The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Lucretia Borgia," "Les Forfaits de Pipermans" and "Une Tasse de Cafe."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Ticket of Leave Man."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lydia Thompson Troupe.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS—Tivoli Circle.

WHAT ABOUT REFORM?

The question of most moment to our people at the present time is the restoration substantially to them of a republican form of government, such as is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to every State in the Union. As a last resort they hope to attain this through the immediate agency of the investigation now in progress by the Congressional Committee sitting in our city. It was hoped by the substantial and sober-minded people of the community that this end could be attained by appropriate legislation through the General Assembly now in session, in the event that said Assembly should promptly respond to the popular demand and meet the popular need by initiating and perfecting the political and economical reforms so unanimously demanded by our people. This hope is somewhat weakened and shadowed by the present anomalous attitude of the dominant political party or the reform movement. The State government, if described by its political complexion, is neither Democratic nor Republican in so far as these terms represent the constituencies of the State but is a hybrid distinctively and appropriately described as Warmothean. Up to a late date the party in power was slow even to proffer reform to the people. Indeed the Executive made no advances in this direction until popular impatience and indignation impelled him to do so. But the professions of reform by the Governor have been accompanied by so much that is questionable and have been expressed in such equivocal forms as to throw suspicion upon his sincerity. The first professed evidence of reform furnished by him was the action of himself and Lieut. Gov. Pinchback when under the printing law they rescinded the contracts for public printing entered into with divers journals in the interior parishes of the State by the late Lieut. Gov. Dunn and Speaker Carter. This annulment of contracts for printing was ostentatiously claimed to be substantial reform. The facts will show the action of the Governor and his Lieutenant possess very little to claim public approval or to inspire confidence in them as *bona fide* reformers. In the first place the public printing involved in the contracts, viz: the journals and laws had already in each case been performed and the money already collected therefor from the State before the contracts were annulled; again—within a few days after the annullment claimed as so creditable, Warmoth and Pinchback gave out an equal number of contracts to their partizans in lieu of those taken from their political opponents, so that no money was saved to the taxpayers but the simple-hearted were hoodwinked by this Executive trick—though their burdens were continued. The next move for reform was made under the pressure of an enormous public indignation and outcry by the unconditional repeal of the Election, Registration, Printing and Constabulary laws, and the fact was promptly circulated among the people, through the Warmoth journals, that the repealing acts had been duly signed by the Governor. The haste of this action, though in the right direction, did not comport either with the efficiency of the work proposed to be done nor with sincerity in the purposes of the men who did it. If real reform was meant, Warmoth should have amended the obnoxious laws so as to cover popular necessities, eliminated the offensive features thereof and have attached a repealing clause to the act, so that the State would not only have been rid of bad laws, but have at the same time escaped from worse by having established wholesome statutes in the place of those repealed. As the matter stands at present, even if the repealing act is not void, worse laws than those that have hitherto oppressed and wronged the people may be enacted and enforced. The removal of the evil is not a sufficient guarantee of the introduction of the good.

But a suspicious circumstance is found not only in the falsity of the announcement so noisily made by the Governor's organs, that the repealing acts had been signed, but further—the fact now appears that the Speaker of the Warmoth House and the President of the Senate to modify their previous constructions of the law relative to a quorum so as to fix the quorum in the respective Houses at such a figure as renders the repealing acts illegal and furnishes not only them an excuse for refusing to sign the same, but their executive master a reason for holding these bad laws in force as unrepealed. A further questionable development is found in this, that the substantial reform measures introduced by Senator Ray, and others, are being fought by the Governor's partisans, not only upon the floor of the respective Houses, but in the committees to which they have been referred. All the circumstances considered, the delay of tendering reform, the haste and insincerity with which the gravest matters are initiated and the duplicity and frivolity with which measures so vitally affecting the public weal are treated by the party controlling the General Assembly, argue little of good to the people of the State, and much of evil.

We are reluctantly forced to conclude that Gov. Warmoth's purposes are selfish and bad; that the people have been deceived; that their rights, invaded in the past, will be violated in the future; that reform as the Executive conceives it and proposes to execute it is a mockery and a sham, and that the end of all our pains will be perpetuation in force of the evil laws and in power of the evil men who administer them in our midst, unless we obtain relief from the Federal authorities through the recommendations of the Committee now probing the wounds that weaken the health and jeopard the life of republican government in Louisiana.

CORRECTION.—In our report, contained in yesterday's paper, of the testimony given on Friday before the Congressional Investigating Committee, in relation to a certain bank check drawn by General Herron on the Louisiana Savings Bank, we were made, by a slip of the pen, to say that the check was drawn by "General Andrew S. Herron," when it should have been Francis J. Herron. General Andrew S. Herron is a distinguished lawyer of Baton Rouge, who has no connection with the present State Government. General Francis J. Herron, the individual who drew the check, is the acting Secretary of State appointed by Gov. Warmoth when he ousted Mr. Bovee from that office.

We regret to learn that our confrere, Mr. John F. Condon, who has since 1869 been a member of the editorial staff of the Picayune, has just closed his connection with that journal. Mr. Condon has for some time had charge of the literary department of our cotemporary, and has manifested marked ability in conducting it. He is greatly esteemed for his genial personal qualities by his brethren of the profession, who will be glad to learn that his talents are not to be lost to the journalism of our city.

We acknowledge the courtesy of the Committee of Arrangements of Southwestern Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F., in forwarding to us cards of invitation to a grand fancy dress, masquerade and calico ball, to be given by them at Odd Fellows' Hall on next Saturday evening.

INFANTS.—The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds are charmed as it were into quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

The Congressional Investigation.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the investigation now going on before the Committee of Congress sitting in the United States court-room, in the Custom-house building, and to ask them to aid the committee in so far as to furnish them with the names of any private citizens who know and are willing to testify to facts sustaining the charges made against Gov. Warmoth and his office-holders. The committee are desirous of hearing testimony from persons who have had no connection with political parties, particularly with respect to the willingness of the community to abide by the changes effected in the Constitution since the war, and to the fact that the opposition to Gov. Warmoth is not on account of his political opinions, but to his wickedness as a man and his usurpations of power as a Governor. The committee desire to have the testimony of a few of our more eminent citizens not holding now or heretofore any public position, but who in their private capacity enjoy the esteem and the confidence of the people.

Names of such citizens may be handed to any member of the Congressional Committee.

We regard it the duty of every good man to aid in this investigation.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The beautiful drama of "Enoch Arden," founded upon Tennyson's popular poem of that name, will be performed at this theatre on Monday night, February 5, and the five following nights, also at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées. This drama had a triumphant success at the St. Charles Theatre last season and wherever it has been performed. Mr. Edwin Adams personates the character of the hero of the drama, one of the noblest conceptions of the great English poet. Those who have witnessed the performance of "Enoch Arden" by Mr. Adams, regard it as one of his best representations. We anticipate, therefore a large attendance of the patrons of the Varieties during the coming week.

TO FAMILIES.—At the store of S. B. Churchill, No. 40 Magazine street, good sugar-cured hams can be obtained at the extraordinary low price of 10 and 12½ cents; shoulders at 7 cents. Also, McClellan saddles at $5.

ANDERSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.—Among the most attractive photograph establishments of New Orleans is that of Mr. Anderson, at 183 Canal street, where will be found all the latest improvements in the art. His pictures are certainly as fine specimens as can be seen anywhere, and that called the "Sun Pearl" is very much admired and sought after by those who seek to possess true likenesses of their relatives, and at the same time handsome ornaments for the parlor.

THE INVESTIGATING CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

SIXTH DAY.

The committee met yesterday, at 10 M., all the members present, and did not adjourn until it was nearly half-past four o'clock. The testimony taken in so lengthy an examination is very voluminous, and, passing over a great deal of matter which it is necessary to lay before Congress, in the form of attested proof, but, in regard to which the people here are already thoroughly informed, we give abstracts of such passages in the evidence of the witnesses as are of public interest.

What General Emory Said and Did.

Mr. J. R. Alcée Gauthreaux, sworn—Resides in the city. At the time of the last election was residing in the Parish of Assumption, and was editing the *Pioneer of Assumption*, which was published there. By personal observation, and from the statements of others had knowledge of a good many frauds connected with the elections. At one of the polls (the Napoleonville poll) two men were stationed by the Democrats, whose duty it was to keep account of the number of votes polled. At this poll 771 votes were polled and 1286 counted.

