The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1872. | [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,593.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

DUFOUR & LIMET, Publishers,

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.........................$3.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Lucrecia Borgia."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Little Detective."
VARIETIES—"Enoch Arden."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Second act of "Sinbad, the Sailor," and the first act of "Lurline."
DAN RICE'S CIRCUS—Congo Square.

THE GENERAL DUTIES OF THE ADVOCATE.

We subjoin some of the rules of the French Bar, as laid down in a work entitled, "A History of the French Bar, Ancient and Modern, comprising a notice of the French courts, etc." by Robert Jones, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, Law Library, vol. 80, third series. These rules are particularly appropriate at the present time when it would seem that the Louisiana Bar had no rules for the conduct of their profession, or if they have, that they are not followed.

It is important above all, properly to define the moral character of the advocate, the advocate considered in the spontaniety and intimacy of his actions, independently of his dealings with other people.

The famous words of D'Aguesseau have been repeated a thousand times: "The order of advocates is as noble as virtue." We repeat them again, because they convey a great and imperious lesson, and, indeed, both tradition and the present regulations require of the advocate the most essential and rare qualities—probity, desinterestedness, moderation and independence; for other duties flow from them as the necessary consequence. Some ancient writers, speaking on this subject, have said: "One cannot be a perfect advocate if one be not a good and honest man." The mission of the advocate is one of persuasion; and no one can persuade, even with great talent and learning, who is devoid of probity, and whose conscience belies his word and counsel. *Probity*, in the ordinary sense of the word, will not be sufficient. If the ordinance had meant and desired nothing more, it certainly would have dispensed with enacting it, since probity is the duty of every man. But what the ordinance meant is, that the advocate should carry his probity to extreme delicacy. Indeed all the conditions of his existence, liberal education and the necessities of his position impose on him this more strict obligation. The client who trusts in him with entire confidence is almost always obliged to yield to his influence and direction; the Judge who listens to him must needs accept his word with the same confidence, in order to associate it with the work of justice. Truth is another obligation which flows from probity. It does not consist simply that an advocate should confine himself to the stating only of positive facts, but it forbids him also to have recourse to any dissimulation, subterfuge, or artifice which may beguile the Judge. A man may be deceived; bona fide as to facts or arguments, but artifice is a lie. On the other hand, if an advocate is not bound to state everything, he must not dissemble; between honest reticence and dissimulation the shade is sometimes light, but it never escapes the eye of conscience; the dissimulation of a fact the communication of which is obligatory, admits of no excuse. In a word, an advocate should be more desirous for the triumph of truth than of his cause. To aim at cunning and subtlety in pleading, is another violation of truth; and it never gives that species of eloquence which captivates, nor does it produce that conviction which is necessary to be transmitted to the minds of others. The independence of the advocate is to be found in the sentiment of his dignity and the nobleness of his heart. An advocate ceases to be independent when he has placed himself in a position which creates an obstacle to his free action, or to the accomplishment of his duties. Present ideas would ill accord with certain forms and requirements which were the glory of the ancient bar; but still they do not tolerate proceedings and habits which bring scandal in their train. If the private life of the advocate is an impenetrable sanctuary, discipline has a right to demand of him an account of his exterior actions, when they have attained a degree of public notoriety which comprises the profession. In this sad occurrence, the man and the advocate cannot be separated; the one must answer for the faults of the other. It is a dangerous thing for an advocate to assume to himself a premature reputation, on account of eulogium passed upon him by the public journals, he should never take the *publication* of his name for celebrity. He will do well to remember the truthful expression of an ancient president of council, "a solid reputation proceeds only from court." *In civil matters, if a cause appears to be bad or unjust, an advocate will decline it without hesitation*, even though he would have advised thereon, or accepted it under error.

What the Public Expect of the Legislature.

Only thirteen working days remain of the present session of the Legislature. Having assembled on the first day of January, the session will end, according to constitutional provision sixty days thereafter—that is, on Thursday, the 29th day of February. Two Sundays and one holiday intervene, and thus only thirteen working days remain. Forty-four days of the session have already expired without the adoption of any beneficial measures of legislation. The time has been taken up in profitless debate, and in efforts to avoid action on those reform measures which the Governor and his friends so repeatedly assured the people should be adopted. The measures which the Governor, and those who act with him, made such a loud boast of having repealed during the late excitement when Senator Thomas left the body of Senators adhering to Speaker Carter, and joined the Warmoth men, are still laws upon the statute-book. The Governor does not pretend that the action on the repeal was legal or that the repeal was accomplished. Every one sees that eighteen Senators did not constitute a quorum of the Senate, and this was the vote upon the measure to which we have reference. It stands out as a mere trick, the action of the General Assembly on the repeal of these obnoxious laws. The community expect and intend to have these laws constitutionally repealed or amended, and the sooner it is done the better. It is impossible that the State can be governed another year in the way it has been, and that we can go into another general election under the present law. Reform must be effected either by peaceable or violent means. It remains for Gov. Warmoth and his associates to say which it shall be.

DAN RICE opens this week at Congo Square, giving an exhibition both day and night. It is without doubt the finest scenic entertainment ever given in New Orleans, and it will be long before we have another like it. To see his wonderful trained horses is alone worth the price of admission, to say nothing of the many other interesting features. The veteran manager has invited the nation's guest, together with his suite; and, should His Royal Highness attend, he will see the finest stock that Europe or America can boast.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for Diarrhea, [illegible] children, whether induced by teething or other causes, is the safest and best remedy.

