

Through freight trains run each way daily.

Freight received at New Orleans at the foot of Julia street, before 4.30 P. M. delivered at Mobile early next morning.

Freight as low as by any other route.

For further information call at the General Office of the Company, rooms 1 and 2 up-stairs, story building, corner of Camp and Common streets.

nov19 tf J. R. KENDRICK, Gen. Supt.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

[illegible]

The ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD and BLUE LINE via Cairo will take freight from New Orleans on first-class steamers, leaving daily at 5 P. M., for Cairo, Chicago, and all points North, West and East, at the lowest rates.

All rates, and all through bills of lading from New Orleans, given by the agent, signed and guaranteed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 24 Carondelet street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and freight is always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding. JAMES T. TUCKER, nov5 tf General Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE, SAME DAY, 25 Cents.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 24, 1870, the trains on this Road will be run as follows:

FROM THE LAKE.		FROM THE CITY.	
6 o'clock A. M.		6 o'clock A. M.	
7		7	
8		8	
9		10	
11		11	
12	P. M.	12	
1		1	P. M.
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	

On Sundays the trains will leave Old depot every hour, after 3 o'clock P. M.

A Horse Car will leave the Old Depot every morning at 6 o'clock A. M. and the Lake one hour after the last steam train.

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of train.

Fare to Gentilly, 10 cents.

G. PANDELY, oct8 tf General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.

The ferry boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at [illegible] A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at [illegible] A. M.

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