The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The paper: single copies, 10 cents.

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

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Editorial Page, transient advertisements, [illegible] insertion, $1 50 per square.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

[illegible] HOUSE—"Le Voyage en Chine;"

[illegible] CHARLES THEATRE—Miss Julia Thompson [illegible]—"Paris or the Apple of Discord."

[illegible] ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Gaiete Comique" [illegible] and "Female Minstrels."

[illegible] procure so valuable a *Christmas* [illegible] your wife, at so little cost, as a [illegible] your life in the Continental.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

[illegible] message of Mayor Flanders to the [illegible] Council, upon which we made some [illegible] its yesterday, is well worthy the [illegible] of all who feel an interest in our [illegible] affairs. It contains a full and [illegible] exhibit of the present condition of [illegible] government in all its departments, [illegible] also suggests the remedies applicable [illegible] the various evils from which the [illegible] now suffering. There is one part [illegible] message which particularly deserves the early attention of those who [illegible] the power of amending the laws of [illegible] We mean the Mayor's observations [illegible] on the working of the city charter [illegible] relations of the members of the Council with their presiding officer. [illegible] to the statements of Mr. Flanders [illegible] Mayor under the charter is the [illegible] wheel of the coach, having no vote [illegible] Council nor the power of vetoing [illegible] measures adopted by his colleagues, [illegible] he any power over their expenditures. He has only such influence over [illegible] as they may be disposed to recognize. That is to say, the Mayor is the [illegible] figure-head of the city government [illegible] only an ornamental member of the [illegible] As we remarked yesterday, the [illegible] government of the city resides in the [illegible] House, the Administrators at City Hall being the mere agents [illegible] Governor Warmoth, who, it is [illegible] required from each of [illegible] when appointed a letter of [illegible] ation with a blank date, which he [illegible] hold *in terrorem* over their heads. [illegible] this be true or not, it is undeniable that no member of the Council, wishing to remain in office, would undertake [illegible] oppose the will of Governor Warmoth [illegible] we are informed, interferes even [illegible] the smallest details of the City Hall, [illegible] and appointing the inferior [illegible] and employes there whenever it [illegible] him to make such changes. We [illegible] how adroitly Gov. Warmoth [illegible] his own advantage and that of his [illegible] even the charter which, in its main [illegible] was devised by his political ad[illegible]

[illegible] Mayor's recommendations in regard [illegible] prisoners sentenced by the Recorder [illegible] the cost of the Coroner's department [illegible] city administrations, and the cost [illegible] city printing, must command the [illegible] of our citizens. He tells us that [illegible] of keeping the prisoners has run [illegible] twenty-seven thousand dollars in [illegible] eighty-five thousand dollars in [illegible] fees of the Coroner, which [illegible] in 1858, and prior thereto, from [illegible] thirteen thousand dollars, and [illegible] 1858 were substituted by a salary [illegible] thousand dollars, now amount to [illegible] thousand dollars per annum. [illegible] annual cost of the city printing [illegible] 1852 to 1858 varied from nine [illegible] to thirty-five thousand dollars, [illegible] present expenditure reaches as [illegible] fifty thousand dollars. These ex[illegible] for prisoners, for coroner's [illegible] and for printing being beyond the [illegible] of the Council. State legislation [illegible] necessary before any reform can be [illegible] A retrenchment exceeding seventy [illegible] thousand dollars on expenditures [illegible] purposes alone, the Mayor says [illegible] and ought to be effected. While [illegible] system of salaries of city employés, he [illegible] by reducing them to the standard of [illegible] administrations, one hundred [illegible] thousand dollars more can be saved. We [illegible] observations on the message to[illegible] by appending its concluding paragraphs.

[illegible] the comparison of the estimates of [illegible] budget with previous expenditures [illegible] city, it must be borne in mind that [illegible] comparing our expenditures with [illegible] which have always been be[illegible] be extravagant, and which have [illegible] the city into its present great dif[illegible] and still the comparison is not [illegible] to our estimate.

[illegible] pointed out a few of the items of [illegible] expenditure wherein I think [illegible] and economy may be practiced, and I express an opinion that, with [illegible] efforts in these directions, the [illegible] amount of current expenditure [illegible] year 1871, may be reduced four [illegible] thousand dollars. This, added [illegible] reduction of the police and other [illegible] which may be asked the Legis[illegible] to authorize, will relieve the city [illegible] extent of at least eight hundred [illegible] dollars. Now, if we turn to the [illegible] amount of receipts for the com[illegible] I think it may be easily shown [illegible] through an excess of caution, the [illegible] receipts were made two hun[illegible] thousand dollars less, than by a [illegible] collection of the revenues, can [illegible] to the city. A total relief [illegible] thus be afforded of one million of [illegible]

[illegible] secure this result, it is, of course, [illegible] that rigid economy and relent[illegible] retrenchment should be exercised. [illegible] charge or intimation of delinquency [illegible] respects is intended against any [illegible] of the city government. It [illegible] of course, expected when this new [illegible] went into effect that the result [illegible] not only be greater vigor of ad[illegible] but greater economy also. [illegible] new plan of city government has un[illegible] many advantages. It has [illegible] many defects. Among the latter [illegible] be pointed out the fact that there is [illegible] natural tendency to have seven city [illegible] acting independently, or nearly [illegible] each other, instead of one, each ad[illegible] expecting and assuming to [illegible] affairs within his own department, [illegible] only reluctantly interfering with the [illegible] of others; and if the admi[illegible] should ever be less zealous in [illegible] performance of their duties than at [illegible] or subject to less pressure of mu[illegible] difficulties, it is possible the ex[illegible] of the city will be much greater [illegible] the new charter than under the old [illegible] of government.

[illegible] true the charter says all these de[illegible] shall be subordinate to the [illegible] but, in effect, there is no means of [illegible] such subordination, if the ad[illegible] are indisposed to submit to [illegible] The Mayor may direct, and they may [illegible] or not, at their will. They have [illegible] a vote, and he has none, and has no [illegible] or means to make his supervision [illegible] in the management of city af[illegible] And as he has not the control of [illegible] department in which these expendi[illegible] arise, the only way that he can be [illegible] or held responsible for the disburse[illegible] of the Council is to give him a veto [illegible] expenditures, or, at least, a vote in [illegible] Council.

[illegible] made the duty of the Mayor by the [illegible] to see that the laws and ordi[illegible] of the city be strictly enforced; but [illegible] has no control whatever over the [illegible] the only power by which this duty [illegible] be accomplished. The sole force [illegible] at his disposal by the charter is a [illegible] secretary. If, with assistance, he [illegible] attempt to compel the strict en[illegible] of city ordinances, it is doubt[illegible] whether he might not subject himself [illegible] arrest by the Metropolitan police for in[illegible] with a duty which they claim is [illegible] conferred upon them.

The proposed one per cent. special city [illegible] and the other taxes which the Coun[illegible] this evening will probably pass, make [illegible] taxation for city purposes, including [illegible] compulsory Metropolitan Police and [illegible] Park taxes, three and five-eighths [illegible] cent. Add to this one per cent. for [illegible] taxes, and we have upon real and [illegible] property in this city a taxation [illegible] four and five-eighths per cent. This [illegible] not include the licenses, city and [illegible] which are equivalent to one per [illegible] more upon the assessed value of real [illegible] personal property; and still further, [illegible] not include the taxes, which, if the [illegible] schools are to be maintained, will [illegible] to be levied for that purpose.

I need not say that this amount of taxa[illegible] in the present depreciated condition [illegible] city property is a very serious matter. I do not propose to oppose the levy of the [illegible] now before the Council. I have sim[illegible] endeavored to call the attention of the [illegible] to all the facts of the case. [illegible] as before remarked, strict and rigid [illegible] and retrenchment are exercised [illegible] every department, and the taxpayers [illegible] that the money which they pay is hon[illegible] and wisely expended, the taxes may [illegible] collected without serious opposition. It [illegible] the Council to see to it for the [illegible] that there shall not be one dollar [illegible] which is not absolutely neces[illegible] and that there be an equivalent ad[illegible] derived for each expenditure.

He that soberly comes forward and in[illegible] his life, has, in reality struck a bar[illegible] with himself and a compromise with [illegible] he has bid his soul put away all [illegible] desires, in order to lay fast hold [illegible] what is solid and safe.