Q. Who was returned from that parish?

A. George Washington and Joseph S. Douglas of the House, and H. L. Swords of the Senate.

Q. During the late troubles in this city, were you here?

A. I was.

Q. Please state what occured there on that day.

A. Subsequent to a meeting addressed by Messrs. Carter, Moncure and others, in front of the Cosmopolitan Club, a committee was appointed to wait on General Emory, and a crowd of 1500 or 3000 citizens followed the committee to General Emory's house. They bore the United States flag at their head. On reaching the house, those bearing the flag went into the hall of the house, thinking of meeting the General. He was absent, and they came out. After a few minutes General Emory came up and said, as he ascended the steps, "What in the hell is this crowd doing here! I want you to disperse." Some one stated that the crowd came up to ask him assistance, or something to that effect. He then said: "I refuse to communicate with such a crowd! And God d—n you, if you don't disperse, I'll disperse you with grape shot." Some one cried out from the crowd, "Give us martial law." The General answered, "I'll give you grape and canister. You can't intimidate me; you would not go to your own General in that way. I am unarmed and alone, but you can't intimidate me." I was on the same steps with him, (General Emory) within three feet of him when he used this language, and I can bring up ten men of my own acquaintance to swear to these facts as I did.

Q. By Mr. Smith—Did you think it proper for such a crowd to go up to the General's house?

A. I certainly think it was proper to get remedy wherever we could for the evils that were oppressing us.

Q. Was the crowd peaceable, or did it go with any intention to intimidate the General, and thereby intimidate him?

A. The crowd was very peaceable, and went there through confidence in the United States, thinking of obtaining relief. Far from trying to intimidate the General, he was cheered when he was seen.

Q. Was not his conduct that of a brave man?

A. No, sir; had he been conscious of being right, he would never have used such language. Witness left in disgust after hearing the General speak to the people in the manner related.

Testimony of Senator and Deputy Collector Herwig.

Mr. P. N. Herwig sworn. Is Deputy Collector of the port and one of the State Senators representing the parish of Orleans. Witness was examined in regard to the Senators being on board the revenue cutter Wilderness; the cause of the difficulty between what is known as the "Custom-house Wing" of the Republican party, or "Carterites," and the Warmothites. He knew of no agreement between the Carterites and the Democrats in the Legislature to impeach and thereby suspend the Governor. The agreement only went to the extent of voting to repeal obnoxious laws—the Metropolitan police law, the Registry law, &c. Senators Ingraham, Copeland and O'Hara are Federal employees. Senators Campbell and Barber hold State offices by appointment of the Governor. Witness performed his duties as Deputy Collector, during the session of the Legislature, but did not draw the salary of the office. The salary of Deputy Collector is $4,000 a year. The pay of a member of the Legislature is $8 per day. Witness lost money by being in the Legislature—that is his pay as a Senator was less than the pay of Deputy Collector. Some of the Senators holding offices received their appointments before being elected to the Senate; some after they had been elected. Had never been offered a bribe to vote for a measure in the Legislature. Did not know or had not heard of any Senator being bribed or offered a bribe. Could not say whether the Senators employed in the Custom House performed their duties in the latter position or not. The Collector of the Port, Col. Casey, gave the use of the revenue cutter to the Senators as it is customary to give the use of her to distinguished personages in the same way the Congressional Committee on Levees lately had the use of her. Members of the City Council had also used her. Witness believes the Collector is a stockholder in the Louisiana Levee Company. Witness is also a stockholder. Federal officers were not all adverse to Warmoth. General Longstreet was not, nor, witness was under the impression, was the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Beckwith. Both were regarded as favorable to Warmoth.

That Mysterious Bank Check.

Mr. W. Van Norden, President of the Louisiana Savings Bank, sworn. This witness was interrogated, at length, in regard to the check, for $8500, drawn, by General F. J. Herron, upon that bank, in the first days of January, and which, the paying teller, after certifying the check as "good," was instructed not to pay unless it was endorsed by General Herron, although it was payable "to bearer." Mr. Van Norden said he did not know the person who presented the check. He declined giving any evidence in regard to the reasons of General Herron, for giving instructions that after a check had been certified, it should not be paid without his endorsement. Witness declined upon the principle, which he believed to be a rule in all banks, that the business of customers and their communications in relation thereto were confidential and should not be revealed. His recollection of this particular case was very vague. Upon the suggestion of Mr. [illegible], Chairman of the committee, Mr. [illegible] advised the witness that he was justified in refusing to answer questions relating to the matter he was liable to be summoned before the House of Representatives for a contempt. [illegible]

A.—Well, I would rather not be questioned in regard to the confidential relations between ourselves and our customers.

Q.—Did General Herron, at any time, request you to keep secret what he told you?

A.—I'd rather not answer that question. Witness did not recollect who brought the check to the bank when it was certified. General Herron was at the bank this (Saturday) morning, in company with Mr. Tracy, of the Republican. They had a conversation with witness. There was no harm in what they said, but witness would rather not repeat the conversation. Declined stating his belief whether the check was given for an honest purpose or not. Declined stating whether he had a belief on the subject or not.

Question by Mr. Schofield—It is alleged that this check was given for a dishonorable purpose by General Herron. The character of several persons is at stake. Are you willing to let us know the truth or falsity of this allegation?

The witness replied with considerable circumlocution that the transactions between the bank and General Herron, as between the bank and other customers were of a purely mercantile nature. General Herron's checks were presented and paid, and, in the bank, they knew nothing more about it and did not seek to know any more. General Herron kept an account with the bank in a private and not in an official capacity. Mr. Van Norden closed his evidence by saying: "You gentlemen have an idea that I know a great deal about these dealing. Really, I know very little. I have nothing to do with politics, and, in refusing to answer some of your questions, I have acted upon general principles as a banker."

Mr. Carr Again—His Partnership With Mr. Dewees.

Mr. Mortimer Carr, recalled.—Produced the check which he gave for stock in the Crescent Gas Company. It was for $1500, and payable to the order of Mr. Dewees. Mr. Dewees deposited the check and drew against the fund to pay for his own stock, for the stock of Mr. G. F. Sherman, and for that of the witness. Mr. Sherman appeared in the legislative act as one of the corporators of the company. Witness did not know who put it in. Mr. Sherman was not put in to represent the interest of witness. Witness did not know whether Mr. Sherman represented the interest of Mr. Dewees or not. Sherman did not subscribe for any stock. Witness knows him very well. Since that he has become the father-in-law of Mr. Dewees, Mr. D. having married his daughter. He is not engaged in any business. He is retired from business and independent. Don't know if any stock was issued without being paid for. Witness has 1000 shares now. Thinks Mr. Dewees has 700. Does not believe that any of the stock was issued for a corrupt purpose. When witness gave Dewees the check for $1500, witness charged $1000 against him, the amount due by the witness on the stock being $500 only.

Mr. Smith. Then you fellows on the ground floor fared no better than the fellows in the garret?

Ans. We paid the same as the others.

Dr. G. W. Avery never spoke to witness about a bribe to pass a bill in which one Dumas was interested, nor upon any subject connected with money. Had not received $1000 from S. W. Scott for passing the bill to sell the State interest in the Jackson Railroad. Did not receive anything but a free ticket on the road for the remainder of the year, after the bill was passed. Have had conversations with the late President of The Merchant's Bank in relation to a proposition to pass a bill to pay the banks of New Orleans the money loaned by them to the State in the beginning of the war. The President did not offer any money. He spoke to witness about the proposition, and witness told him he could not be prevailed upon to vote to pay a rebel debt for any sum. Had no conversation on the subject at any time with the President of the Merchants' Bank or Mr. Bernard Avegno. They did not offer a hundred thousand dollars nor any sum to procure the passage of such a bill. "Bet your bottom dollar," said the witness, "if I was to go into such a negotiation no third person should be by." Was not acquainted with Mr. Avegno until about a year ago. Knew little about him. Did not think the President of the Merchants' Bank would talk about such a matter, for "he was too much of a gentleman to do it."

Mr. Speer—Glad to hear it; we've met so few gentlemen since we came down here.

Witness—There are as many here as you have in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speer—If there are they are not in the Legislature.

Witness was on the City Police, for about two months, during the administration of Mayor Heath. Was turnkey at the Pacanier station, First District. Does not remember having seen Dewees imprisoned there on a charge of burglary. Did not inspect the "Rogues gallery" at the police station, then or since. Does not know whether Dewees' picture was in the gallery or not. Didn't know Dewees until 1868, when witness met him in the Legislature. Witness, as Speaker of the House, appointed Mr. Dewees chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses. There was an investigation of charges against Dewees of fraud in the issue of warrants. Heard that the books and vouchers had disappeared and could never be found. The room of the committee was in a house on Canal street, the upper part of which was occupied by Mr. Sherman and his wife and Mr. Dewees and his wife, the daughter of Mr. Sherman.