SELLING TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.—The Memphis *Appeal* says:

Governor Warmoth, in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, charges the Western Union Telegraph Company with selling information [illegible] [illegible] and we have [illegible] plaints that dispatches from New Orleans are manipulated there. While a corn speculation was pending in New Orleans, and one in park, the prices of these commodities in the Crescent City were not sent over the wires. [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mardi Gras.—A lovelier day than yesterday, one more delightful for out-door amusements, could not have been chosen from the beautiful vernal season of Louisiana. The people of the city, and the host of visitors from abroad, who came to witness the carnival, could not have fallen upon more auspicious weather. Such a multitude has never been seen before at Mardi Gras on Canal street, and the avenues leading into it, which had been indicated as the route of the pageant, inaugurated by the King of the Carnival. For hours before the spectacle came off, the neutral ground, the side-walks and galleries and windows of buildings were thronged with anxious spectators, and the streets were blocked with vehicles of all sorts, containing people waiting for a view of the masquerade.

The King has put in practice an idea which will doubtless hereafter become an established order of proceeding, and His Majesty will be pleased to receive the respectful acknowledgement of the peoples gratitude for the right royal manner in which he got up the initial programme and through his able ministers and the zealous officers in his service carried it out. Previously the habit of the festivity was desultory. Maskers, rarely with any design and with but little sign of wit or humor, showing nothing but unmeaning grotesqueness, used to move through the streets, singly, in couples or in threes or fours, and the day light spectacle was simply an exhibition of the vulgarest buffoonery. The sight yesterday was not without admixture of the merely grotesque, but when it is judiciously mingled with the ludicrous and the picturesque, it is an enjoyable element of such a frolic as Momus had on this occasion.

Considering that King Carnival so lately broached the idea of organizing the maskers and presenting them, in all their heterogeneous conceptions, methodically in a continuous line, his effort was successful beyond what could have been expected. In obedience to his orders, many, on the route of his progress, festooned and otherwise decorated their houses and shops, and the retinue which followed him was the largest number of merry makers that ever before turned out in New Orleans. It would be an endless task to describe them. The King himself did not deign to wear motley. He showed his preference for the types of chivalry and appeared in spiked helmet and scale armour. We suppose it was an intentional anachronism that his Majesty of the European middle ages was attended by a great body of Mamelukes, such as encountered the first Napoleon in his marches over Egyptian deserts. So many odd conceits were never seen before at a New Orleans carnival. And Satire was not without its votaries. The excesses of fashion, political vices and political personages were not spared and royalty itself did not escape caricature. The kleptomania of carpet-bagism was typified in couples carrying the burdensome sack. The nepotism of President Grant was conspicuously illustrated. Horace Greeley's experience in farming was a laughable picture, and the "Grand Juke" transformed into an Ethiopian was represented as a "utility man," wielding a sledge in a manner frightful to anvils. There were any number of extravagant panniers and outrageous waterfalls, worn by masculines to ridicule the fair, but the satire lost most of its force when one saw the travesties themselves trying to walk upon heels something like two or three inches in height. Not the least amusing part of the spectacle was the use made of it for advertising purposes, showing the funniest aptitude for mixing business with pleasure.

A day devoted to burlesque was succeeded by a night exhibition by the Mistick Krewe, incomparably grander and more beautiful than anything previously presented by that famous fraternity. The subjects selected, for illustration, the characters who figure in the Iliad and Odyssey of the grand historian of the siege of Troy, difficult as they are, were presented in a most impressive and, it might be added, in an edifying manner. As this magnificent exhibition passed in review before the great multitude filling the streets, the galleries and the windows, in the vicinity of the Clay Statue, where it was flooded with light from the brilliantly illuminated buildings in the neighborhood, and where it appeared to the greatest advantage, the people were loud in the expression of their admiration.

It is impossible that any writing can give an adequate idea of the effect produced by this superb pageant. It was a panorama which the eye could seize and dwell upon, but no gift of tongue or pen can reproduce it. It was enjoyed by a host of people, and its fidelity and splendor will be themes of praise for many a day with those who came from other parts to see the Carnival celebrated as it can be celebrated nowhere else, from the Gulf of Mexico to Baffin's Bay.

The Varieties Theatre, when the Krewe entered, was crowded to excess. Every seat was filled with ladies, and, as the curtain rose to exhibit the tableaux, the scene was resplendent. The tableaux, which represented the Judgment, the Combat, the Olympian Deities in Council, and the Battle of the Frogs and Mice, were in keeping with the classic spectacle witnessed on the streets, and were greatly admired by the fashionable audience. The tableaux exhibited, the ball opened soon after, and was kept up until the morning hours were considerably advanced, the Grand Duke Alexis being present, and participating in the dance.

Burglaries.—Some thieves entered the dwelling of Dr. Choppin, No. 350 Camp street, at a little after two o'clock yesterday morning. The noise they made awoke the Doctor, who caught one of them and, struggling with the fellow, he trod his naked foot upon a piece of a broken basin, which cut an artery, and he nearly bled to death before the hemorrhage was stopped. Meantime the thieves escaped, taking with them two valuable watches, an overcoat and about $60 currency.

Soon after the residence of Mr. Skardon, No. 84 Jackson street, was entered. Mr. S. fired at the thieves and they escaped. They are supposed to be the gang that broke into Dr. Choppin's house, as, besides their hats and shoes, they left at Mr. Skardon's the overcoat stolen from the Doctor.

Mr. Palmer, who resides at the corner of Palmyra and Derbigny streets, reports that his room was entered on Monday night and a watch, a pair of pants and a small amount of currency were stolen therefrom.