SWEET MEATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The existence of war in France and the investment of Paris by the Prussians, has not prevented, as might have been expected, our confectioners from supplying themselves with a stock of candies and confections. It has only made them lay other countries under contribution. Hypolite Percival, the popular confectioner, at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, accordingly announces, through the advertising columns on our French side, that he is fully prepared to meet all demands for French and Italian confections.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT, the remembrance of which will be lasting, the benefits incalculable, a competence for your wife and family secures beyond a peradventure. Such is a policy on your *life in the Continental.*

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. J. P. Cross, manager of the Septoline Oil Company, in which he sets forth the merits of that fluid. The depot is at 15 Dauphine street.

CONCERT AT THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—In connection with the Bazaar for the benefit of the victims of the war in France, a concert will be given to-day at the St. Louis Hotel, in which the principal artists of the French Opera will sing some of their choicest pieces. Mesdames Naddi and Edelsberg, and Messrs. Dumestre and Cazeaux will take part in the concert.

Messrs. Packwood & Brother, 95 and 97 Camp street, invite the attention of our readers to their choice stock of groceries. They have everything in their line in the greatest variety—among other articles, French vegetables, liquors of finest brands and quality, and wines of all kinds. See their advertisement in another column.

We acknowledge receipt of cards of invitation to a literary and musical entertainment to be given at the Lyceum Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28th, at 7 P. M., by the members of the Philomathic Society and of the Philharmonic Circle of St. Mary's College.

INFANTS.—Much suffering to these tender little buds of the human family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

Thieves! KNAVES!! SWINDLERS!!! These are mild terms with which to designate those adventurers, who have been induced by the high reputation which Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has won to offer for sale a worthless imitation of this celebrated medicine. Remember that Dr. Pierce's private stamp, which is three and a half inches long and has upon it his portrait, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," is upon every package of the genuine. Sold by druggists or by mail sixty cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. wed fr sun&w

Supreme Court of the United States.

Points in the opinion of Mr. Justice Clifford, on the motions for supersedeas and injunction, in the Slaughter-house cases.

Held—Filed, as the writ of error were, within ten days from the date of the entry refusing the petition for rehearing, the several writs of error operate as a supersedeas and stay execution, under the 23d section of the Judiciary act. 2 How. 238. 6 Wall. 155.

Sufficient bonds were given in each of these cases so as to cause the writs of error to operate as a supersedeas and stay execution on the judgments and were filed in time. 6 Wall. 155.

Writs of error issued under the 25th section of the Judiciary act have the same effect as if the judgments or decrees were rendered in a Circuit Court.

Such a writ of error is in the nature of a commission by which the Judges of one court are authorized to examine a record upon which a judgment or decree was given in another court; and has the effect when all the necessary conditions are complied with, to remove that record into the court granting the writ of error; and the 23d section of the Judiciary act provides, that the jurisdiction of the subordinate court where the record remained when the writ of error was sued out and served, shall be suspended until the cause is remanded from the appellate tribunal. 6 Wheat. 410. 20 How. 457. 5 Wall. 192.

Where, under the State law, the judgment of the highest court is required to be returned to the subordinate for execution, the writ of error from this court will operate as a supersedeas, if granted and served within ten days from the return entry of the proceeding in the court from which the record was removed. 3 Wall. 386, 450. 3 Wheat. 246.

Writs of error do not become a supersedeas and stay execution by virtue of any process issued by this court merely as such; the act of Congress, where the conditions prescribed by the 23d section of the judiciary act are complied with, operates to suspend the jurisdiction of the subordinate court and stay execution until the case is removed. 11 How. 296. 22 How. 185. 18 How. 555. 16 How. 148.

All the conditions necessary to give the writs effect as a supersedeas and stay execution were complied with in these cases, and if the subordinate court should proceed to issued final process, it is competent for this court to issue a supersedeas, as an exercise of appellate power to correct the error. 2 How. 75.

The court possesses the power to grant the remedy in such a case, even before the return day of the writ of error, and the jurisdiction attaches for such a purpose from the time the party in whose power the writ was granted, has complied with the conditions to make the writ operate as a supersedeas and stay execution. 7 Wall. 575.

The supersedeas cannot be granted because nothing has been done by the Supreme Court of the State since the writs of error were served and became a supersedeas, inconsistent with the prohibition contained in the acts of Congress which gives the writs of error that effect.

Beyond doubt the appeal, in the form granted by the subordinate court, operated as a stay of execution and suspended the jurisdiction of the court to proceed further in the cause until the same should be remanded.

Independent of statutory regulations, the term supersedeas has little or no application in equity suits.

An appeal from the decision of the court denying an application for an injunction, does not operate as an injunction or stay of proceedings pending the appeal; nor does an appeal from an order dissolving an injunction suspend the operation of the order so far as to entitle the appellant to stay the proceedings pending the appeal, as a matter of right, either in a suit at law or in equity.

Neither an injunction nor a decree dissolving an injunction passed in a circuit court is reversed or nullified by an appeal or writ of error before the cause is heard in this Court.

Judgments and decrees of the State, as well as the Circuit Courts, are brought here for examination, and the only effect of the supersedeas is to prevent all further proceedings in the subordinate court except such as are necessary to preserve the rights of the parties.

Final judgments of the State courts of last resort on questions specified by law may be removed here for re-examination, and as appeals lie from the District Courts to the State Supreme Court, it shows to a demonstration that this court possess no power to grant any relief under the act of Congress.

Motion denied.

Mr. Justice Bradley dissented from the opinion of the court in an opinion which is so clear and comprehensive, that we publish the whole of it, just as he read it from the bench:

"I dissent, with some diffidence, from the opinion of the court, on the following grounds:

1st. That, notwithstanding the act of Congress declares that a writ of error shall be a supersedeas if certain conditions are performed, the judgment of the court has the effect of leaving many classes of decrees and judgments *in equity*, though appealed from, entirely effective and operative between the parties, whereas the writ of error ought to suspend the effect and operation thereof until the case is heard in this court.

2d. That the judgment of this court will have the effect to allow subordinate State courts to evade the supersedeas of a writ of error in all cases where the court of last resort remits the record to them for execution. The judgment of this Court disclaims all jurisdiction over the acts of the subordinate State courts, and thereby, in my judgment, surrenders a very important power necessary to the effective support of its appellate jurisdiction.

3d. That the judgment of the Court remits the practice on this subject substantially back to the practice of the English courts of equity, in which it is conceded that an appeal does not suspend proceedings nor act as a supersedeas on the proceedings in the court appealed from; and, in effect, departs from the act of Congress, which declares that a writ of error or an appeal in the federal courts *shall* be a supersedeas.

4th. That the effect of the judgment of the Court is to disclaim its just control over *the parties to the record.*"

"THINK OF IT."—The chance that your life will fall within a year, is two per cent.; the chance that your house will burn within a year, less than one per cent. Why insure the latter and neglect the former? Life insurance is not, like fire insurance, an expense, but a sure investment in time of greatest need.

FIRST COTTON TO NEW ORLEANS.—We learn that Messrs. Carrington & Co. claim to be the pioneers in the matter of shipping cotton by rail to New Orleans, having made their first shipment on Monday. They have sent forward about two hundred bales up to this time.—*Mobile Tribune.*

UNIFORM FOR RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.—The conductors and baggage masters on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad are hereafter to wear uniform of a blue coats and pants with brass buttons, and glazed caps. This regulation has been generally adopted on the Northern roads, as well as on some of the Southern ones.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The sanctum of the *Bee* was enlivened last night by the visit of an old and valued acquaintance who has not been seen in these parts for about a year. For a renewal of the acquaintance we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Browell, of the Phœnix Saloon, and Mr. Geo. Jacobshagen, of the Sumter, whose attentions are most acceptable, and to whose prosperity we had the pleasure of drinking in that excellent concoction for which they are famous about Christmas times. Gentlemen, your egg-nogg was pronounced to be of the first quality, and exceedingly palatable.

Freezing Times.—For three days in succession New Orleans has quivered and shivered, with the thermometer below thirty-two degrees—the freezing point. At six o'clock yesterday morning, our thermometer indicated about twenty-two degrees, which is an uncommon fall. Ice was formed in street gutters all day, except where the sun shone, and even there a complete thaw was not effected. Cutting winds from the north whirled through the streets, defying red hot stoves and comfortable overcoats. Last night was too uncomfortable to be in the street, and as one would walk, a disagreeable feeling was experienced, worse than walking on a sandy pavement. Ice fully one inch and a half in thickness was seen in several places.