There was an examination in the House of a charge against witness of mutilating or altering the journal. The investigation, he said, was one sided, and, although the evidence was in his favor, the committee reported adversely, and the House passed a resolution repealing a rule upon which he claimed the right of supervising the journal. Had heard that the city charter had been altered after its passage, but knew nothing of the fact. Witness instituted a suit to compel the Treasurer to pay warrants which he, witness, held. It was in the Eighth District Court. The warrants did not all belong to witness. Some of them belonged to other parties.

Mr. Archer—You swore they were all yours, did you not?

Mr. Carr—My lawyer said that was all right. I explained the matter to him, that I did not own all, and he said that made no difference.

Mr. Archer—Then you swear to whatever your lawyer tells you to swear to?

Mr. Carr—Don't you instruct your clients?

Mr. Archer—I leave such a matter as that to themselves.

Mr. Carr—Then I wouldn't want to hire you for my lawyer.

Charges, sworn to by W. W. McCulloch, against witness and Mr. Dewees, accusing them of fraudulent issues of warrants on the Contingent Fund, were presented to the House by Mr. Wands, who moved that they be referred to a special Committee of three, to be elected by the House.

Witness and Mr. Dewees voted against that resolution. Though interested, witness thought he had a right to do so. He did not want to have a Committee against him. The Speaker would certainly appoint one that would be against him.

Q—But the Speaker was not to appoint the Committee. The resolution provided that it was to be elected by the House.

Witness thought that made no difference. At that moment there was a majority of the House in favor of his enemies.

Q.—But the more searching the investigation the better your character would be vindicated if the charges were false.

Witness did not believe he could get justice from a committee chosen at that time.

Q.—Then that resolution was voted down and Mr. Dewees introduced a resolution in which he named members of the committee that was to investigate the charges against him and yourself.

Witness believed that was the fact. The journal would show.

Q.—And that resolution was adopted?

A.—It was.

Witness did not want to vote for Wands' resolution, because witness knew what Wands would do. Just as soon as the resolution would be adopted he would jump up and say; "I nominate so and so and so," and he would have whoever he wanted on the committee.

Q.—The committe that was appointed by Mr. Dewees's resolution reported forthwith that you and he were blameless?

A.—The journal will tell.

Witness joined a lodge of colored Masons, in January, 1870. Went there only once and then left them. There were white Masonic lodges in the city, but it was then next to impossible for a Republican to get into them.

Mr. Schofield begged the witness to let him know when the next election came on what parish he would be running in.

Mr. Smith wished to know if witness had ever had a shirt washed in De Soto, and he answered that he had had several shirts washed there, whereupon he was informed that the committee was done with him.

Judge Dibble on the Stand.

The Honorable Henry C. Dibble, Judge of the Eighth District Court, was the next person sworn, and he was examined for nearly two hours. He was born in Indiana. Age 27 years. He came here with the Federal army. In 1863 was disabled at Port Hudson. For hygienic reasons he remained here, and made up his mind to practice law. Was admitted to the Bar in 1865. Was not successful in practice, because the merchants and all the people here at that time had rebel sympathies and would give such as he no business. Thereupon he went into politics, although politics were distasteful to him.

With many other members of the Bar, as he had the question arising from concurrent jurisdiction in several of the District Courts, of mandamus and injunction cases, he thought it necessary to have a court, establishing to a Chancery Court, which should have exclusive jurisdiction of such cases. He drew up the bill and it passed. He was greatly surprised when the Governor appointed him judge of the court [illegible] created. He had no idea of receiving the appointment, and he declined it at first, giving as reasons that he was too young and that he could not afford to give up his practice to go on the bench, at a salary of $5000 a year.

[illegible] being Judge, witness is President of the Board of School Directors for the city. City Park Commissioner and President of the Republican Parish Committee. None of these are salaried offices. Witness, under ordinary circumstances, would regard it as improper in a judge to take so active part in politics, but in the condition of affairs here he thought it his duty to take such a part. He had [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] cases and of cases involving the right to office, and, as a politician as well as judge, had no doubt of his ability to administer the law impartially, and render justice to all. Witness did not think the court had lost public confidence by the active part he took in politics. Some of the best lawyers at the bar brought cases to his court. In a contested election case he would first try to settle it before it came into court, but if he could not thus settle it, he was confident of his ability to be impartial in trying it in his court.

Was not either a Warmothite or a Custom-house man or Carterite. Col. Carter was his friend, and so was the Governor, but he was not tied to either. He was a Republican on the side of law and order. He was now with the Governor, but an issue might arise in which he would be against him.

Was informed by General West, who, when elected to the United States Senate, was Administrator of Improvements, a department of the city government, that the Governor, when appointing the Administrators, exacted from every one of them a letter of resignation, with the date blank, so that he could fill it at any time, dismiss an incumbent and appoint his successor. Witness did not know this to be the fact himself. General West had said that the Governor's reason was that, in so grave a responsibility as appointing a government for a great city such as New Orleans, he ought to have control over the Administrators and power to remove them, at will, whenever he thought the public good demanded it. Witness had not even heard that the Governor required such resignations from the Judges of the Supreme Court when he appointed them. Witness does not believe these Judges would have given resignations. Witness would not do it himself, and supposed that no one occupying a judicial position would.

Witness did not raise a company for Warmoth during the trouble last month. Thought it time, however to do a soldier's duty, and went on General Longstreet's staff. Was on his staff in the interest of peace and order. Carried a revolver. The police were a very fine body of men, mostly soldiers either in the Federal or Confederate armies. It did not take much brains to be a soldier. There were about five or six hundred men on the police, and witness never saw a better lot of soldiers. "We could have held the Mechanics' Institute against 15,000 men." The mob was composed of thieves and ruffians. No respectable man was in it. Those in it were the rabble. Believed that the respectable part of the people wished well to Warmoth, especially in the country. Was not at the Mechanics' Institute during the troubles as a Warmoth man. Was there as a Republican, for peace and order.

Witness has sold stocks since he has been on the Bench. Had owned stock in the Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company, but sold it before that Company appeared in his Court as a litigant. Has no recollection of adjourning his Court to go out and sell stock, knowing that he could render a decision that would cause a depreciation of the shares. Witness knew the suit was going to be instituted when he sold his stock. His stock transactions were all made through a broker.

Witness went into a history of the two Republican Conventions last summer. At one time, he said, that Grant's countenance of the opposition to the Governor by Federal officers was the cause of the split in the Republican party; that if those officers were removed discord would cease to exist, as the officials referred to had no personal influence. Some time after, in the course of the examination, he traced the split to the Governor's opposition to the first social equality law, which the witness described as very obnoxious and as unconstitutional. The witness also at this period of his examination said that the late Oscar J. Dunn was a man of talent and of extensive influence, and that, at the time of his death, he was the leader of a large portion of the Republican party, particularly the colored people, in opposition to the Governor. Witness himself never had much of an opinion of Grant, but the Governor had.

Q—Well, he has changed his opinion?

A—I think he has.

Q—He can get the use of the army, though?

A—Yes, to preserve peace and order.

Witness thought the President a curious man. In the interview at Long Branch last summer, in regard to the difficulties here, he asked witness a very queer question; He wanted to know what objection the delegation had to troops being in the Custom House if they (Warmoth's members of the Convention) did not intend to do any harm? The President might not intend it, but he, in the opinion of witness, was responsible for the division in the Republican party here. Had no personal knowledge of the difficulty between Grant and Warmoth. Had heard it explained by General McMillan. Would prefer that he should tell it to the committee. The Governor was Colonel of an Illinois regiment at Vicksburg when the difficulty occurred.

Witness believed Warmoth was the only Republican in the State who could save it from ruin. There might be Democrats who could do it, but the Governor was the only Republican. The success of the Democratic party, to the mind of witness, would be a greater calamity to the State than bankruptcy. Every State in the South was demoralized. Money would pass financial schemes through the legislature of every one of them. It was during the last four years that this State became so demoralized and its Legislature so corrupt as it is.

Mr. Smith—Warmoth has been Governor most of that time, has he not?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Smith—Then I suppose you go upon the homœopathic principle: *Similia similibus curantur?* [Roars of laughter.]

Witness thought that the condition of society here was owing to reconstruction. Still he thought that but for reconstruction matters would be worse. And then he thought the war was the cause of all.

Q—You say the police are such a fine body of men; are they the police that were so badly whipped by half a dozen citizens in Jefferson City.

A—Not the same men.

In the opinion of witness white policemen are better than black. Believed the people here are now the most loyal in the country. Having been raised under a slaveocracy they have more respect for force than any other portion of the American people. He was not in a position to see who were in the crowd threatening the Mechanics' Institute, but was satisfied they were a rabble. Believed Warmoth, by his vetoes, had saved the State $10,000,000. [Tittering among spectators]. As a general thing, witness believed the Governor could carry or defeat any measure in the Legislature.