Captain Bartlett, master of the steamship Equator, lying at the head of St. Ann street, received a fracture of the right leg, just above the ankle, yesterday, by a bale of merchandise falling on him on the staging of the vessel.

Coroner's Inquests.—Coroner Jackson was engaged again, yesterday, in the inquest in the case of the little colored girl, Azelia Bonnet, who was shot at the door of Mr. Nicholas Demarchy's fruit shop, at the corner of St. Louis and Derbigny streets. Several witnesses residing in the neighborhood, including Mrs. Demarchy, were examined, but none of the evidence threw any light on the affair, except that of Mr. William John, No. 85 Derbigny street, who testified that, immediately after hearing the shot, he saw a man move away from the place, with a pistol in his hand, whom he had seen several times in Mr. D's shop, but did not know his name and could only give a description of his person, which the witness did give. The inquest is not closed yet.

The inquest on the body of Mary Burke, a child two years old, who was killed by being run over by a car on the Tchoupitoulas street railroad, has resulted in a verdict of murder being found by the Coroner's jury against Louis Maas, the driver of the car.

WHAT DICKENS DID.—The London *Times* closes a very elaborate review of Mr. Foster's book with this tribute to the genius of Charles Dickens:

Before the power of his pen many an old iniquity, whether it existed in spite of law, or pleaded an immunity sanctioned by Law for its continuance, went down and was extinguished forever. Where are all the Yorkshire schools which starved so many "Smikes," and where are those Ecclesiastical Courts under the ermine of which such legalized injustice was perpetrated? They exist no longer, and to their extinction the humor of Dickens mainly contributed. There are things so odious and at the same time so ridiculous that you have only to point them out and they cease to exist; to mock at them and they are extinguished forever. So it was with Dickens. He pointed them out and they vanished; he laughed at them and the world beheld them no more. That he was often overbearing; that his dress and ease in the intercourse with gentlemen; that he preferred being a king in a very low company; that even in his early days he lived rather in a clique than in society; his best moments—all these and things affecting the private character of the man and his social position, but of little worth when weighed against the transcendant merit of his works. Such as he was, we in our generation are never likely to behold his equal.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—The Memphis *Appeal* says:

The progressive Democrats of the Illinois Legislature met in caucus yesterday, at Springfield, and agreed to unite with the Liberal Republican movement in their opposition to the Grant administration. This is the first gun for the Democracy of the Northwest, and its thunder will be heard from Maine to California, [illegible] the friends of Universal Amnesty and Restoration of Peace with [illegible] courage, to conquer a victory for the National Reform party of the people. Let the Liberal Republicans go bravely and [illegible] with their movement [illegible] National Convention, [illegible] [illegible] and the people will [illegible] [illegible] of the Reform party. The [illegible] [illegible] on the one hand, and the opposition of the moss-covered Democrats on the other, will not deter the people from achieving a triumph over both.

The Thibodaux *Sentinel*, of the 10th instant, [illegible] that:

Hon. [illegible], of Terrebonne, died on the [illegible] instant, at his residence, near Tigerville, aged 70 years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 13.—It is rumored an interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Brazil has been arranged at Nice.

Paris, Feb. 13.—The elections in the Department of [illegible] have been disorderly, with several conflicts.

London, Feb. 13.—The Anglo-American Association has resolved not to discuss the Alabama question while there is a hope of a friendly settlement.

The Persian famine continues, many are dying daily.

A Bombay telegram says the assassination of Lord Mayo causes intense excitement throughout India.

The Franco-German postal convention has been signed.

London, Feb. 13.—The Prince of Wales is at Osborne with the Queen and goes out daily.

£[illegible] have been subscribed for the search of Dr. Livingston.

London, Feb. 13.—Denison, late Speaker of the House of Commons, is gazetted as Viscount Ossington. He appeared in the House of Lords this evening, and the oath having been administered, took his seat as a Peer.

An attempt was made to bring the Alabama claims before the House of Lords to-day for debate, Granville declared that any discussion at the present juncture was undesirable, and declined to answer questions.

Several Lords expressed regret that Parliament was the only place where the treaty could not be mentioned. They declared that Government should publish the English case, and other documents, giving the British people an opportunity of discussing the question. Granville again declined to answer, but, if a motion was made for the publication of the English case, it would be laid before the House. A motion was made and adopted.

The 27th of February, Thanksgiving day for the Prince of Wales' recovery, has been declared a public holiday.

Liverpool, Feb. 13—Arrived—Wild Hunter, from Galveston.

Madrid, Feb. 13.—The Government invites tenders for construction.

Madrid, Feb. 13.—The government has invited tenders for laying a cable to the Canaries and thence to Spanish American possession.

Lisbon, Feb. 13.—There was a slight earthquake shock felt here last night. No damage reported.

Edinburg, Feb. 13.—The small pox is epidemic here.

Rome, Feb. 13.—The Pope will soon issue an encyclical letter on public instructions and its relations to Church and State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 13.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, except Delano. There were no nominations.

The British and American Mixed Commission have rejected Thos. Sterling's claim for property taken by the United States army in King and Queen county, Va., and have adjourned until the 4th of March.

Under the present law tobacco is divided into two classes, one paying a tax of 16 and the other of 32 cents per pound. The House Committee of Ways and Means at their session, this morning, agreed to reduce the tax on the latter class to twenty-four cents, leaving the tax on the other as at present.

Ex-Congressman Stokes, of Tennessee, has been convicted for acting as Claim Agent, while a member of Congress.

HOUSE.—The bill revising the Mint, assay offices and the coinage of the country, has been made the special order for the second Tuesday in March.

The bill appropriating three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the public buildings at Albany, N. Y., was passed.