Damages Against a City Railroad.—The jury of the Seventh District Court in the case of Christian Schwartz vs. the Crescent City Railroad Company, in which damages were claimed for $15,000 for alleged injuries in being run over by one of the cars of the said company a year ago, at the corner of Josephine and Tchoupitoulas streets, brought in a verdict of $4500 in favor of the plaintiff, who is 63 years of age, and claims that he was so badly crushed as to be rendered a cripple for life.

The Contested Election Cases—Exceptions Overruled.—Judge Dibble, yesterday morning, in the matter of the contested election cases before his court, in which exceptions were filed by the defendants, candidates declared elect, in which the ground is taken that the allegations of fraud, etc., are too general in their character, overruled the same, deciding that these were matters for the jury to determine.

Judge Dibble, also, in this connection, announced to counsel that the election cases could be tried before the regular jury in the second week in January, as these suits were entitled to special preference.

The Attorney General and the Slaughter-House Matter.—What Does It Mean?—The curiosity of those present in the Eighth District Court room Saturday morning was not a little aroused by a motion made in open court by Attorney General Belden, in the matter of the Slaughter-house case, or rather in the special case in which the injunction by the State was obtained, entitled the State of Louisiana vs. William Fagan et als.

The motion made by the Attorney General, and which was allowed by Judge Dibble, was that he be allowed to withdraw the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Slaughter-house case, filed in the Eighth District Court, upon motion to punish with contempt, and be also allowed to withdraw the record of the case for the space of three weeks. The question now arises, is the Attorney General preparing to submit the case before the Supreme Court upon its merits? We trust that this may be the solution of his motion yesterday morning, so that our long-suffering butchers may have an opportunity of having their rights adjusted as we have an abiding faith they will be by the highest tribunal in the land.

Third District Court.—Boyd, Jamison & Co. vs. L. Grand & Co.—This case came up on a rule for a new trial. Plaintiffs are owners or lessees of a cotton press, and charged the defendants twenty-five cents a bale for the privilege of using their yard prior to removing the cotton to the place where pressed. The Court gave judgment for the defendants, and the plaintiffs applied for a new trial. The case was argued and continued over.

Fourth District Court.—In the case of D. R. Carroll & Co., Alens, Scherck & Co. vs. the Jackson Railroad for the recovery of $1200 worth of cotton, and for which a judgment was obtained, a rule for a new trial was dismissed and the trial refused.

The Public Schools—The Teachers to be Paid.—This morning Mr. John S. Walton, who was appointed by Judge Dibble receiver of the Public School Fund, appeared in the Eighth District Courtroom for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the order directing him to receive and disburse the salaries due to the public school teachers. Mr. Walton also obtained from the Auditor of Public Accounts a warrant on the Treasury for some $20,000. This may be paid to the teachers as soon as application therefor can be made. These payments are for the quarter ending the 31st of September.

Next week Mr. Walton will draw a warrant for about $100,000, and will immediately commence paying the teachers for the quarter ending the 31st of December.

The controversy relative to raising the salaries of the Principals of the public schools has been settled so that both male and female teachers have been placed on an equal footing.

Under this arrangement *all* the Principals are paid $1500.

Conflagrations.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the third story of No. 9 Old Levee street, opposite the Postoffice, in the brick building occupied by Folsom Brothers, extensive dealers in sporting articles and military goods. The fire commenced in the printing office, by the careless upsetting of a stove. The building was quite completely destroyed, as also was everything in it. Messrs. Sarde & Young, customhouse brokers, occupied the second story, and must have lost some valuable papers. Mr. Folsom is insured in a Northern office. The building belonged to Mr. Reigney. The house No. 7, occupied by Mr. Ellis, the town dealer, was considerably damaged by fire and water. The upper portion of No. 11, tobacco manufactory and sale-rooms of Messrs. Grangnard & Schneider, was badly burned and the large stock damaged by water. The firemen experienced hard times, as the water froze soon after it fell on the banquette. A telegraph wire over of the buildings was prettily jeweled with pendant icicles.

Divorce Granted.—Judge Leaumont yesterday granted a decree of divorce in the case of John Flick vs. his wife, Bertha von Pollintz. The decree was in favor of the husband, but the child was placed in the charge of the mother. The husband in this case charged that the wife was an inveterate scold and in the habit of running away and remaining at her mother's domicile.

Whose Cotton? — By some unfortunate mistake the ownership of a bale of cotton involved C. Reagan and James Mayberry in a disagreeable controversy, out of which came the arrest of the latter, who is mate of the ship Delft Haven. Reagan, No. 40 Constance street, believes that the mate desires to appropriate the cotton to his own use. The dispute will be settled by Recorder Houghton next Tuesday.

A Cutter.—Thomas McCann can not always control his temper, especially when disputed by Tim Carroll, on Girod street. The Mack drew his sharp knife and opened one of Carroll's veins not in vain. The bloody-minded McCann was locked up, and the victim sent to a hospital for surgical repairs.

First District Court.—John Reno, convicted of burglary and larceny, was sentenced to serve three years in the Penitentiary.

Isaac Williams, burglary and larceny, two years Penitentiary.

Officer J. Reagan, assault on Mary Martin, fined $5.

Officer Nelson Wilson, for false imprisonment, fined $50, or one month in Parish Prison.

Felix Berango, larceny, twenty months Parish Prison.

Pierre Bertin and others will be tried next Thursday for robbing the store of Messrs. Rochereau & Co.

PEOPLE sometimes object that they cannot *afford* to assure. Such an argument should rather teach a man the imperative necessity for assuring at once. If he feel so much difficulty in withdrawing such a trifle of his income, let him reflect on the frightful condition into which his death would plunge his family.

MISERY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.—The social and domestic misery produced in Germany by the war is very great. A German paper states that in the province of Westphalia, at the beginning of October, there were 11,887 married women, the wives and widows of soldiers, together with 22,713 children, obtaining relief from the public funds. In Hanover, 9024 women and 26,418 children were dependent upon the public for support. In the Rhenish provinces there were 14,312 married women and 29,619 fatherless children who were utterly destitute. Thus, in only three Prussian provinces there were, last October, 35,753 women and 78,750 children in a condition of misery and want, and it is believed that destitution to the same extent prevails in the other provinces of Prussia. The price of provisions is extraordinarily high, and the winter, it is predicted, will be unusually severe. The injury done by the potato rot and the rinderpest has also been severe, and the condition of the families of the peasants left at home is very miserable. About nine-tenths of the males are in the landwehr, and the women and children thus deprived of their natural supporters will, it is feared, perish from starvation.

GERMANIZING LORRAINE. — Another scandalous, though less brutal, exercise of power has been exercised by the Governor-General of Lorraine. He has ordered lists of all men subject to military service, or under forty-six years of age, to be made out. If any one inscribed on these lists shall absent himself from the province, from whatever cause, his parents, guardians or family will have to pay a fine of fifty francs for every day he is absent. Can tyranny go further?—*London Standard.*

AFRAID.—The *World* thinks the South is "as much complimented as annoyed every time the doors are shut in the face of one of its recognized men." We could very well understand how the Senatorial charlatans might be afraid of the logic and learning of Stephens and Johnson, but it seems they are equally in dread of the wit and sarcasm of the illimitable Vance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Bismarck's Circular.

Prussians Have Left Dieppe.

Gen. Ducrot Said to have Left Paris in a Balloon.

Movements of the French Squadrons.

HOME NEWS.

Elections Returns.

Extreme Cold Weather North and West.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bordeaux, Dec. 24.—Havre is now so strongly fortified that there are no fears of an attack. All works about Havre are strongly fortified, and several war vessels are anchored before the city.

Cherbourg is also regarded as impregnable to any force the enemy can bring against it. The fortifications on the land side are completed, and, as at Havre, frigates are stationed in the roads.

Berlin, Dec. 22.—Bismarck's circular to the representatives of North Germany says: French officers are breaking their paroles not to serve during the war, and that the French Government sanctions these proceedings. Peremptory measures are to be taken to check it.

Herr Comphausen announced in the Prussian Chambers that no deficit is probable in the monarchy finances for the years 1870 and 1871.

Berlin, Dec. 23.—Queen Augusta has just made public the following dispatch from King William, dated at Versailles (date not given): "The French made a sortie in the direction of Stoines and Bourget, prompted by the mistaken idea that the French army of relief was approaching. Many prisoners were taken in an assault upon the Saxon position. The sortie was easily repulsed. Weather intensely cold."

Berlin, Dec. 24.—Seeing that the French Government sanctions breaches of parole on the part of French soldiers, Prussia is considering the propriety of withdrawing certain privileges now extended to French prisoners of war in Germany.