When the Convention was called last summer the friends of the Governor instigated, in all parishes where opposition delegates were properly elected, contestants to appear against them in the Convention. Witness believes this was done on both sides.

Witness repeated that all the State governments in the South were corrupt. The Governor had told witness that there was not a single member of the House, Mr. Moncure excepted, who did not get money to vote for the Levee bill last year. Witness himself had no knowledge of any corruption among members. He had electioneered for some bills since he had been on the bench. Not many days ago he was in the House getting a school tax bill passed.

The Mysterious Lady who Had General Herron's Check.

Mr. Richard Shackleford sworn—Entered Colonel Field's office when a lady was consulting with him, in the early part of last month, about a check drawn by General Herron, which he had. Colonel Field showed the check to witness. Witness had seen the lady twice. She told witness her name was Mrs. Jenks. Witness does not know whether she is the wife of Senator Jenks or not. She is still in the city. Witness saw her to-day (Saturday) among the audience at the theatre.

Adjourned to Monday morning.

Like is cured by like.

Testimony of Henry C. Hawkesworth.

The following is the evidence given by Mr. Hawkesworth before the Congressional Investigating Committee on Friday:

Henry C. Hawkesworth called—Am a civil engineer; my office is on Carondelet street. Have had no dealings with members of the Legislature. Know a good many of them. Have offered some members of the Legislature inducements to vote for particular bills.

Q. What was the character of these inducements?

A. In case the bill passed they should have an interest in it.

Q. Name one bill.

A. The bill for the relief of Governor Wells.

Q. Was the member paid?

A. The bill did not pass.

Q. At a previous session of the Legislature did you not have a bill in which members of the Legislature had an interest?

A. Yes, sir; the Jefferson City gas bill.

Q. What members got an interest in that bill?

A. Pretty much all of them.

Q. How did they get it?

A. They were allowed to subscribe to the stock.

Q. Where are the books of that company to be found?

A. At the office of the company.

Q. Who promised these members an interest?

A. Myself and Gen. Herron. We both promised them, I believe.

Q. How much of an interest did they get?

A. The books will show that.

Q. Were they to get this stock by paying money for it, or as a gratuity?

A. In both ways, I believe.

Q. Well, who got stocks for money, and who as a gratuity?

A. The books will show that.

Q. Were there any contracts given in [illegible]?

A. [illegible] but to Senator Wilson; he got [illegible].

Q. Did you ever negotiate the passage of any other bills?

A. I believe so. It was understood that if [illegible] passed you and he [illegible] [illegible]. Mr. Bloomer had a regular [illegible] [illegible] the purpose. It was on [illegible].

Q. Are the books [illegible] [illegible] how [illegible] paid and unpaid stock was disposed of?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who got the most?

A. [illegible]

Q. Did you get your [illegible]? [illegible]

Q.—Did you get your share?

A. [illegible]

Q. How [illegible] Campbell to [illegible]?

A. He was one of the incorporators. A number of [illegible] [illegible] were involved [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] purposes.

Q. [illegible]

A. No. The new bill was to take effect at the expiration of the old one.

Q. When was the new charter to go into effect?

A. In 1874. It was to take the place of the old charter. Previous to this the old [illegible] had not got anything out.

Q. Was there a man named William Baker engaged in this legislative banking?

A. I don't know. A good many persons were engaged in it.

Q. Were there so many persons engaged in the business that it failed to excite curiosity?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the contest on the Chattanooga bill, did you see any of this brokerage going on?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Who was the agent in that scheme?

A. A man named Williams, or something like it.

Q. Did you see him?

A. I saw him on the floor with a large amount of money in his hands.

Q. Did you understand that the Governor had his price?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it on the gas bill?

A. 2000 shares—so Gen. Herron said.

Q. Did you believe this?

A. I don't know.

Q. Gen. Herron is the present Secretary of State, is he not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is formerly from Pittsburg, Pa., is he not?

A. I don't know.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, February 3, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon.

Mr. Campbell rose to a question of privilege. Certain derogatory statements having been made by the press of this city relative to the business of the State Land Office, Mr. Campbell stated that these charges were entirely false, that the office had been managed according to law, that the public monies appropriated for the re-organization of the office had not only been misappropriated, but the small part thereof that had been used had been expended economically and to the best advantage possible—that out of the appropriation of $15,000, made for tract books, surveys, rebinding of valuable documents which were in a decaying condition, etc., only about $8000 had been expended, and that the balance was on hand for further improvements. He had read at the commencement of the session a detailed report, with vouchers, of all the expenditures, both of the contingent fund and of the different appropriations, to present to the General Assembly, which he had been prevented from presenting earlier, owing to the troubles in the State Legislature.

Mr. Harris offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this Senate be and are hereby appointed to investigate and inquire into the State Land Office, particularly as to whether the Registrar of the same has in any manner drawn from the treasury any monies appropriated under the act passed in 1871, making an appropriation of $15000 to provide for the reorganization of the State Land Office. Whether the money has been properly applied, with power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, further, That said committee be and they are authorized to inquire whether the act passed directing the said Registrar to cause certain surveys to be made of the lands of the State, and whether every section of State land, selections to be made, how made, and who made the same, and whether any moneys of the appropriation of $10,000 has been paid, to whom paid, with power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Blackman rose to a question of privilege. He referred to an editorial article to him published in the New Orleans Republican yesterday, denouncing the same as false and malicious. The article referred to stated that Senator Hunsacker had made charges against him in open Senate, upon which he (Senator Blackman) had written a note to Senator Hunsacker demanding to know whether he had made any such charges, either in the Senate or elsewhere; that Senator Hunsacker had replied that he had made no such statement alluded to, either in the Senate or elsewhere, and sent no such voucher as referred to by the Republican. Senator Blackman again denounced the article as false in every particular, and without the slightest foundation in fact.

Mr. Hunsacker rose to a privileged question. He had noticed in the examination before the Congressional Committee yesterday, the evidence given by Mr. Bovee, wherein he swore that Mr. Hunsacker was not a citizen of the State at the time of his election as Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District. That if Mr. Bovee had made the statement as reported, it was false, and he knew it to be so when he made it. Mr. Bovee knew that Mr. Hunsacker was Judge of the parish of St. James a year and nine months previous to his election to the Senate.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Corporation and Parochial Affairs—Favorably on the bill authorizing the Police Jury of Red River to issue bonds for certain purposes.

Also favorably on the bill to annex the northern part of Catahoula to the parish of Caldwell.

ACCORDING TO NOTICE.

By Mr. Jenks—To liquidate the indebtedness of the State to J. O. Nixon, under his contract of March 12, 1868.

By Mr. Hunsacker—Referring the act creating a Commissioner to locate the site for a State House, etc.

By Mr. Campbell — Amending certain sections of the Election law.

Mr. Sypher moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Campbell rose to a point of order. The bill must be referred to its appropriate committee, which was the Committee on Election and Registration, and moved to lay the motion of Mr. Sypher on the table.

Carried—yeas 22, nays 6.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Election and Registration.

By Mr. Campbell — Amending certain sections of the Registration law. Referred as above.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Kelso, from the Committee on Public Education, submitted a favorable report upon House bill 286, "entitled an act to amend section 7 of an act entitled an act to provide a revenue, etc.," approved March 8, 1871, (Act No. 42, 1871) to authorize the levy and collection of a tax for the maintenance and support of the free schools in the city of New Orleans, and to limit the amount of the tax so to be levied and collected."

Mr. Lewis moved that the bill be printed and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at 1 P. M.

Mr. Ingraham moved to lay the motion offered by Mr. Lewis upon the table.

Carried.

President Pinchback called Senator Lynch to the Chair and addressed the Senate upon the merits of the bill, which he said were simply to provide payment for fuel, porters, &c. That owing to the want of money to purchase coal during the last two or three weeks, many of the public schools had been closed. Where was remedy if every little local bill was printed, form if every little local bill was printed [illegible] time to study and vote upon, but was thoroughly understood upon a first reading.

Mr. Blackman was in favor of indefinitely postponing the bill. It was a House bill. It is true that it had passed the body, but still considerable time would elapse before the bill could become a law. In the meantime a special school bill would probably be up before the Legislature in which the merits and requirements of the bill now before the Senate might be embodied.

President Pinchback said he was no special friend of the State Superintendent, Mr. Conway was receiving abuse from every quarter. If he was not so abused by the Democracy he might think less of him than he does at present. Mr. Demorey (Carroll, McMillan,) had referred to the State Superintendent in not very complimentary terms.

Mr. McMillan asked President Pinchback if he knew what the expenses of the School Board were for the year 1871?