The House then went into a committee of the Naval appropriation bill. It appropriates nearly $2,000,000.

The debate developed the fact that the government could not add three vessels to the present force in case of war until the personnel of the navy is increased, which is now limited to 8500 men; while the British navy has 64,000 men. Adjourned.

SENATE.—The bill removing goods in bond from original packages in cases of accident or legal interference, was passed.

After an ineffectual attempt to get up the amnesty bill, with a threat from Sumner that he would again amend it, the appropriation bill was again taken up—nays 37, yeas 16. Adjourned.

Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill in accordance with instructions of the House, repealing tax on coffee and teas, but desired to make an explanation. Objection being made and the Speaker deciding debate not in order, Mr. Dawes withdrew the bill.

The debate on naval appropriations elicited the following regarding the condition of the navy, from Mr. Hall, a member of the Naval Committee: He mentioned the fact that the number of men to which the navy was limited was 8500, while the British navy had 64,000 men, and if the nation should get to war, it would be impossible to send out three additional vessels, all fully manned and armed with the present force to which the navy was limited. He admitted that there had been appropriated $300,000,000 for the navy during the four years of war, and that the people had a right to know what had become of that money, and of the ships that should have been built. He was sorry to say that the investigation showed badly for the use of the money. As effecting the future he did not wonder that the people would be skeptical, and to the assertion that we had no navy, or that members would hesitate twice before they would appropriate more money for more naval expenditures.

The whole point of his argument was that the blame should fall where it properly rested. If there was no navy as a legacy from the past, and if the country has not now a respectable naval establishment, they should not grumble at any expense that was inevitable. The navy is now possessed of but 177 vessels of the 600 that belonged to it during the war.

Some had decayed or sunk or been sold. Of scores and fiftys of others he did not know the fate. He had not been able to follow them. They were not on the hands of the Department, and the Department was not responsible for them; they had vanished, and faded away, and were not to be found or traced. The Navy now contained 179 vessels, and all these he classified into four classes, not of strength, but of utility.

Class No. 1 consisted of vessels that were at sea—some sailing vessels, some steamers and some iron-clads; they numbered 36. Class No. 2 consisted of vessels suitable to relieve those that were at sea; they numbered 34. Class No. 3 consisted of vessels that were worth being repaired in case of emergency, if this country should have a war with Spain, or if the little cloud in the sky which, in the minds of some, had menaced war should grow and trouble should come out of it. The vessels of this class could be fitted out, and sent to sea cheaper than new vessels could be built. This was not a very promising class, but still it was worth something; it numbered 24 vessels, including 6 on the stocks below that class—below any class that could ever be used in peace or in war. A class of 46 vessels utterly worthless, and unfit for repairs, good for nothing except to be sold for old material.

The remainder of the vessels not comprised in these classes was made up of receiving ships, schoolships and transports, in all fifty odd vessels inclusive. He defended the present Administration of the Navy Department, and submitted that provision should be made for building new vessels for the Navy, and for selling out all the worthless vessels and machinery.

A startling colloquial debate followed, indicating that naval and war material had been sold and appropriated. It appears no report is required from departments regarding the disposition of public property.

Mr. Banks said this was not the case now.

Mr. Dawes said the law in this respect needed amendment.

In the course of a long speech Mr. Morgan reviewed the course of the administration in reference to public debt and the expenditure of the Government, claiming that there were alarming discrepancies in the various reports of the departments.

He denied that any official of the Government, from the President down to a page in the House, had any correct idea of what the public debt was.

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The low barometer on Lake Huron will probably continue to move northeastward over Canada. The winds on the lower lakes will very generally veer to the westerly, with falling temperature and northeast winds, and will [illegible] the Southwest through the Atlantic States. Clearing weather, with a falling temperature, will prevail on Wednesday, south and west of Pennsylvania. An area of high barometer, with cold pleasant weather will prevail in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the westward, followed by a falling barometer and threatening weather on Wednesday night.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Tuesday night on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Feb. 13.—Earl O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, has accepted Allen's challenge to fight [illegible].

The French residents of this city have subscribed $[illegible] during the past week to aid in paying the German war debt.

Eleven jurors have been secured in the Stokes trial.

The receiver of the Startevant Saving's Bank reports that there are enough assets to cover the liabilities.

Vice-President [illegible], of the German Savings Bank, has been bailed on a [illegible] bond.

New York, Feb. 13.—Arrived—San Salvador and Emily B. Souder, from New Orleans.

New York, Feb. 13.—The Stokes jury has been completed. The court adjourned till to-morrow.

A mysterious letter has been found in Brooklyn, signed "Ellen," which implicates Panormo, the murdered musician, in connection with "George" who is probably the husband of Ellen; the said George being according to the letter, undoubtedly interested in the murder of Panormo.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—The officers of the Penitentiary have been indicted for flogging a negro convict.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.—The Governor of Kentucky has signed the Southern Railroad bill.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 13.—In the United States Court to-day, E. A. Peyton, late United States Marshal, was tried on four indictments for embezzling Government funds. The Court sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment on each of the four indictments, indicating the shortest term provided for by law. Peyton was appointed United States Marshal by President Grant in 1866 as a reward for zealous Republican service, but was removed after two years service.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 13.—Col. Jno. W. Jenkins, a prominent Republican, was arrested to-day by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, under a resolution charging him with contempt, in refusing to answer questions before the Committee of Investigation into the alleged bribery and corruption in the passage of the Funding bill last session.

Jenkins testified that he and Gen. Bradley F. Johnson had been employed professionally to lobby the bill, but he refused to tell who employed them.