Turin, Dec. 23.—The Mont Cenis tunnel will probably be completed to-morrow.

London, Dec. 23.—The brigantine Fearless, from Wilmington, N. C., collided with the Carona, 40 miles off Beachy Head. The Fearless was abandoned in a sinking condition.

The steamers Medora and Lake Michigan, both from Montreal, report frightful weather during their passage. The Medora was considerably damaged.

It is said that the government of Paris will send Thiers as their representative to the London Conference. It is also reported that the French Government has requested the English Government to obtain egress from Paris for its representatives.

London, Dec. 23.—A Brussels dispatch says—Gen. Faidherbe is being surrounded by Prussians.

The Prussians have occupied Soissons and Soissons.

A Versailles dispatch, dated the 23d, says—A great battle occurred between the united armies of the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles and those of Gen. Chanzy, near Bouliere. The French retreated towards Alençon. The truthfulness of this report is doubted.

London, Dec. 23.—Six thousand Saxon troops left Sauteny to subdue the people of Rheims who have risen against the Prussian commander there.

London, Dec. 23.—Special correspondent at Berlin of the London *Telegraph* says that in the event of an appeal by Prussia to European courts for arbitration of Luxemburg affair the Government of Great Britain will be united to undertake it.

It is said that the commune of Lyons has sent an address to the French Government insisting upon fewer decrees and proclamations and more boldness and energy.

The French squadron has left Brest for Havre, and additional ships of war are being got in readiness for the same destination.

Chadourly has sent a diplomatic dispatch to the Cabinet of the Hague, in which he says he learns with horror and indignation that four escaped French prisoners who were surrendered by the Dutch to the Germans, were shot. He calls the attention of the Dutch Cabinet to the principle that the rights of the people are law superior to any ordinary question of justice; and protests that the courage and misfortune of French soldiers give them claim to hospitality among the civilized constitutional States.

London, Dec. 13—Evening.—American securities quiet.

Berlin, Dec. 23.—It is understood that the King of Prussia has granted Fulda, in Hesse Castle, as a residence of the Pope.

London, Dec. 23.—The Prussians have left Dieppe, but are encamped near by in a heavy force. Two French iron-clads are stationed off the port.

Late dispatches from Amiens report Manteuffel near that city, where a battle is probable.

It is again reported that General Ducrot left Paris in a balloon on the 17th to take command of an army corps in the field.

London, Dec. 24.—It is said that Gambetta has announced to Rome his desire to terminate the concordat, in order to effect an entire separation of the Church and State in France.

The *Post* predicts for the Prussians great hardships and losses during the winter, because the Parisians have demonstrated their ability to resist indefinitely.

Antwerp, Dec. 24.—The French prisoners recently confined here have escaped.

Florence, Dec. 24. Signor Aurezuna in the Italian Parliament urged the immediate removal of the Capital to Rome. Signor Fascoilla argued against the proposition.

Only five metres of the Mont Cenis tunnel remain to be pierced.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 24.—*World's* special:

London, Dec. 23.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated the 21st, says: To-day the French advanced on the road to Lebourget, and attacked Guards headquarters at Jonesette.

"There was fighting at Arnonville, Gardes, Bourneville and Seveille. Twelfth Saxon corps reinforced Guards at 4 o'clock and the French retired.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 23. — Secretary Fish gave a dinner to-day to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Messrs. Sumner and Morton were present.

John H. Surratt engaged Lincoln Hall for the purpose of delivering a lecture there, but the trustees protested against it, and the lecture was postponed.

ELECTION NEWS.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 24.—Sufficient election returns from all sections have been received to show that the State has gone largely Democratic. It is tolerably certain that the following Democrats have been elected to Congress:

First District—W. W. Paine, 41st Congress; A. J. McIntyre, 42d Congress.

Third District—Wm. F. Wright, 41st and 42d Congress.

Fifth District—J. A. Corker, 41st Congress; D. W. DuBose, 42d Congress.

Sixth District—Wm. P. Price, 41st and 42d Congress.

Seventh District—P. M. B. Young, 41st and 42d Congress.

The Second and Fourth Districts are doubtful, though it is thought they have gone Republican. It will take the official count to decide. The Democrats have elected three-fourths of the members of the Legislature.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Dec. 24.—The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury to-day indicted the Elevated Railroad as a nuisance.

New York, Dec. 24.—Arrived—Steamships Leipsig, Lafayette and Pensylvania.

Indianapolis, Dec. 24.—Last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer at 8 A. M. stood at below zero. Lafayette, 2 degrees below zero; New Albany, 2 do do; Richmond, 5 do do; Evansville, 2 do do; Union City, 12 do do; Vincennes, 2 do do; Terre Haute, 11 do do.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 24.—A double horror occurred at Collamer, 4 miles from this city. Lorenzo Garrett, aged 32, murdered his father-in-law, James C. Tallman, aged 67 years. Garrett attacked Tallman in the latter's barn-yard, and broke his skull with an axe, killing him instantly. Garrett then went to his own barn-yard, about six rods distant, and hanged himself. The two men had been quarreling about property for some years.

Nashville, Dec. 24.—At Shelbyville, on Thursday, Stableman, express agent, was shot in the arm by W. H. Wisener, a son of the late Radical candidate for Governor. Wisener then shot Wallace, a telegraph operator, when Wallace killed Wisener. The difficulty grew out of the refusal of the express messenger to give Wisener a receipt for monies paid on a package.

Chattanooga, Dec. 23.—The thermometer at Lookout Mountain College is 4 degrees below zero this morning, the coldest weather since observations were commenced.

San Francisco, Dec. 24.—The case of the Sheriff of Jackson county, indicted by the Federal Circuit Jury for a violation of the Fifthteenth Amendment, in collecting a special tax from Chinese miners, will be tried as soon as possible. The ablest counsel have been engaged. The result will largely effect the income of several mining companies, and involves important political questions.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 23 — Evening.—Cotton closed firm and unchanged; sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Cotton afloat 449,000 bales, of which 345,000 are American. Lard easier.

Liverpool, Dec. 23—Forenoon.—Cotton market firm; sales 15,000 bales.

Sales of the week 90,000 bales; for export 16,000; for speculation 4000.

Receipts of the week 70,000 bales, of which 53,000 were American.

Stock on hand 374,000 bales, of which 99,000 are American.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 24—Evening.—The Bank statement shows: Loans decreased $1,500,000; specie increased $500,000; deposits decreased over $250,000; circulation increased over $25,000; legal tenders decreased nearly $750,000.

Bonds—62, 113; 5-20s, of 1862, 107¾; 64s, 107; 65s, 107; new issues, 109¾; 67s, 109⅝; 68s, 110¼; 10-40s, 105¼.

New York, Dec. 24.—Money decidedly easier, Sterling dull and nominally unchanged. Gold dull, 110¼@110⅝. Governments very dull and steady. 5-20's of 1862 107¾. Southerns dull. Tennessee's, 67; new, 63½; Virginia's, 66; new, 68; Louisiana 6's, 70; new, 64; Levee 6's, 71; 8's, 84; Alabama 8's, 100¼; 5's, 70; Georgia 6s, 81; 7s, 91¼; North Carolina's, 44¼; new 23¼; South Carolina's, 81; new, 67½.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—General markets extremely quiet and business very small in consequence of the suspense of navigation and the meagre railroad facilities owing to the difficulty in crossing the river. Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn 43@45c. Oats 39½c. Highwines 89c. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork $18 50. Dry salted Meats nominal. Hogs inactive, $5 75@6 15. Cattle $3@6 50.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Dec. 22.—Satisfactory observations of the eclipse were taken throughout England.

Cherbourg, Dec. 22.—Twenty-two thousand men, fully equipped, left for the field to-day. Arms and equipments arrive in large quantities.

The blockade of Harfleur has been ordered.

Bordeaux, Dec. 23.—During the great sortie from Paris on Wednesday, General Ducrot took many hundred prisoners.

The general situation is more encouraging for the French.

The non-occupation of Tours and the retreat of other Prussian forces toward Orleans is said to be the result of strategetical movements of Chanzy and Bourbaki.

Rouen has been almost entirely evacuated by the Prussians. There were only 1500 German soldiers there yesterday. Gen. Manteuffel has undoubtedly moved his forces for the purpose of opposing the march of the French army under General Faidherbe.

New York, Dec. 24.—The Rutherford Park Hotel, in New Jersey, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss estimated at $50,000.