President Pinchback.—"I do not. I have been so busy during the last two or three weeks protecting myself and the Senate from Carroll that I have had no time to attend to my duties as a member of the School Board."

Mr. McMillan.—"The Senator from Carroll never asked the protection of the Senator from New Orleans, or any one else. He can protect himself. One sixteenth of one per cent. of the assessed property of the city of New Orleans was asked for in this bill. This bill would raise a tax of five hundred thousand dollars. What was the the necessities for this tax? What were the expenses for 1871? What are the requirements for 1872? Mr. McMillan and the desired information could not be obtained from the Governor or from the State Superintendent, or from the Superintendent of the Sixth District. Mr. McMillan was in favor of going to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a resolution was [illegible] during the School Board troubles, asking the Senate the information desired. Senator McMillan moved as an amendment to strike out five-sixteenths and insert one-sixteenth. This would raise one hundred thousand dollars, which should be sufficient for the purposes required.

Mr. Harris moved to lay the amendment upon the table. Lost.

The President resumed the chair.

The [illegible] was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—[illegible] [illegible]

Nays—Barber, Harris, Hunsacker, [illegible], Pinchback, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Ingraham offered the following amendment, to be inserted at the end of section 1: "Provided that the amount collected under this act shall be expended by the Board of School Directors, to be appropriated to the several districts according to the number [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]." [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] finally passed.

Mr. Blackman moved that the committee to whom was referred the resolution notifying the Governor of the death of Senator Pinchback and Pearce be required to report on Monday next.

The Chairman (Mr. McMillan) said the bill was not yet in the hands of the committee.

President Pinchback—"I am just informed by the Secretary that the original bill is in the hands of the printer."

Mr. Blackman—"How is that? The resolution was never ordered printed."

President Pinchback—"The Chair will take care that in the future all bills are sent to the committee when referred."

Mr. Hegamaker hoped that the committee would use such discretion as it might deem proper.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The following is the text of the School bill which passed the Senate yesterday. The amendments and debate on the same will be found in the Senate proceedings:

An act to amend section (7) seven of an act entitled "An act to provide a revenue, etc.," approved March 8d, 1871, (act No. 42, 1871,) to authorize the levy and collection of a tax for the maintainance and support of the free public schools in the city of New Orleans, and to limit the amount so to be levied.

Whereas, By a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the State in the case of the State of Louisiana, ex rel., the Board of School Directors of the city of New Orleans vs. the Mayor and Administrators of the city of New Orleans, it was ascertained that the seventh section of the Revenue bill No. 42, approved March 8d, 1871, conflicts with the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans, and to raise a revenue for that purpose," approved March 16th, 1870, approved February 28th, 1871, which said decision had the effect to prevent the levy and collection of the tax necessary for the maintainance and support of the free public schools in the city of New Orleans; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That section seven of "An act to provide a revenue, etc.," approved March 8d, 1871, which reads as follows:

"Section 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That no city or other municipal corporation shall levy a tax for any purpose which shall exceed two per centum of the assessed cash value of all the property therein listed for taxation, nor shall the Police Jury of any parish levy a tax for any parish purposes, during any year, which shall exceed one hundred per centum of the State tax for that year, unless such excess, whether levied by village, city or parochial authorities, shall first be sanctioned by a vote of a majority of the said voters of said village, city or parish, at an election held for that purpose. No *per capita* tax, except the poll tax authorized by the State Constitution, shall be assessed or collected in this State," shall be, and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"Section 7. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That no city of other municipal corporation shall levy a tax for any purpose which shall exceed two per centum on the assessed cash value of all the property therein listed for taxation, nor shall the Police Jury of any parish levy a tax for any parish purposes during any year, which shall exceed one hundred per centum of the State tax for that year, unless such excess, whether levied by village, city or parochial authorities, shall first be sanctioned by a vote of a majority of the said voters of said village, city or parish, at an election held for that purpose. No per capita tax, except the poll tax authorized by the State Constitution, shall be assessed or collected in the State.

Provided, That the limitation contained in this section shall not be construed or held to prevent the levy and collection of such tax as may be necessary for the maintenance and support of a system of free public schools in the city of New Orleans.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That no general provision in any law shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the levy and collection of the school tax for the support of the free public schools in New Orleans, contemplated and authorized by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans, and to raise a revenue for that purpose, etc.," approved February 28, 1871, it being the intent and meaning of the said act and of the present act, that adequate funds shall be provided by taxation for said schools;

Provided, That the special tax to be levied and collected in the city of New Orleans, for the support of the free public schools therein, shall not exceed five-sixteenths of one per cent. on the assessed cash value of the property listed for taxation by the municipal authorities of the city of New Orleans.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The bill was introduced in the House by Thomas Murray, a colored Representative of the parish of New Orleans.

The following are the indorsements upon it in ink:

Passed 1st reading January 15, 1872. Passed 2d reading January 15, 1872. Referred to Committee on Judiciary. Ordered engrossed January 20, 1872. Third reading and final passage January 20, 1872. Ordered sent to Senate January 20, 1872. WM. VIGERS, Chief Clerk.

Upon the opposite side is the following indorsement of the Secretary of the Senate:

1st reading February 1, 1872. 2d reading February 1st, 1872. Referred to the Committee on Education.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Duc D'Aumale and Prince de Joinville, in a communication to the official journal, state if they had been present in the Assembly on Friday they would have voted in favor of the return of the Assembly and the Government to Paris.

It is stated President Thiers has induced Casimer Periere to wait until Monday before resigning from the Ministry.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The adverse vote upon the return of the Assembly to Paris causes much disappointment. Leo Say, the Prefect of the Seine, and Casimir Periere, a member of the minority, threaten to resign.

[N. Y. World's Special.

London, Feb. 3.—Chief Justice Cockburn has officially counselled the Cabinet that England must recede immediately from the treaty of Washington, leaving America to decide between a new treaty or war.

The Council is now discussing the terms in which this resolution shall appear in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

London, Feb. 3.—The *Times* declares if the American claims are as represented, England must notify the Geneva arbitrators and the American Government that all efforts at arbitration may as well cease.

The *Daily Telegraph* says negotiations to that end have been opened, but the British representations are not received in a friendly manner.

London, Feb. 3.—All the leading morning journals have articles upon the *Alabama* claims, criticising the American case with great severity and urging the Government to declare its opinion and purposes in regard to the demand for indirect damages.

London, Feb. 3.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will be present at the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's.

A meeting was held at Galway Ireland, to-day, to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons. A show of hands indicated that a majority of those present favored Nolan, the home rule candidate. The result of the vote occasioned a great uproar, which culminated in a riot between the opposing parties. The police attempted to suppress the disturbance, when a furious conflict took place between the rioters. Order was not restored until many persons had been seriously wounded.

Madrid, Feb. 3.—A mass meeting of 7000 radicals was held to-day. Echegaray delivered an address, in the course of which he alluded to the reported atrocities committed in Cuba, and declared there was good reason to believe there was foundation for these accounts. He said he had incontestible evidence that children had been shot, and he demanded that a stop be put to such outrages.

The speakers generally called for extensive reforms at home and in the colonies. Among these were the abolition of capital punishment and slavery, a reduction of taxation, and the privilege of trial by jury.

All advocated the continued possession of Cuba and the maintainance of Spanish authority in Antilles.

Madrid, Feb. 3.—The deputies from Porto Rico in the late Cortes have issued a manifesto demanding that the reforms promised that colony in 1869, viz: a constitutional government, and that the abolition of slavery be carried into effect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The balances of the gold subscription to the new loan has been ordered to be withdrawn from the depositories.

The Senate committee will report favorably upon the nomination of C. W. [illegible] as Commissioner of Customs.

[illegible] Dr. William Hamilton died from a [illegible] [illegible] street car.

[illegible] [illegible] of the late [illegible] [illegible] died of consumption [illegible].

[illegible].—The day's session was occupied with [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

Washington, Feb. 3.—The low [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

(Previous Dispatches.)

Memphis, Feb. 3.—The ball and banquet given to the Grand Duke Alexis at the Overton House last night, was a grand affair throughout. The attendance was not large.

Owing to the Grand Duke's well-known aversion to speeches, the formal reception as originally laid down in the programme, was omitted.

Dancing commenced at 11 o'clock and continued until 3 A. M. The ball room was handsomely festooned with Russian and American flags.

Over the main door was inscribed "Russia and America," while above the main chandelier was a circle of gas jets forming the words "Welcome, Alexis." The royal party seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly.

After the ball they returned to their quarters at the Peabody Hotel, where they will remain until Tuesday next, awaiting the steamer Great Republic.

Should she not arrive by that time, they will take another steamer for New Orleans.

Edward Lee, colored, was hung at Brownsville yesterday for the murder of Ella King last October.