Jenkins is now in custody, and will be arraigned before the Bar of the House to-morrow.

A bill was introduced in the House, repealing the section of the Funding bill making coupons receivable for taxes, and was rushed to engrossment by 86 ayes to 16 nays.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 9—Evening.—Consols closed 92¼. Bonds 91¾. Tallow 58s 9d.

Frankfort, Feb. 13—Evening.—Bonds closed 95¼@95⅛.

Paris, Feb. 13—Evening.—Rentes closed 36 and 40.

Havre, Feb. 13—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; low middling 1.37.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 13—Evening.—Money closed easy, 6@7. Sterling, 9⅛@9¼. Governments strong and active—5-20s of 1862, 110⅞; 64s, 110⅝; 65s, 111¼; new, 110⅜; 67s, 111⅜; 68s, 112¼; 10-40s, 110⅝. Southern securities, except Virginias and new South Carolinas, dull; Tennessees, 66; new, 60; Virginias, 56; new, 56; Louisianas, 60; new, 50; Levee 6s, 62; 8s, 70; Alabamas, 90; 5s, 60; Georgias, 70; 7s, 86; North Carolinas, 35; new, 17¼; South Carolinas, 53; new, 29¼.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Liverpool, Feb. 13—Noon.—Cotton market dull; Estimated sales 10,000 bales, 2000 of which are for export and speculation. Uplands 11⅛d; Orleans 11⅜d; shipping or shipped from New Orleans 11⅛d.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Postmaster General has issued a circular to postmasters, urging that the name of county, as well as post office and State, be placed upon all mail matter, thereby saving delay, confusion and loss.

London, Feb. 13.—Stanley and his African exploring party were at Ogara, September 29, all in good health.

Halifax, Feb. 13.—The American schooner David M. Hilton, while overhauling her trawls, lost three men overboard during a heavy southeast gale, off the Nova Scotia coast.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 13.—In the election held here yesterday, the Mormon ticket was elected. The women and children voted.

The Japanese Embassy will be obliged to return to San Francisco and take a steamer via Panama. There is no prospect of raising the snow blockade on the Union Pacific Road for a month.

The Post Office Department is proposing for a stage service around the blockade for sixty days.

New York, Feb. 13.—The officers of the Bowling Green Savings Bank have been arrested on the charge of misappropriating the funds of the institution.

The Morisiana Hotel, at Morisiana, burned last night. The inmates narrowly escaped.

Methodist preachers here favor a longer term of ministration. The subject will be brought up before a general conference.

London, Feb. 13—Noon.—Consols 92⅛. Bonds 91¾.

Frankfort, Feb. 13—Noon.—Bonds 95¼.

Paris, Feb. 13.—Rentes 56.47.

Memphis, Feb. 13.—All Main street is densely crowded, principally with visitors to the carnival festivities. It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty thousand strangers are present. Business is suspended, except among the retail stores; masquers in costumes throng the streets; weather delightful; first Carnival is a success beyond precedent; procession will not be formed till 8 o'clock this evening.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

An English Opinion of the Demands.

The *Saturday Review* says that the admirers of the Treaty of Washington are naturally unwilling to admit that the American claim is fatal to the reputation of the diplomatists who fancied that they had established a precedent for arbitration as a substitute for war. A historic complicity in every national wrong which can be perpetrated or contemplated is in the United States regarded as the most indispensable of public virtues. If they were required to pay the cost of a war supposed to have been prolonged by their aid or connivance, they would not refer the question to any tribunal at Geneva or elsewhere, but would simply defy the complainant to enforce his demand. The affected confidence in the justice of the arbitrators which is professed by disappointed English enthusiasts probably causes unmixed satisfaction in the United States. It is true that the admission of the American claims is simply inconceivable; but if they are taken into consideration the treaty will be conspicuously exhibited in its true character of an abject capitulation. Those who pretend that the capture of some merchant vessels prolonged the war by two years would scarcely deny that the alliance of England with the Confederate States would either have secured their permanent independence or have indefinitely postponed the Northern conquest. The annual expenditure of fifty millions would have amply sufficed for the struggle, and abstinence from all participation is taxed at ten times the amount. It is notorious that the Emperor of the French would have been eager to concur with England in the defence of Confederate independence for the purpose of insuring the Mexican enterprise. Mr. Roebuck and one or two other English politicians failed even to obtain a hearing when they suggested that the true policy of England would be to assist in establishing the independence of the Confederacy as a check on the arrogance and ambition of the United States. Ten years ago it would have been thought useless to insist that England should be both neutral and responsible for the cost of the war; but extreme deference, when it fails to arouse generous feeling, naturally invites insolence and extortion.

BEECHER STANDS BY CARL SCHURZ.—Henry Ward Beecher, whose political orthodoxy can not be questioned, says in the *Christian Union* of this week, in reference to the policy of excluding Southerners from participation in political affairs, as follows: "We commend to the attention of the gentlemen who are afraid of amnesty the present condition of Louisiana. Are the holders of political power in that community such a select and virtuous class that the admission of ex-secessionists would lower the average quality? In fact, was there ever a set of more worthless adventurers than those who are wrangling over the offices in New Orleans? Have we not had evidence enough of the wretched misgovernment of half the South? Since we can not directly cure it, let us at least leave the people perfectly free to do the best they can for themselves. Let us not shut out all their old and trusted leaders from the offices which the veriest riff-raff are free to seek. We are excluding this class—the most intelligent and capable men in the South—for supporting a cause which the whole white population supported. Surely it is time for this injustice and folly to end."