Bordeaux, Dec. 24.—In an official dispatch telegraphed from Lille on the night of the 23d, Gen. Faidherbe announced to the Minister of War that his army engaged the enemy at Pont Noyelle that day. The battle lasted from 11 o'clock in the forenoon to 6 in the evening.

For the greater portion of the time it was an artillery duel, which was finally terminated by a charge by the French infantry along the whole line. The enemy were driven back, and the French troops remained masters of the field.

Bordeaux, Dec. 24.—Advices from Paris to the night of the 22d were received by a balloon which landed near Nuits. There was no engagement that day, but a general battle was regarded as imminent. The Paris journals estimate the losses of the French in combats on the 21st at about 800 killed and wounded, and speak in glowing terms of the confidence and ardor displayed by the National Guard.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The weather is very cold.

Private advices from Georgia indicate that the Democrats have carried five, with a close race for the remaining two congressional districts.

Liverpool, Dec. 22 — Evening.— Cotton active; uplands 8¾d; Orleans 8¾d; sales to-day 15,000 bales, of which 3500 were for export and speculation.

London, Dec. 23.—Yesterday's announcement from French sources that the two divisions of the Army of the Loire had effected a junction, appears without foundation.

THE question to be settled is precisely the same as in fire insurance. It is this: is it not cheaper to let a responsible company take the risk than it, is to take it yourself? Is not the protection offered worth more than the cost?

Important Decision to Railroad Companies and Tax-Payers—Sound Principles on the Subject of Taxation Enunciated.

A decision of vital interest to minority tax-payers was made some months ago by the Supreme Court of Michigan. The Legislature of that State authorized municipal corporations and townships to issue bonds to aid railroad companies, by a majority vote of their citizens. Advantage was taken of the law in certain localities to vote large sums for railroad aid. The trustees of one town, not believing that the Legislature possessed the power to authorize a majority of votes to bind the property of a citizen against his will, in aid of railroad companies, refused to issue bonds voted under the law by an election in the township. The railroad company attempted to compel by a mandamus the trustees to issue the bonds. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, which decided the law to be unconstitutional. The Court say: "Taxation in behalf of railroad corporations is as essentially taxation for private purposes as it would be for any person or business whatever. If the Legislature can raise money by taxation to be spent by them for their great enterprises, it can do the same thing to enable any private citizen to become a producer of valuables for his own employment. All industry helps general prosperity. No line can be found which can, by law, make one business more public than another. The power to resort to taxation to set men up in any business is a power that is foreign to the purposes of government. It is not legislative power, but unlimited sovereign will, that can compel one private citizen to furnish means to another.

Taxation is only lawful to enable the Government to fulfil its public duties, and to pay such expenses as are incident to public business. There is necessarily a considerable discussion to determine what means may be desirable to enable the Government to do its work creditably, but the power to tax one citizen for the private emolument of another, upon any theory of mere incidental advantage to the general prosperity of large or small communities, can only rest on a foundation of absolute and irresponsible power to make favored classes and citizens, and make the whole body of tax-payers tributary to them. No such power can be tolerated in a republic, and no hint of such a power can be found in our Constitution. The case before us is that of a private corporation demanding a gratuity which has been voted to it in a township meeting upon the assumption that its business operations and facilities will incidentally benefit the township. I do not find that the meeting possessed any inherent authority to pass such a vote, or that any such authority could have been conferred upon it. The Legislature could not confer upon the majority there convened a jurisdiction to measure for the minority the demands upon their gratitude or liberality. Individuals as such must make their own donations, and decide for themselves, how far any proposed enterprise of other individuals can properly and justly, in view of the benefits they may receive therefrom, demand their aid and assistance.

If the authority exercised is not within the taxing power of the State, it is quite needless to discuss whether, if it were within it, there are not restrictions which prohibit its exercise."

The News Letters now published in Paris are three in number, and are all of the same size, that is four pages of ordinary demi-octavo, the first and second pages being filled with a brief abstract of news, the third page left blank for writing on and the fourth page for the address. The first of these news letters, called the "Lettre-Journal de Paris, Gazette des Absents," was first published on October 23d. It is printed on a light tinted paper, appears every Wednesday and Saturday, and is sold for three sous. About October 29th a second news letter, called the "Dépêche-Ballon, Journal des Evénements du Siège," made its appearance. This journal is printed on white paper, appears every Tuesday and Friday, and sells for two sous.

The first number of "La Ballon-Poste Journal Correspondance des Assiégés" appeared on October 31st. It is printed on a deep brown-tinted paper, appears every Monday and Thursday, and sells for two sous to the general public, and for one sous to the purchasers of "La Vérité" newspaper, in connection with which it is published. All these news-letters have nearly the same character of intelligence, to-wit, abstracts of official military reports, decrees of the Government and of the municipality, brief extracts from the leading editorials in the Paris newspapers, notes on the prices, and amount of provisions, the balloon service, the concerts and conferences at places of amusement, public health statistics, miscellaneous items, and the stock market.

The boasted economy of Grant's administration is illustrated in the fact that its civil and miscellaneous expenses are about eight millions more than they ever were before.

Auction Sales Monday.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 23 Chartres street—Dry goods, furnishing goods, damaged knives.

THE paltry savings of the week, which you would otherwise spend or throw away upon foolish extravagance, if used to pay the premium on a policy of life assurance, would keep your family from want and misery, and make them comfortable.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1870.

We have no material variation to report in the Money market proper. The street rates are still —@1 per cent. per month for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 1@1¼ for A1 business paper without collaterals. We quote mortgage paper at 10@11 per cent. per month for A1, and 12@14 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110¼@110⅜, (against 110⅛ at New York), and closed at 110⅜@110⅝ (against 110⅛). The sales included $1500, $3400 and $3500 at 110⅜, $6000 at 110 9-16, $9000, $5000 and $14,000 at 110⅝, $2700, $5000, $6000 and $20,000 at 110⅜, $40,000 at 110⅜@110⅝, and $5000, seller's option, thirty days, at 110⅞. Nothing reported in Silver.

Only a limited business was transacted in Foreign Exchange, the market ruling about the same as yesterday until the close, when it advanced ¼ per cent. under the improvement in gold. The sales of Sterling were confined to £20,000, of which £8000 bill of lading at 119, £2000 clear at 119⅛, £5000 bill of lading and clear at 119⅛@119¼, £1000 A1 clear at 119¼, £2000 at 119⅜, and £2000 first class at 119⅜. In Francs 25,000 commercial sold at 4.76¼, 50,000 at 4.75, and 50,000 at 4.73¾. Sterling may now be quoted at 118⅞@119⅛ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 120@— for bank. Quotations for Francs are nominal.

Domestic Exchange continued steady throughout the greater part of the day but closed weaker, though not quotably lower. The banks checked on New York at ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. discount and the sales included $25,000 private bankers' sight on New York (for remittance) at ¼ discount; $5000, $10,000, $10,000 and $30,000 commercial, $25,000 and $30,000 private bankers' and $10,000 and $15,000 bank at 5-16, and $15,000, $20,000 and $20,000 commercial at [illegible]

In stocks 100 shares Crescent City Slaughter-house sold at $24, 200 do at $24@24 50, 75 do at $24 37½, 145 do at $24 62½, 100 do at $24 75, 15 Louisiana National Bank at $111, and 13 N. O. City R. R. yesterday, not reported, at $172 50.

Nothing reported in bonds.

We heard of no sales of Warrants worthy of mention. Dealers bought new State at 71@72 and Metropolitan Police at 97@97½, and sold the former at 73@74 and the latter 99@99¼.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury notes were 24@26 ₱ cent discount buying, and 20@24 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were confined to 3700 bales at full prices. There appeared to be no more low middling to be had at 14⅛c, and we now quote ordinary at 12½@12¾c, good ordinary at 13¾@14c, low middling at 14⅜@14½c, middling at 14¾@14⅞c and strict middling at 15@—c.

The movement was restricted by moderate supplies and indifference of buyers to going on at the ruling rates. The difficulty of effecting deliveries of previous sales also, had an unfavorable influence. At the same time, factors showed no disposition to stimulate the demand by meeting it more freely. Low middling sold at 14⅛, and 14⅜c, strict at 14⅝ and 14⅝c with a larger proportion than yesterday at the outside figures. Some very strict which might be styled Liverpool middling at 14⅝, and strict middling to good middling at 15⅛c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

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

To-day's exports embraced 2434 bales to Liverpool, 626 to Vera Cruz and 1948 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 10,727 bales, against 3705 on last Saturday and 9055 last year, and since August 31, 493,894 bales, against 411,686 last year.