New York, Feb. 3.—A Panama letter says: State government refuses reparation for acts of the insurgents committed within her limits in seizing the steamer Motejo.

The Greeley Republican Committee passed resolutions that the Common Council should impeach Mayor Hall, and temporarily abolish the Mayoralty.

Imports for the month of January nearly $13,000,000, the largest recorded except in 1868.

Counterfeit tens of the National Bank of Norwich county, are circulating.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 3.—A mass meeting of citizens adopted resolutions approving Judge McKeon's action, in refusing bail to murderers upon the order of Attorney General Williams, and asking the dismissal of District Attorney Bates.

Two rogues fought, killing each other, at the Revere House.

There was a tremendous row at a masquerade ball. The police were driven off, but returned with shot-guns and stopped the festivities.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—The House postponed consideration of the Governor's veto of the bill paying bonds in greenbacks.

Louisville, Feb. 3.—The Orphanage of the Good Shepherd burned. The inmates were saved.

New York, Feb. 3.—Arrived—Steamers England, Harmonia and Georgia.

Liverpool, Feb. 3 — Evening. — Cotton closed firm. Sales to-day 18,000 bales, 6000 of which are for export and speculation; Uplands 11⅛d; Orleans 11⅜d.

London, Feb. 3.—Consols 92⅛@92¼. 5-20s 92¼.

Shipping at Charleston and Savannah 11⅝d. Breadstuffs quiet.

Paris, Feb. 3—Noon.—Rentes 56.10.

A good listener is as needful to a witty talker, as steel to flint. It is the sharp contact of the two which makes the sparks fly.

Russia is suffering from a rather singular complain, viz.: a scarcity of officers for her regular army. There are 2000 vacancies to be filled.

OPPOSITION PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.—It is stated at Washington that it has become evident within the last few days that the Democrats and malcontent Republicans, as far as their disjointed views have been concentrated, have fixed upon Judge David Davis of Illinois, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, for the opposition Presidential candidate.

M. OCTAVE PAVY.—*St. Louis*, Jan. 30.—Octavio Pavy, the young Frenchman who proposes to visit the North pole by Behring's Straits, has been here two or three days in consultation with Capt. Silas Bent in relation to his voyage. The Union Pacific Railroad being snow-blocked, Mons. Pavy will go to New Orleans, and thence to San Francisco by the Isthmus route. He will leave the latter place early in the spring, for Petropaulovski, where he will complete his outfit, and finally embark on his little raft for the Polar Sea.

Fraudulent Misrepresentations.

Among the pernicious frauds of the period, there is one which especially deserves the reprehension of all who place a proper value on health and life. The swindle referred to consists in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different parts of the United States, to force upon the market vile and rotgut compounds manufactured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse liquor, as preparations possessing the rare medicinal virtues of the most popular and efficacious of all vegetable tonics and alteratives—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The concocters of these "local bitters" are to the truest sense of the phrase, *public enemies*. Their fiery potions inflame the stomachs, stupefy the brains, and shatter the nerves of those who are unwise enough to accept them as substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for twenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a standard article.

The fame of Hostetter's Bitters as a health preserving vitalizing medicine, is as wide as the world, and the miserable attempts of needy adventurers to supplant it would be treated with silent contempt, were it not that serious consequences result from this infamous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hostetter's Bitters is a known specific, is guilty of a moral, if not legal misdemeanor. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1872.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 5000 bales at steady prices. We repeat our previous quotations, and give also the Exchange rates, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lists with the outside rates for strict:

	Average	Exchange figures.
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	—
Ordinary	[illegible]	—
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

The demand was moderate, only twelve brokers participating, four of whom did three-fourths of the business, but factors adhered with unabated firmness to their previous pretensions. The sales were mostly within the range of our quotations.

The Exchange reports: "Demand fair, market steady."

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1871—bales		[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 not cleared		[illegible]
Stock last year		[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 5448 bales to Liverpool and 2008 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 4327 bales, against 4687 on last Saturday and 7895 last year, making a total proper since August 31 of 832,609 bales, against 784,382 last year. The Exchange telegrams made the day's receipts at all the ports 11,280 bales, against 12,873 on last Saturday and 21,231 last year. Exports to Great Britain 980 bales, Continent none; stocks 569,780 bales, against 555,921 on last Saturday. These telegrams are for the twenty-four hours ending at noon.

TOBACCO.—Prices are well maintained, and we quote lugs 7¼@8c; low leaf 8¼@9c; medium 9¼@10c; good 10¾@11¼c fine and selections 12@13c.

Yesterday 116 hhds low leaf to fine were taken for export at —c. Week's 140 hhds.

FREIGHTS.—We quote: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16@—d; to Hamburg 11-16d; to New York ⅝@11-16c; to Philadelphia 1c; to Boston ⅝c. Sugar to New York $5 ⅌ hhd; Molasses $2 ⅌ bbl. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32@½d, to Havre 1@1 1-16c; Antwerp 15-16@1c; to Bremen 1c; Boston 11-16c. Sugar to Northern ports $8 ⅌ hhd; Molasses $1 25 ⅌ bbl.

A vessel was taken up for Liverpool at 16½. for bulk Corn.

SUGAR.—The receipts continue light; the demand is good and prices are firm. Inferior 6¾@7¼c; common 7½@8c; fair 8¼@8¾c; good fair 8⅞@9c; fully fair 9⅛@9¼c; prime 9⅜@9½c; strictly prime 10c; choice 10¼@10½c; seconds 9@9½c; centrifugal 9¾@11c; yellow clarified 11¼@11½c; white 12@12½c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES — The demand continues good, with light receipts and firm prices. Plantation reboiled 45@50c; common to prime fermenting 35@46c; inferior, not fermenting 30c; common 35c; centrifugal 38@48c; fair to prime 45@48c; prime 49@50c; 51@53c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, but firm and unchanged. 3000 bbls were sold, of which 50 and 200 double extra at $7 50; 58, 110 and 100 do. at $7 62½; 100 low treble extra at $7 80; 150 treble at $8; 125 and 75 good treble extra at $8 25; 50 do. at $8 50; 50 choice extra at $8 75; 160 do. at $8 37½; 200 do. at $8 62½; 50 choice extra at $9 75, and 450 treble extra at $7 87½; 200 choice family extra at $9 50, and 200 do at $9 75 ⅌ bbl, and 400 choice extra on private terms. Choice family is scarce, in demand and advancing.

RYE FLOUR—A lot of 100 bbls sold at $6 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL.—Is in speculative demand, and 1800 bbls were sold, of which 160, 200 and 300 at $3 90; 100 and 900 at $3 95 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—There have been some receipts, and the market is now in light supply and fair demand. 12,000 sacks were sold, of which 1300 white in store, yesterday, at 65c; 700 yellow mixed, to-day, at 65c; 1000 and 250 mixed at 65c; 1500 white and mixed, in store, at 65c; 2500 white, in store, at 65c; 2700 white at 65c; 1000 white, at 68c, and 100 white at 70c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—There have been some receipts, and they are now in fair supply and demand. 1500 sacks were sold, of which 150 and 1000 choice at 60c, and 250 choice Galena at 6½c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Continues scarce; 150 sacks sold at $1 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in good demand and light supply and firm; 250 bales prime Ohio River were sold at $33; 400 prime Western at $30, and 400 choice at $32 ⅌ ton.

PORK—Is quiet but firm. Mess is held at $15 75 ⅌ bbl for ordinary, and it is retailing at $16 ⅌ bbl; 20 bbls repacked mess sold at $15 50 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $15 75.

BACON—Continues scarce and in demand; 165 casks were sold, of which 65 casks clear rib sides, in bulk, at 9¼@9½c; 5 do. at 9¼c; 15 casks clear sides at 10¼c; 5 do. at 10¼c; 5 and 8 do. at 10½c. Shoulders are quoted at 7¼@7½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10¼@10½c ⅌ lb. Sugar-cured hams are quoted at 13¼c; 10 tierces choice sold at 13c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quiet, but firm at 6¼@6½c; sides are scarce. Clear rib are quoted at 8¼@8½c, clear sides 9@9¼c.

LARD—Is in light supply and in good demand, and prices have advanced. 20 tierces kettle rendered sold at 9¼c, and 125 tierces refined at 10c; 50 kegs kettle rendered at 10¼c, 30 do. at 10¼c, and 25 kegs do. at 10¼c ⅌ lb. Tierces are now quoted at 9¼c for packers', and 10¼c for refined; kegs 10¼@10½c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Good new Western is scarce and commands 10¼c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Is in light supply and fair demand at 30@35c for choice Western and 38@40c for Goshen. No demand for poor qualities.