HON. HIRAM WARNER.—The appointment of Chief Justice Warner by Governor Smith, elicits universal congratulations. The following from the Gainesville *Standard and Express* is a good specimen of the general comment:

"This incorruptible and great Judge, we are truly glad to learn, has been appointed, and his nomination ratified by the Senate, as Chief Justice of the State of Georgia. The appointment will be hailed with pleasure by the people of the State, and by none more than the members of the Bar. One of the first legal minds of the Bench, he retained all his zeal to diffuse the light which beamed around it when his departed compeers, Lumpkin and Nisbet, shared with him its untarnished honors. Long may he live to dispense that justice which was administered in the olden times, when virtue and talent were unobscured by the acts that unreliable officials which were forced upon us by corrupt and selfish adventurers."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM IN OPERATION.—In Washington one of the [illegible] [illegible] clerks in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This is based upon a practical proof of ten to determine the value of clerks. The question "now agitating the Examining Board is whether he is qualified to remain as a first-class clerk." A large number of clerks were dismissed from [illegible] offices; among them six ladies, [illegible] were also reduced to lower-class clerkships than those held.—*Washington Correspondence New York Herald.*

Review of the Wharton Case.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

The trial of Mrs. Wharton for the murder of General Ketchum has been the most memorable event of the kind in this State for thirty or thirty-five years. No case has excited so much public interest since the time when the trial of Hicks, or the latter and more brutal tragedy for which Adam Horn was hanged. It is now one month two weeks and five days since Mrs. Wharton's trial began in Annapolis. She was arraigned in the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county December 4th, 1871, having been indicted in Baltimore August 16th, 1871.

Mrs. Wharton was detained under arrest in her own house on the 10th of July, and six days afterwards, the grand jury having made a formal presentment, she was conveyed to the Baltimore city jail, where she remained until the 1st of December last, when she was removed to the Annapolis jail. She has, therefore, been in durance over six months. During her [illegible] imprisonment, owing to the devotion of her daughter and the consideration of her custodians, has been deprived of much of the dreary discomfort ordinarily experienced by persons under similar circumstances. Her trial has occupied forty-two days actually in which time the theories of chemistry and medicine have been exhausted, as well as the law and the practitioners of all three of these learned professions.

Over one hundred witnesses have been examined for and against the accused, many of them from remote sections of the Union, including some of the most prominent army officers in the service of the Government, ladies and others. Probably a more exhaustive trial, a more tenacious defence or vigorous prosecution has never been witnessed in Maryland, and it would be bad indeed if after all the trouble and expense of the case the jury should fail to agree one way or another, and necessitate another trial. It is estimated that the case thus far will cost the city of Baltimore fully $25,000. It will, it is understood, ruin the prisoner pecuniarily, for the charges she is at must be very great.

The allegations against Mrs. Wharton for attempting to murder Mr. Eugene Van Ness by poison being under another indictment, are yet to be tried. Profound silence ensued when Judge Miller instructed the jury that their verdict must either be "guilty of murder in the first degree" or "not guilty." Bailiff Augustus S. Bryan was then sworn as follows: "You shall well and truly keep this jury together, without meat or drink; you shall suffer no person to speak to them, neither shall you speak to them yourself, unless it be to ask if they are agreed upon their verdict, without the permission of the court. So help you God." Nevertheless, the court allowed them to have supper.

Consequential Damages.

The best answer we have seen to the demand of the United States on England for "consequential damages" is found in the following letter to the New York *World*, published in a late issue of that paper:

ANOTHER ALABAMA CLAIM.—*To the Editor of the World*: Sir—The documents relating to the Alabama claims are no doubt within your reach, and you seem to be well "posted" in regard to the arbitration treaty. Being much in the habit of looking to your valuable paper for information, I request you to inform me and all others similarly situated in what way I ought to present and urge my little claim.

When the war came on I was doing a snug business, which paid me a net annual profit of $5000. On this I lived very comfortably. But for the proclamation of the war, caused by the Queen's proclamation of neutrality (I think they call it) and the ravages of the Alabama and the other cruisers fitted out in England for the Confederates, I could have continued to be a prosperous man. But the increased taxes caused by the conduct of England, the enhanced expenses of living, and the general difficulty of making both ends meet quite broke me down. In addition to my eldest son, who had for several years assisted me in my business, was [illegible] [illegible] a private soldier solely in consequence, as I can prove, of the kind of neutrality pursued by England. Not to weary with details, I will only add that I have been falling behindhand, little by little, ever since the Proclamation was given by England to the Confederate cause. I am now out of business and in debt, and my actual losses amount to more than $[illegible]. I see that the subject of consequential damages is much discussed, and I shall be glad if you will inform me why I am not entitled to ask our government to include my claim in other part of their bill which they propose to present to the arbitrators. If you see any objection to my claim please make it known, and state what steps I ought to take, and oblige your faithful reader,

A RUINED SHOPKEEPER.

The English Ultimatum.

(From the St. Louis Republican.)

Though the official text of the Queen's speech differs considerably in phraseology from the advance report furnished by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, yet in substance they are the same, and there is small encouragement to be derived from the measured words of the premier, or of the Gladstone. Here is the gist of the former: In the case so submitted by the United States, large claims are included which are understood, on any part, not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject, I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the United States concerning the matter.

This means that our government has interpreted the treaty of Washington in a manner which England cannot recognize; that, in accordance with said interpretation, we have presented claims to the Geneva conference which England never intended to submit to arbitration at all, and that these disagreeable facts have been formally communicated to the authorities at Washington. Were there, however, nothing but the queen's speech to guard our conclusions, we might be deluded by the idea that, if the President and Cabinet stoutly maintained the position they have taken, the British government would yield the point, and allow the indirect claims before the tribunal to stand or fall on their own merits. But this idea is effectually demolished by the frank utterances of the Premier, who, stung by the attack of Disraeli, probably announced the ministerial policy somewhat sooner than he had intended.