FREIGHTS.—Foreign Freights are steady and firm. There is scarcely anything going forward to foreign ports except cotton. The demand for room coastwise is only fair. We quote: Liverpool, sail ⅝d; steam 1d; Bremen, sail 11-16d; Amsterdam, sail 11-16d; Antwerp, sail 11-16d; Hamburg, sail 11-16d; Genoa, sail 1⅛c; New York steam 1c; Philadelphia, 1c. Molasses to New York $3; Sugar $5.

SUGAR.—The receipts this morning were confined to 305 hhds. The market is dull for the poor descriptions, while the better grades are in light supply and firm. Prime is scarce, and there is no choice open kettle on hand. The supplies are sold at 6@6½c for inferior; 6⅞@7⅛c for common; 8@8⅛c for fair; 8⅛@8⅝c for good fair; 8¾@9c for fully fair; 9⅛@10c for prime; 7@10½c for centrifugal; 10⅝@11⅛c for yellow clarified; 11¼@12c for white.

MOLASSES.—Only 337 bbls were received this morning. The demand is good and at firm prices, and the supplies are all sold: inferior and centrifugal 25@40c; common 40@50c; fair 52@55c; prime 56@57c; strictly prime 58@59c; choice 60@61c ₱ gallon.

FLOUR.—The market is firm, with a scarcity of the medium and lower grades which are in request. Superfine is held at $5 75, double extra $6 00@6, treble extra $6 25@6 50 ₱ bbl. About 1390 bbls were sold to-day, of which 50 unbranded at $5 25, 30 superfine at $5 75, 140 double extra at $5 75, 100 do at $5 87½, 50 do at $6 30, treble extra at $6 25, 150 do at $6 50, 50 choice treble at $6 75, 400 choice extra at $7 12½ ₱ bbl.

CORN.—Is in fair demand but at easier prices for yellow. Yesterday, not reported, 600 sacks white sold at 66c. To-day 5200 sacks sold, of which 100, 250, 1000 and 1600 white at 67c, 2000 yellow at 67c and 150 do at 69c ₱ bushel.

OATS.—Prices have advanced, owing to a falling off in the receipts. 1800 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1000 St. Louis in store, at 52½c; 500 prime, on the landing, at 54c, and 300 at 55c ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in request and commands higher prices, owing to scarcity. 200 sacks sold at $1 25 and 200 at $1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY.—40 bales prime Western sold at $30 and 50 choice at $30 ₱ ton.

BUTTER.—The demand for choice grades is steady and prices are unchanged, while inferior descriptions are plenty and neglected. We continue to quote: Choice Northern 42@44c; common 30@34c; choice Western 30@33c; inferior 16@20c ₱ lb.

PORK.—Is in good demand, with an upward tendency in prices; 375 bbls mess were sold to-day, of which 50, 75, 100 and 100 at $22, and 50 at $22 50 ₱ bbl. It is retailing at $23.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Advices of cold weather in the West have stiffened prices here and shoulders are now held at 8¾@9c; rib sides 10½c; clear rib 11c; clear sides 11¼c; hams 11½c ₱ lb.

BACON.—Is also firmer; 110 and 15 casks clear sold at 13⅛c. Clear sides are held at 14c, clear rib 13⅞c, sugar-cured hams 22@23c ₱ lb. There are no shoulders here.

LARD.—A lot of 50 tierces packers sold at 12¼c ₱ lb. Tierces are quoted at 11½@12¼c, kegs 13½@14c ₱ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Western is quoted at 17@17½c; Northern at 18@19c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL.—Is firmer. 50 bbls kiln-dried sold on the landing at $3 25 ₱ bbl. It is quoted from store at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

SALT.—The demand continues good for late arrivals. We note a sale of 1000 sacks coarse, just out of vessel, for packing purposes, at $1 60; also 1000 sacks, last season's stock, at $1 50 from warehouse. We quote dealers' rate for new delivered $1 65@1 75 for coarse, and $1 90@1 95 for fine; old sell 5@10c ₱ sack less, according to condition. When taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Table Salt in pockets, 8 lbs 10c, 4 lbs 5c. Turk's Island Salt dull and nominal at 50c ₱ bushel.

FRUIT.—Louisiana Oranges are scarce and in active demand at $15 ₱ bbl. The freeze has no doubt destroyed the crop left on the trees. There are no foreign in market. Raisins are in good supply and demand at $3 75 ₱ box for layer. The market is bare of Lemons. Bananas $3@5 ₱ bunch. Pineapples $3 50 ₱ dozen. London layer Raisins are worth $3 50 ₱ box; $2 for half-box, and $1 10 for quarter.

RICE.—The supply of Carolina Rice in first hands is exhausted, but it is offered, to arrive soon, at 7¾@7⅞c ₱ lb for good, and 7⅝@7¾c for fair. There is a moderate demand for Louisiana Rice at 5c ₱ lb for common; 6c for ordinary; 7c for prime, and 8c for choice.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 145 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs and 275 Sheep.

Sold yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs and [illegible] Sheep.

Stock on hand—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and 12 Milch Cows.

Tex. Beeves, corn fed ch., ₱ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, choice, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d qlty, ₱ lb. nd.	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	[illegible]
Stock Hogs, ₱ hd gross	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice ₱ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₱ head	[illegible]
Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]
Goats ₱ head	[illegible]

Office Atlantic Insurance Company,
No. 93 CAMP STREET,
New Orleans, December 17, 1870.

IN conformity with the requirements of the charter, an election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 2d of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Nineteen Directors to serve one year from that date. [illegible] Vice President.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL IS NOW OPEN, AFTER HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY RENOVATED. [illegible] RIVERS. [illegible] FOLEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. BEN DEBAR.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

with the World-Renowned

LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE! LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE!!

Positively for this Engagement, which is only for a LIMITED PERIOD.

Sunday Evening, December 25, 1870.

And every evening and SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice, will be presented the grand Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza, in two acts, and entitled

PARIS .... PARIS

or the APPLE OF DISCORD, presented with Gorgeous Scenery, New Music, Elegant Appointments, Dances and Songs, and the following powerful cast of Characters:

Paris .... MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY.
Mercury .... MISS MINNIE WALTON.
Jupiter .... MISS KATE HEATHCOATE.
Juno .... MISS JENNIE WHEATLEIGH.
Venus .... MISS DIZZIE KELSKY.
Areas .... MISS LOUISE ARNOTT.
[illegible] .... MR. MORE FISKE.
Castre .... MR. W. B. CAHIL.
Paliur .... MR. T. W. BRUTONE.
Musical Director MR. FRED. LYSTER.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

French Bazaar.

IN order to complete certain arrangements calculated to greatly facilitate the delivery of the prizes, the drawing of the GRAND LOTTERY is postponed until the first day of January.
FELIX LARUE, President.

French Bazaar.

THE BAZAAR will be opened on CHRISTMAS DAY, from noon to 3 o'clock P. M., and from half-past 5 P. M. to midnight, when the exhibition rooms will be positively closed.

PACKWOOD & BROTHER,

95 & 97 CAMP STREET,

GROCERS.

Have a large Stock of Good things for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLLIDAYS.

FRENCH VEGETABLES—In cans, dried and in paper parcels.

LIQUORS—Of finest brands and quality.

WINES—Champagne, claret, etc., etc., etc., and, in fact, all that the most fastidious and delicate palate can wish for.

For Sale,

AT Mrs. Widow CHS. LABORDE, 21 Orleans street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, an extensive assortment of theatre COSTUMES. Managers, dealers and others are invited to call and examine the same from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for the recovery of a light sorrel MARE MULE about [illegible] hands high, small white spot on one side; lost from the yard of the under signed on Monday night, 19th inst.
JULES VIENNE, 270 Prieur street.

FOR SALE.—A bargain guaranteed. The lease, stock and movables of a first-class SUGAR PLANTATION, [illegible] acres, [illegible] under cultivation in cane, enough of stubble and plant for [illegible] acres. The place is well fenced and ditched, the stock as fine as any in the State, all necessary tools on the place; will make six hhds sugar. The best chance offered this year—a clear profit of [illegible] per cent. guaranteed, the price being [illegible]. For further particulars apply to DAVID & FREBET, at St. Charles street, Masonic Hall.

LANDING—Ex ship "Hilda," from Bordeaux—[illegible] boxes WHITE WINE. [illegible] casks CLARET. —In store— 150 cases SARDINES, ½ boxes. For sale by A. COUTIN, 33 Magazine street.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, New Orleans, La., December 23d, 1870.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 25th of January, 1871. P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Christmas and New Year's Beef.