CHEESE—Is in fair supply and demand at 14@15c for Western factory; New York cream 17c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Good proof rectified is dull at $1 and ordinary 95c ⅌ gallon. Choice is held at $1 02½ ⅌ gallon.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens are selling on the landing at $5@7 for the grown and $3@4 for the young; Ducks $4; Geese $8@9; Turkeys $14@18; Eggs 30@35c per dozen.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3@3 25; Onions $3@3 50; Apples $5@6; Sourkrout $9@12 ⅌ bbl; Cabbages $7@10 ⅌ box; Turnips $1 50 ⅌ bbl; Beets $1 50; Carrots $3; Parsnips $3; Horse Radish $8@10 ⅌ bbl; Dried Apples and Peaches 5@8c; Green Peas $5@7; Lady Peas $5@8; Western Beans $9@11; Red Beans $9@12 ⅌ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Is dull, the demand for Sugar hogsheads being nearly over for the season. Molasses Barrels are selling at $1 75@1 80; half-barrels 1 25, and Sugar Hogsheads $3 50 each. Green Poles command $35 ⅌ 1000 for barrel Poles, and $30 for hogshead Poles. Staves $30@35 for barrel, and $35 for hogshead.

MOSS—Is scarce and in good demand at 4¼@4½c for inferior and 5¼@6c for good country. Clean city picked and baled commands 6½@7c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—The market is very firm, with a good demand from dealers. Stock in first hands 3000 bags Rio; in second hands 19,000 bags. A lot of 1664 bags sold, to arrive, on private terms. We quote prime 21¼@22¼c, (gold duty paid), good 21¼@21½c, fair 20¾@21c, ordinary 20c ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Continue scarce and in active demand at further advanced prices. Green salted command 10@13c; dry salted 15@16c; flint 16¼@17¼c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Is scarce and commands 9¼@9⅜c ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4, 1872.

Arrived yesterday—64 Texas Beeves, and 151 Hogs.

[illegible]—19 Western Beeves, 106 Texas Beeves, 257 Calves and Yearlings, 43 Hogs, and 312 Sheep. Stock on hand—167 Western Beeves, 153 Texas Beeves, 871 Calves and Yearlings, 1065 Hogs, 1781 Sheep, and 10 Milch Cows.

[illegible]

Texas Beeves, corn fed 1st quality, ⅌ hd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, choice, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cattle, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cattle, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ gross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, average price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1872.

We noticed a good healthy demand for Money at bank to-day, but with a sufficient supply of available funds the market continues easy. On the street we heard of no change. We still quote as current rates 10@11 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, 12 for good and second grade; 10@12 for A1 without collaterals, and 12@15 for good and second grade. Mortgage notes are quoted at 9@10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 and first-class, and 12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110⅛@110⅜ (against 109⅞ at New York) and closed at 110¼@110⅜ (against 109⅞). The sales include $2000 at 110⅛, $500 and $5000 at 110¼, $3000 and $3000 at 110⅜, and $5500, $5000, $10,000, $17,000 and $20,000 at 110⅜.

Nothing transpired in Silver. We quote 107@108 for American half-dollars, and 3@3½ ⅌ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was easier. The sales of Sterling embraced £73,000, of which £1000 and £5000 bill of lading at 118, £10,000 at 118⅛@118¼, £2500 and £2500 clear and £10,000 at [illegible], £1000 and £1000 at [illegible], £2500 at 120⅛, £2500 first-class at 120½, £2000 bank at 118⅛, £3000 and £10,000 at 118, and £10,000 bank; late last evening, at 108⅛ gold.

In France 100,000 A1 commercial changed hands at 4.88¾. We now quote Sterling at 118@118⅛ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 119⅛@119½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was lower though quoted rates were unchanged. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount for remittances and the sales include $10,000, $25,000 and $20,000 private bills at [illegible] on the bank and [illegible] [illegible] the sight on New York and $18,000, $20,000 and $30,000 bank sight on New York at 7-16 discount; $25,000 bank and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at ¼; $20,000 and $20,000 bank at ¼; $20,000 commercial at 7-16@½, and $10,000 private [illegible] at [illegible].

A cash check on New York sold at ¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

The only sale of Stocks reported is 5 shares Mutual Insurance at $80 50, and 20 Louisiana Levee at $8 50. Other transactions were made, but the particulars unpublished.

Yesterday, not reported, $5000 City 7 ⅌ [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] City 10s.

[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] City [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

L. BARRETT .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Monday, February 5th.

Mr. Edwin Adams

In his great specialty of

ENOCH ARDEN.

Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON as Annie Leigh.

New Scenery by MR. POOLOTT.

Mechanical Effects by WM. HYLAND.

PROPERTIES by J. R. BASCOTT.

Music under direction of RICHARD MADDOX.

Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

St. Charles Theatre.

BEN DE BAR .... Proprietor.

LOTTA. LOTTA! LOTTA!

will appear to-night in her [illegible] [illegible] part of "Sam Willoughby," in [illegible] great play of

TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

LOTTA, and BEN DE BAR, will shortly appear in burlesque.

The annual MARDI GRAS BALL will take place at this Theatre on February 13th.

Varieties Theatre.

EDWIN ADAMS,

IN

ENOCH ARDEN,

A shipwrecked sailor, waiting for a sail—

No sail from day to day.

ENOCH ARDEN,

Monday Night, February 5th, 1872.

—AND—

EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.

—ALSO FOR—

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Feb 4 1t

Grand Panorama,

243 .... Poydras Street 243

Between Dryades and Rampart streets.

REPRESENTING the Battles and Conflagrations caused by the last Revolution in France, also, views of the principal cities of Europe. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

No. 61 Camp street.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24, 1872.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Amount of premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, viz:

On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Add unterminated risks for 1870		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Deduct unterminated Risks for 1871	[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]

Losses, etc., paid during same period, viz:

On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Add for unadjusted losses, etc	[illegible]	
Discount on premiums [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
General expenses and taxes	[illegible]	
Interest on capital	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Less discounts and interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net profit		[illegible]

The company have the following assets, estimated at the lowest market cash values, viz:

1st Consolidated City Bonds	[illegible]
2d Railroad City Bonds	[illegible]
3d Seven per cent. City Bonds	[illegible]
4 Odd Fellows' Hall Association Bonds	[illegible]
4 Street Lodge of Louisiana Bonds	[illegible]
2 Turners' [illegible] Bonds	[illegible]
Bank and Gas stocks, etc	[illegible]
Loans on Pledge	[illegible]
Loans on Mortgage	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Scrip of other Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Premiums in Course of Collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total assets	[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.

THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1872.

ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the second Monday of February, 1872; and, they have further declared a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending December 31, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the fifth day of March, 1872.

THOMAS SLOO, President.

JOHN G. GAINES, Vice-President.

THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

John G. Gaines,	R. J. Hart,
Henry Renshaw,	Hugh Wilson,
R. Rhodes,	I. N. Marks,
Charles Macready,	Richard Flower,
J. Weis,	W. B. Seymour,
W. B. Taylor,	J. G. Marten.

jan27 ly

172 - - - - Canal Street - - - - 172

A FINE LOT OF IMPORTED CLOTHING, FRENCH GOODS, just arrived and for sale at moderate prices, at 172 Canal street. feb4 1w

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, held on December 18, 1871, the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve during the ensuing year:

T. BISCOE,	JNO. G. BOYERS,
J. P. COULON,	SAMUEL SMITH,
C. BAILEY,	F. FLEOOMA,
M. GEDDES,	F. SIMMS,
JAS. JACKSON,	J. L. STAUFFER,
J. M. O'BRIEN,	F. WINTZ.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on January 10, 1872, F. WINTZ, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and C. C. LEWIS elected Secretary.

C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

February 1, 1872. feb4 1m

The St. Louis Hotel.

THIS magnificent Hotel, lately repaired and greatly improved and elegantly refurnished, the sumptuous and elegant style by the St. Louis Hotel Association, in which E. F. Mioton, Esq. of New Orleans is the Director, will be opened to the traveling community on the first of February next, under the management of the undersigned.

jan28 1m HIRAM CRANSTON, Proprietor of the New York Hotel.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, February 1st, 1872.

AT a regular meeting of the Board held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Banking Department was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 12th inst.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

feb4 1w

Notice.

ALL persons wishing to become members of the Crescent City Saw Mill Association, for the purpose of building a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] may do so on application at the Saw Mill, corner Tchoupitoulas and Howard Taylor streets, Fourth District. The object of the Association is to carry on the business of Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, already well known to the public. The establishment is made very valuable by a location near the business portion of the city and its advantageous position in the River. Shares of stock may be obtained for [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible].

jan28 1m

Costumes, Masks and Dominoes,

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED!