"I could, if I desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity, *for they are such as no people in the last extremity of war or the lowest depths of national misfortunes, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to.* The Government will maintain the position it has taken, firmly, but in a friendly manner.

This is the ultimatum on the English side of the question, and it brings the business to a direct issue without further diplomacy. Great Britain not only refuses to pay the bill of constructive damages presented by us, but will not consent that it shall be offered at Geneva at all. We must, therefore, either withdraw this bill altogether, or allow the *Alabama* portion of the treaty of Washington to drop out of sight—or, fight. One or the other of these alternatives must be accepted, for as the situation now looks there does not seem to be the slightest chance for compromise. The country waits for the decision of the administration, and there is no good reason why it should be long delayed.

A CONTRAST.—The State of Wisconsin has taxable property assessed at about four hundred and fifty-six millions, but the State tax for the year 1871 is only $[illegible]. In 1867 the assessment was about $[illegible] and the State tax $[illegible]. In [illegible] $[illegible] [illegible]. In 1869, on $[illegible] the tax was $[illegible]. In 1870, on $[illegible] [illegible] $730,000—in each year, including 1871, less than what Louisiana has paid for the single item of printing, or the single item of legislative expenses, and less than an eighth part of what the New Orleans City government spends. The total receipts of the State government of Wisconsin, for the past year, were $1,[illegible],377; the total expenses were $[illegible]. The legislative expenses for the year 1871 were $[illegible], one-tenth part of the same item in the poorer State of Louisiana. Yet Wisconsin can afford $[illegible] in one year for prisons and charitable institutions. The whole debt of Wisconsin is $2,252,057, on which [illegible] interest is paid; but $1,[illegible] is owing to the school fund, and the interest on that part of the debt goes to the support of schools. Our debt is fifteen times greater than that of Wisconsin. The State government of Wisconsin costs each of its 1,054,670 inhabitants ninety-two and a half cents a year; the State government of Louisiana costs each of its [illegible] inhabitants nine dollars [illegible]. From April to December 31, 1870, the city of New Orleans expended $5,312,[illegible], or over twenty-two dollars each for its [illegible] inhabitants; all Wisconsin, with more than four times the population of our city, expended less than one-fifth part of that sum for the whole year. Who can wonder at the thrift and progress of Wisconsin, or at the fall of bloom which [illegible] [illegible]?

THE MIXED COMMISSION.—*Washington*, Feb. 10.—In the American and British Mixed Commission, to-day, the following was added to the rules of the Commission, to be called

Rule Twenty.—When any deposition or other competent evidence shall have been filed in any case before this commission, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is sought to be used, specifying particularly the deposition or other papers sought to be so used, and the case or cases in which the same were originally taken or filed.

The commission adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

ENGLAND PREPARING.

A London paper says that eight regiments of British troops are under orders to sail for Canada.

A Sharp Radical Legislature.

The Galveston *News* says:

Louisiana boasts a radical paragon of innocence in the person of State Senator Campbell. The estimable paragon of unsophisticated verdancy that is concealing, all in the Campbellite carcass, is astonishing. He don't know that any Louisiana Senators were influenced by personal motives or pecuniary interest. He don't know that he had violated his oath by holding other positions besides being Senator. In fact the man knows nothing. Perhaps he has a glimmering suspicion of some few things, but otherwise he is serene in an utter absence of political knowledge, barring knowing one particular, and that is, of his cash receipts. He is sound as a ripe Mexican dollar on that point. For he agreed with a group that only a Radical can grip down for supervisor his financial services, being per annum for a [illegible] [illegible] of salaries, and pound of flesh as a Land Commissioner. In all other things Campbell may not know much. His knowledge of the divisions of a boodle may be scanty, but on a division of the spoils he is evidently a proficient.

The Alabama Claims.

(From the Charleston Courier.)

The issue now presented between Great Britain and the United States, it seems to us, are easy of solution. They may be determined by reference to the diplomatic correspondence which preceded the treaty and in which each party presented its tremendous schedule of grievances. In other words, each party stated its case. Their points of contention were then set forth. The country, of course, could only act to be content by having made its case. The Government would have been made the whole. It is so clear as the meridian sun, that there could not have been an arbitration at all, of the treaty. It is only upon matters of heretofore discussion that an arbitration can have effect. War, on such an issue, on the part of the government, would be a mere act of folly. For seven long years the whole country has sighed for peace at home. We need here concord, unity and right. We need a common constitution, and a common citizenship for all States and people. The great proverb stands forth in letters of living light—"Physician, heal thyself." When this is accomplished, and the Republic and this government changed, it is time enough to discuss foreign relations and our position to foreign powers.

(From the Boston Post.)

For the purpose of creating a false popularity Grant seems anxious to work the nation up to a war fever. How soon it may result in actual war no one can tell. Are we prepared for a foreign war? Can we stand the drain upon our crippled resources? Are the foreign war and the repudiation of our present enormous war debt almost synonymous terms? These are questions to be considered by the American people before trusting Grant and his advisers with another term of office.

All the Year Round.

And in all parts of the world, the elements of disease are propagated in the air, the soil and the water, in a greater or less degree, and therefore the Great Vegetable Antidote to these invisible sources of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1872.

The Money market was quiet and easy with a moderate demand for discounts at bank, and scarcely anything doing on the street. We repeat our previous quotations of discount rates at [illegible].