TWO Giant Beeves, stalwart and fat, imported from the West, where they have taken the first premiums at several of the principal State Fairs, have been bought by the undersigned, who will slaughter them and sell their delicious meat at the corner [illegible] JEAN CLAVERIE, French Market, Stalls Nos. 20 and 22. AUG. MAHON, French Market, Stall No. 62. O. DUBOS, French Market, stall No. 66.

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, Institution [illegible] in America. Consultations free from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Dr. CRANE delivers a course of free lectures on the nature and treatment of disease, every WEDNESDAY, at the Lyceum, (City Hall) at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Bank of America, New Orleans, December 22d, 1870.

AT the annual election held yesterday, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Institution, to serve the ensuing year: A. M. FORTIER, W. B. SCHMIDT, C. J. LEEDS, B. FATIO, J. J. FERNANDEZ, W. W. TILTON, J. L. ADAMS, M. PUIG, F. MARPERO, L. SCHRECK, J. CAULFIELD, ANT. GIRAUD, DAVID JAMISON. And at a meeting of the Board, this day, AM. FORTIER was unanimously re-elected President. J. E. PASCAL, Cashier.

Auction Notice.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken a License as Auctioneer for the City of New Orleans, and will devote his time and attention to the sales of Real Estate, Successions, Stocks, Port Warden's Cargoes, Furniture, and all out-door sales. Having been engaged as Auctioneer in this city for 20 years, he hopes that the experience he has acquired in the said business will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business. He also informs his friends and the public that he has rented the Rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, on St. Louis street, for the purpose of having regular Furniture sales three times a week, viz: On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Office in the front of the Rotunda, St. Louis street. MAURICE BARNETT.

French Bazaar.

THE closing of the Exhibition will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, 24th inst. The drawing of the Grand Lottery will commence on MONDAY, 26th, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the St. Louis Hotel.

O. 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.

French Bazaar.

IN pursuance of arrangements to made several of the City Railroad Companies, and during the continuance of the Bazaar, additional Cars of the following lines will leave their respective depots on Canal street as follows: Magazine, Prytania, Dauphine and Bayou—at 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45 A. M. Annunciation, Jackson street, Carrollton, as far as Napoleon Avenue only, and Claiborne—at 12:30, 1, 1:30 A. M. By order of the President. G. L. FEVRE, Secretary.

Crescent City Bank, NEW ORLEANS, December 13, 1870.

THE annual election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Carondelet and Union streets, on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. CHAS. PAURIE, JR., Cashier.

Office Pontchartrain Railroad Company, New Orleans, December 10th, 1870.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d of January prox., 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. W. J. CARTER, Secretary.

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK, white or colored. Also, a dinner room FEMALE SERVANT (white). Apply at No 24 Esplanade street.

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.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, New Orleans, La., Dec. 24, 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 1 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 77 Baronne street. P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company, New Orleans, La., Dec. 24, 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 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 77 Baronne street. P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

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. E. PASCAL, Cashier.

Removal - - - - - - - Removal.

SAM'L HARRIS, DEALER IN POTATOES, ONIONS AND FRUITS, Has removed to store Nos. 41 Front and 40 Fulton streets, Between Poydras and Gravier streets. Always ready to fill orders promptly.

St. Louis Church of New Orleans, Secretary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Pewholders of the Church of Saint Louis to call at my office, No. 20 St. Anthony Alley, before SUNDAY, 1st January, 1871, and settle for the amount of their Pews for the year 1871, at the same prices as the present year, 1870. Said Pewholders having the privilege of their Pews at former prices, and all Pews not engaged and paid for as above specified date, shall be, according to custom, rented by the undersigned. [illegible] DUBUC, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO.'S SALES.

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, BALANCE OF A RETAIL STORE, —And— 50 Dozens Knives, Slightly Damaged. BY HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO., A. LEVY, Auctioneer, Office: No. 23 Chartres street.

ON MONDAY, December 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Salesroom, No. 23 Chartres street, will be sold—Cassimeres, Satinets, Cloths, Doeskins, Jeans, Tweeds, Wool Plaids, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Poplins, Reps, Serge, red, white and blue Flannels, Canton and Opera Flannels, Sheetings, bleached and brown Cottons and Shirtings, French and American Prints, Blankets, Nubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Shawls, Cloaks, Arabs, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Quilts, Hosiery, Gauntlets, Gloves, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Chemises, white and colored Shirts, over and under Shirts, Drawers, etc. —Also:— Balance of a Retail Store. And at 1 o'clock P. M., 50 dozens Cutlery, damaged. Terms at sale.

THE SEPTOLINE OIL CO.

Let There be Light!

The Septoline Oil Co. have determined aright, To supply all the South country with their wonderful light, They have Ruby Vase Lamps, and Bohemian ones too, And others too fine for description to show. Here Lamps, Chandeliers, and Chimneys you'll find, And Porcelain Shades, yes, Shades of all kinds, Our New Patent Burner, and the Septoline too, And a score or more things that'll give light to you, There being no grease your fingers to soil, Makes the Septoline much cleaner than candles or oil, Just the thing for the wealthy or poor man's abode. It is cheaper than other Oils, and will not explode. Come to 15 Dauphine street, examine our display, From Canal to the next street, it is only half-way, Good Christmas is coming, don't beat a retreat. But come and buy something, your sweethearts to greet. A Ruby Vase Lamp, or Bohemian Stand, To give to a butcher, there's nothing as grand, And from a gent to a lady, a fine chandelier, Will convince all at once that he is brilliant and clear. Then come to Dauphine street, I am sure you will find, Lamps from common to classic and some very fine. In short one of the finest assortment of Imported Lamps, Ever brought to this country, from which we have made a choice selection and set on the sample shelves to meet the wants of THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, Which we invite the Ladies to call and examine. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine Our Stock of Lamps and Oil. And for the accommodation of those living in MOBILE, we have opened a BRANCH HOUSE at 127 Dauphine street, under the Girod Hotel, with warehouse on Front street of that city, in order to supply the trade without monopoly, with Oil and Portable Gas Stands, Portable Gas Lamps, Burners and Chimneys, etc., etc. Together with all kinds of LAMPS AND LAMP TRIMMINGS. J. P. CROSS, Manager.

Notice.

IN conformity with an order of the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, dated the 26th day of November, 1870, the undersigned appointed commissioners by said Court, on the application of the city of New Orleans and agreeably to a resolution of the City Council, for the purpose of making an estimate and assessment for the opening of Union street, in the First District, from Dryades to Rampart street, pursuant to a plan drawn by Louis H. Pilié, surveyor, a copy of which is filed in the aforesaid Court, do hereby propose to open said street, as to wit: Union street, in the First District, from Dryades to Rampart street, a distance of one hundred and ninety-one feet and ten inches, by a uniform width of thirty two feet and one inch. The said street to be opened as per plan herewith filed for special reference. Notice is given to all persons herein interested that the undersigned Commissioners have deposited copies of said estimate and assessment concerning the opening of said street, with a plan thereto annexed, with the Clerk of the said Fourth District Court, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, and that the report of said estimate and assessment will be homologated by said Court [illegible] according to law, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of January, 1871. All persons, whose rights and interests may be affected thereby, may state specially their objections in writing ten days after the last publication of this notice, such objections to be filed with the Clerk of the said Fourth District Court, in order that said Commissioners may reconsider and alter or amend their said estimate and assessment, if they deem proper, before presenting the same for confirmation according to law. JNO. L. LEWIS, LOUIS ST. MARTIN, OSCAR ARROYO, Commissioners.

For Sale.

THE Large SUGAR PLANTATION known as the Olivier & Wogan place, situated on the Bayou Terre aux Bœufs, in the parish of St. Bernard, having [illegible] arpents front and 40 arpents in depth on each side of the bayou, and containing about 250 arpents, of which about 600 are cultivable land, the balance in heavy cypress timber. There is now on the place 150 arpents of plant cane and 100 arpents of first year ratoons, a large sugar-house with steam mill, and everything necessary to take off a large crop, large stables for 60 mules, a large dwelling-house, overseer's house, a large store-house for corn, and other outbuildings, also 15 negro cabins. There is now on the place 25 mules, 1 pair oxen, and all the necessary farming utensils, including cane and wood carts, 6 of each. The above plantation is offered for sale deliverable 1st January, 1871, with plant cane enough to plant 100 arpents, and as much more as the purchaser wishes at the current market value, if spoken for in time. This place is free from overflow from the Mississippi River, and the land known to be as productive as any in the State. For price and terms apply to WM. H. VREDENBURG, 24 Peters street.