Mme. ALABAU,

[illegible] .... Canal Street .... [illegible]

(Between Bourbon and Dauphine)

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] COSTUMES, MASKS and DOMINOES of the richest kinds, in gold and silver, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Also [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Butter! Cheese!

1000 Boxes CHEESE.

150 Firkins Western BUTTER.

For sale by GEO. W. TAIT & CO.,

feb4 2t 36 Tchoupitoulas street.

Potatoes! Onions!

500 Barrels Peachblow POTATOES.

50 [illegible] Silverskin ONIONS.

ALSO: HOMINY and GRITS, DRIED FRUIT, CANNED GOODS and JELLIES.

For sale by GEO. W. TAIT & CO.,

feb4 2t 36 Tchoupitoulas street.

Wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID at the St. Charles Hotel. feb4 1t

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT 10 CENTS.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS at 10¢ Cents, shoulders, [illegible] Sugar-cured HAMS, at 12½ Cents. Also, at 7 Cents SHOULDERS at 7 Cents. Also, 200 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $5 each.

S. B. CHURCHILL, No. 40 Magazine street.

Between [illegible] and Gravier streets.

feb4 1t

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Ins. Co., No. 120 Common street.

AN ELECTION of Trustees, to serve for one year, from the Second Monday of April next, will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, February 12, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

[illegible] [illegible] Secretary.

Removal.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK HAS removed to No. [illegible] [illegible] street.

[illegible] [illegible] HARRIS, Cashier.

E. DECHAMPS,

No. 90 ...... ST. LOUIS STREET ...... No. 90

NEW ORLEANS,

General Importer of

French Wines and Brandies,

CORDIALS, SWISS ABSINTH, KIRSCHWASSER,

Fruits in Brandy, Fruits in their Juice,

DOMESTIC LIQUORS, ETC.

The only agent in the United States for the sale of the [illegible] [illegible] BITTERS. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] DEALER IN FINE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALE, PORTER, etc. No. 39 Common street, under the City Hotel, New Orleans. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the following first-class Steamships:

SHERMAN	Capt. THOS. HALSEY
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. E. HOWES
MISSISSIPPI	Capt. W. P. KEMBLE
WESTERN METROPOLIS	Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. S. P. BURDICK

Sailing from New York and New Orleans on Saturday.

SHERMAN, HALSEY, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, February 11th, at 8 A. M. Also has superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.

STEERAGE PASSAGE .... 25 00.

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

Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, leaving New York every WEDNESDAY.

For freight or Passage apply to

JOHN A. LUDWIDGEN, Agent, No. 90 Common street.

The steamship UNITED STATES will follow—leaving SATURDAY, Feb. 24th, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

Consisting of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON,	CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL,	ST. LOUIS.

The steamship

GEO. WASHINGTON,

E. V. GAGER Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Monday, February 12, 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, No. 48 Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, February 10, at 6 P. M. THE fine Al Steamship JUNIATA, [illegible] Foote, commander.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. CHERRY, Agent, Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

The steamship Catharine, YAZOO, commander will follow, and sail on her regular day. oct1 tf

T E X A S.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following low-pressure Iron Steamships form these lines, viz:

AGNES,	ALABAMA, AUSTIN,
CLINTON,	CITY OF NORFOLK,
HARLAN,	I. C. HARRIS, W. G. HEWES,
HUTCHINSON,	JOSEPHINE, MATAGORDA,
MORGAN,	ST. MARY, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola

Steamer

ST. MARY,

O. F. TRIPP, Commander.

Will leave foot of St. Joseph street, on TUESDAY, February 6, at 8 A. M.

Lavaca freight landed at Indianola wharf.

For Brazos Santiago, Corpus Christi, Fulton, St. Mary and Rockport, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Brashear. The iron steamer

MORGAN,

J. E. LOCKWOOD, Commander.

Will leave Brashear on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from Algiers on

WEDNESDAY, February 7.

Lighterage at Brazos Santiago at risk and expense of consignees.

St. Mary and Corpus Christi Freight landed at Rockport.

Freight by this steamer will be received at Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, foot of Lafayette street.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passage—connecting with Steamers and Mail Route, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and Brashear City—FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7¼ A. M. reaching Brashear City at 11¼ A. M., there connecting with Steamer

JOSEPHINE,

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

WHITNEY,

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

CITY OF NORFOLK,

THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS.

Tickets and Staterooms secured until 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) at Agent's office, or the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

oct9 corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, Growth of 1871—H. HAYNER has now in store a large and well selected assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for fall and winter planting; also, a fine lot of Onion Sets and Top Onions.

Country merchants supplied with seeds by the Ounce, pound or thousand papers.

H. HAYNER,

[illegible] St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre. jan 22 4w

Roofing Tiles! Fire Proof!

THIS Reofing Tile is manufactured in this city from best fire clay, ready to be put on the building without use of nails or cement, in any quantity by application to R. J. Cherry's, 47 Magazine street, or to Thos. R. [illegible].

The Tiles are particularly adapted for [illegible] [illegible] and other country use, as no nails are required.

C. W. PATTEN, Superintendent at Factory, corner Tchoupitoulas and Upper Line streets.

Embalming Without Cutting.

P. MARCHAND, Druggist,

CORNER MARAIS and ST. PHILIP STS.,

EMBALMS Corpses without opening them and without the trouble for the families of the deceased. He has practiced his system in Paris for eighteen years. He guarantees the preservation of bodies for twenty years at least. The bodies thus embalmed may be sent to all parts of Europe. Prices moderate. jan 25 1m

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.

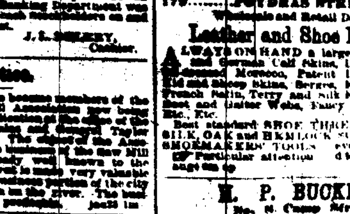
New Orleans, January 7, 1872.

NOTICE.—At an election held on the 11th of December, 1871, at the office of this Insurance Association, No. 16 Exchange Alley, the following Directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

CH. CAVAROC,	S. CAMBON,
CH. DE BUYTER,	A. POINCY,
A. REICHARD,	J. EOLI,
LEON MAAR, Jr.,	P. S. WILTZ,
E. F. MIOTON,	LEON QUEYROUZE,
W. AGAR,	A. THIBAUT.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 6th inst., Mr. C. CAVAROC was unanimously re-elected President.

jan28 1m G. LANAUX, Secretary.



The American Standard Billiard Tables.

PHELAN & COLLENDER'S REVEL NEW DESIGN.

Patented June 6, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ALL ONE-HAND TABLES and all kinds of BILLIARD GOODS, by calling at the ST. CHARLES BILLIARD SALOON, Gravier street, at Reasonable prices.

[illegible] CHS. LAFOUCHE, Proprietor.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

New Orleans, January 5th, 1872.

THE annual election for three Directors for this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 5th February, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

jan5 taw H. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, January 3, 1872.

THE annual election for Seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, February 5, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan3 tdawtw J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

J. E. MERILH. F. CANAU. [illegible]

J. E. MERILH & Co.,

179 .... POYDRAS STREET 179

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Leather and Shoe Findings.

ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French and German Calf Skins, Large Calf Skins, Glassed Morocco, Patent Leather, Linings, Kid and Sheep Skins, Serges, English Lastings, French Satin, Terry and Silk Elastics, Galloons, Boot and Gaiter Webs, Fancy Shoe Elastics, Etc. Etc.

Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS, every description.

Particular attention to country orders. aug6 ly

H. P. BUCKLEY,

No. 66 Camp Street.

HAS for sale at low prices fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, American, English and Swiss. Fine Jewelry, Sterling Silverware; Gold, Silver and Steel SPECTACLES and Eye Glasses. Particular attention to repairing all kinds of Clocks and Watches, Diamond Setting and Jewelry made to order. [illegible]

ANDERSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

No. 183 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS,

WHERE will be found all the latest improvements in the Photographic Art. With close personal attention and the best corps of Artists, we promise the finest work that has ever been done in this city, at reasonable and moderate prices. Copies taken from old pictures, etc. THE SUN PEARL a specialty. All work [illegible]. [illegible]

E. HUBERWALD,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

(SUCCESSOR OF J. HEBRER,)

[illegible] ...... Canal Street, ... [illegible]

[illegible] Rampart and Dauphine streets.

DEALER in Drugs, Fine Chemicals, French and American Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc., etc. Particular attention paid to Prescriptions, which are always filled with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and night by skilled assistants. [illegible]

For Rent.

OFFICE No. 70 Bienville street, between Chartres and Royal, occupied for several years by the late C. Dufour. Apply to E. DUFOUR, No. 90 Commerce street, or at the office of this paper.

Wanted.

ON a Sugar Plantation, a Bookkeeper and manager, who is capable of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].