For Sale,

A HOUSE, forming the corner of Claiborne and Kerlerec streets, south side, No. 286, built with cypress wood, bricked between posts, slate roofed, cement coated, battened throughout, divided into two, having four rooms below and four above, attics with closets, pantries, galleries and balconies, and attic window. The kitchen contains two rooms below with two cellars, and two rooms above. It is built like the house. The lot measures sixty-four feet front on Claiborne street, with fruit trees, by one hundred feet in depth on Kerlerec street. For terms, apply on the premises.

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.

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 Interior Ferry, and corner Louisa and Levee streets. Office No. 29 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La. Orders received either at office or yards.

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 147 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch Office 321 Magazine street, near Poeyfarre.

P. & B. De Vergès,

—DEALERS IN— ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL, No. 199 Gravier, and 28 Dauphine Streets. Families, Planters, Steamboats and Cotton Presses supplied at the lowest market prices.

Louisiana Savings Bank

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

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.

THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an elastic water-proof composition. This, when coated with the Asbestos Roof coating, form a strong elastic covering with a smooth surface of stone which is proof against burning cinders or sparks. It is adapted to all climates and is the only composition roofing which will withstand the heat of the tropics. It is used for all kinds of roofing, including Cars and Steamboats, and Factories where the roof is liable to damage from acids. It is insured by Insurance Companies at same rate as tin roof. H. W. Johns's Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint—The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It is adapted to Metal and Wood-work of all kinds, and is fully equal to Red Lead for Steam Pipe and Boilers. SAMUEL & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana, 115 Poydras street. Agents for the celebrated French European Ranges. " " the Osborn Bird and Animal Cages. " " "The Times" Cooking Stove. Manufacturers and all kinds of Japan Ware [illegible]

A SAFE INVESTMENT

AND

A PAYING INVESTMENT,

IS A

Policy of Insurance

ON YOUR LIFE IN THE

CONTINENTAL

Life Insurance Company.

ASSETS, - - - - - $6,000,000

INCOME, - - - - - 3,500,000

OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED IN MAY, 1866.

Four Years and a Half Old.

ITS PROGRESS HAS BEEN AS FOLLOWS:

	Policies.	Assets.
1866	1,465	[illegible]
1867	4,1[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1868	6,094	1,[illegible]
1869	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
	20,274	$4,[illegible]

Policies issued since 1st of January number OVER 11,000!

Total number of Policies issued since organization of Company to date,

32,088!

WITH AN ANNUAL PREMIUM OF OVER

$6,000,000!

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

According to the Massachusetts Insurance Report of the Business and Standing for the year 1868 of the fifty two Life Insurance Companies of the United States doing business in the State of NEW YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS, the business of the Continental rates its standing FOUR in Policies issued and SEVEN in amount of insurance.

This is a comparison of the standing of the Continental among the 52 companies doing business in New York and Massachusetts,

AND SHOWS

that while the Continental had far outstripped all other companies of the same age, it also bears a most favorable comparison with companies its senior by 10 to 25 years, and forces

THE ENQUIRY

how was such an immense business and impregnable standing consummated in so short a time?

WE ANSWER.

First, The Company is under the direction of officers who thoroughly understand the business, and who are also men of the strictest integrity.

Second, The business has been worked with a force and energy which SECURES success to any business.

Third, The Company is organized on a Mutual basis, with plans and features peculiar to itself, and likewise fitting exactly the REQUIREMENTS of the INSURING PUBLIC. Hence as it perfectly and satisfactorily fills the vacancy that before existed, the insuring people and the Company naturally come together; and with a future proportionate to the past, the Continental will inevitably lead all other companies in the world, having already accumulated in its FOUR YEARS' BUSINESS, with only four year's expenses and losses, an amount of capital and income which other companies have not obtained in ten to twenty years' business.

For plans or prospectus of the Company, call on or address any of the Branch Offices.

JOHN C. THOMPSON,

Manager Southern Branch.

OFFICES:

23 St. Francis street .... Mobile
28 Carondelet street .... New Orleans
117 Bay street .... Savannah, Ga
Cherry st., near Cotton av. .... Macon, Ga

Mobile and New Orleans offices open until 10 o'clock P. M. Strangers wishing the use of an office will have every facility afforded them at the offices of the Company in either city.

JAMES PECTON, Agent.

28 .... Carondelet Street 28

New Orleans, La.

SAM'L CHOPPIN, M. D. } Medical
C. BEARD, M. D. } Examiners.

THOS. M. DYKERS, } Solicitors.
F. McC. SWAIN,
R. W. HOWELL,

M. ELIE,

16 .... ROYAL STREET 16

HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufactories, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments, strings, etc., at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

CORNER BRATO 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.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for Young Men, on Social Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting Married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

G. L. FEVRE,

146 .... ROYAL STREET 146

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Leather and Shoe Findings,

Received by every steamer from Europe and New York a large stock of Calf Skins, Morocco Kid and Sheep Skins, English Goods, French Goods, Terry Cloths, Galloons, Boot Webs, Shoe Trimmings. Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER. SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

J. Bontemps,

DYER AND SCOURER.

[illegible] .... Poydras Street .... [illegible] Between Carondelet and Baronne streets. Branch at [illegible] Bourbon street, New Orleans.

STEAMSHIPS.

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.
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 WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. S. QUICK, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, Jan. 1, 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 Guion's Line of Steamers, Sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 110 Common street.

The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow—leaving SATURDAY, January 7, 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 GEO. CROMWELL, B. L. CLAPP, Commander will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Dec. 31, at 5 P. M.

PASSAGE .... $50.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 6 Carondelet street.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!

[illegible]

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern

—AND—

Mississippi Central Rail Roads

Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, without change. The 7 A. M. express train leaves New Orleans, daily, (except Sundays) and makes close connection for

VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,

and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4 P. M. mail train makes schedule connections with Lightning Express Trains to all points—

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Crossing the Great Northern Mail!

Time to New York—72 hours!

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn., Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.

Express Train South arrives at N. O. ..... 1.20 A. M.
Mail Train .... 11.50 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston—Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

E. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R. E. G. SEWALL, Gen. Supt. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.

D. B. MOREY, G. T. A., M. C. R. R. J. B. MOREY, G. T. A., N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.

E. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

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 .... 6.10 P. M.

Fare between New Orleans and Mobile .... $[illegible]

Through freight trains run each way daily. Freight received at New Orleans at the foot of Julia street, from [illegible] to 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 upstairs, Story building, corner of Camp and Common streets.

J. B. KENDRICK, Gen. Supt.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

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 by above route given, signed and recognized only at the general office of the Company, No. 38 Carondelet street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding. JAMES T. TUCKER, 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.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

On Sundays the trains will leave Girod street, and the Lake, hourly, after 3 o'clock P. M.

A Horse Car will leave the Old Depot every morning at 5 o'clock A. M. and the Lake one hour before it.

Passengers for the trains will please notify the Conductor prior to departure of train.

Fare to Carrollton, 15 cents each way.

G. PANDELY, 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 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Freight for the road or landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Bœuf Canal, and for Houma, will be transported at through steamboat rates.

GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.

For freight or passage, apply corner of Natchez and Magazine streets.

No freight received after 5 o'clock.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

DR. GODFREY,

DENTIST,

MAY BE FOUND AT No. 283 Canal Street, SECOND floor and third door west from Christ's Church. The same entrance as Anderson's Art Gallery.

Dental Consultations.

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,

No. 15 Baronne street, near Canal.

BESIDES attending, as usual, to operations for adult patients, will devote a portion of each SATURDAY to CHILDREN, advising on the extraction of "first teeth," and the treatment of the irregularities and various disorders to which the mouths of children are peculiarly liable. CONSULTATION FREE.

$20 ONLY.—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that being desirous that all, rich and poor, should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanized Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers at $20. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Dr. L. Duperron's office, No. 81 Bienville street, corner Royal. PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Preserve Your Teeth!

J. A. CASADAVANT D. D. S. SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 130 CANAL STREET, Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most skilful manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

Dr. C. Blancke,

416 & 436 .... St. Charles St. .... 416 & 436

GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY

ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE GREAT SUCCESS!

DR. C. B. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal, executed in the most skilful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium plate are far superior to those of gold, being lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being tarnished by acids.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS

$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. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

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 & Lanman's Florida Water! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.