Gold opened at 110⅞@111, against 110⅞ at New York, and closed at the opening rates in both markets. The sales included $[illegible] at 110⅞; $[illegible] at 110½; and $[illegible] at 110¾.

In Silver, $[illegible] and $[illegible] in American half dollars sold at 105. We quote 104½@105¼ for American half dollars, and 3¼@4 ¾ cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Very little was done in Foreign Exchange. Sugar and cotton buying have been limited to about £[illegible]. Rates ruled ¼ cent lower at the close, the market giving way in agreement with the course of gold. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible]; £[illegible] at 119; £[illegible] bank sight; and £[illegible] bank sight at [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Nothing transpired in Stocks or Bonds.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1872.

COTTON.—The movement to-day was confined to 1750 bales at irregular and lower prices, showing a decline in some instances of ⅛@¼c. The market was too unsettled at the close, to admit of quotations which we unavoidably omit. Good ordinary sold at 20c, strict good ordinary to low middling at 21c, and low middling at 21⅛ and 21¼c. We heard also of a small lot of strict low middling selling at 21¼c. But this may be regarded as an extreme inside rate. The market was unsettled by a decline of ⅛c in New York and 1-16d in quote and ⅛d in arrivals at Liverpool. The large receipts at this port, together with lower rates for exchange, contributed to increase the depression.

The sales of the past three days sum up [illegible] bales, against 14,300 for the corresponding time last week. Receipts since Friday evening 23,730 bales, embracing 1970 from other delivery ports and 27,[illegible] proper, against 20,[illegible] proper last week and [illegible] last year. Exports proper since August [illegible] bales, against [illegible] [illegible]. The exports for the three days [illegible] [illegible] to Liverpool, 4730 to Cork, [illegible] to Havre, [illegible] to Bremen, 860 to Hamburg, [illegible] to St. Petersburg, [illegible] to Barcelona, [illegible] to New York, and [illegible] to Philadelphia.

The Exchange reports: "Market dull; quotations nominal," and omits all quotations.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrived [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrived [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on ship board	[illegible]	[illegible]

The exports to-day were exclusively to Cork. Receipts proper have been running 11,641 bales against 12[illegible] last Tuesday and [illegible] last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last week and [illegible] last year, and since August [illegible] of [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last year.

TOBACCO.—There were sales of [illegible] hogs heads new lugs at 6c, and [illegible] hogsheads new medium leaf at 10½c [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The stock is yet too small to fill the orders for export in that quarter. Prices are well maintained, and we continue to quote Lugs at 4@6c; low leaf 7@8c; medium 9@10c; good leaf 10½@11c; fine and selection 12@13c.

FREIGHTS.—The movement is to a fair extent, and we note a [illegible] firmer. Cotton to Liverpool [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Cotton to Havre [illegible]; Bremen 1c; to Genoa [illegible]; [illegible]; Grain to Liverpool [illegible]; New York [illegible] ¼ bbl. Tobacco to New York [illegible].

SUGAR.—The market is quiet, with light [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fair, 9⅜ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for white.

MOLASSES.—Continues in good demand and very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

FLOUR.—Double extra and the grades below are in scanty supply and dull, while treble extra and the grades above are dearer and in [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] quoted at $[illegible] double extra $[illegible]; treble extra $[illegible]; choice $[illegible]; [illegible] family extra $[illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] prime extra at $[illegible] @ $[illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] $[illegible]; [illegible] ⅛ bbl.

CORNMEAL.—Is dull and drooping. [illegible] were sold at $3 50 and ¼ bbl in store at $3 [illegible]. Buyers are offering $[illegible] ⅛ bbl.

CORN—Is in good supply, and the market is very dull and drooping. [illegible] and [illegible] sacks white sold at [illegible] ⅛ bushel, a further decline of 2c ⅛ bushel.

OATS—Are also very dull and drooping; [illegible] is asked for choice, and [illegible] offered and refused. [illegible] sacks choice Galena were sold at 60c, and 150 choice Galena at 60c ⅛ bushel.

BRAN—Is active and held at $1 [illegible] ⅛ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and dull; [illegible] bales prime Western sold at $[illegible], and choice at $[illegible] ⅛ ton.

PORK—Is scarce and higher. There is some in first hands, [illegible] bbls Mess sold at $[illegible], and $[illegible] at $[illegible] ⅛ bbl. It is retailing at $[illegible] ⅛ bbl.

BACON—Is in light supply, and the demand is limited. Shoulders are quoted at [illegible]; clear rib sides [illegible]; clear sides [illegible] ⅛ lb. At retail ¼c more is obtained.

LARD—Continues quiet, with a light [illegible] on hand. Prime, in tierces, is quoted at 9½c, refined 10c, kegs [illegible] ⅛ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—The stock is held by dealers, who are asking [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for clear rib sides, and [illegible] for clear sides.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is scarce and in demand at 11c for choice Western and 11½c for Northern.

HAMS—Are in request and prices are firm. Sugar-cured are quoted at [illegible] ⅛ lb.

BEEF—Is in light supply and fair demand at $11@12 ⅛ bbl for Texas. Western is scarce and commands [illegible]. The market is bare of Northern. It is quoted at $16 [illegible] ⅛ bbl.

PIGS' TONGUES—We note sales of 25 bbls at [illegible] ⅛ tongue.

WHISKEY—A lot of 25 bbls choice Western rectified sold at [illegible] ⅛ gallon. Good proof is dull at [illegible]; ordinary [illegible] ⅛ gallon.

COFFEE—Is steady and firm, with a fair demand. The dealers have [illegible] bags on hand. There is none in first hands. [illegible] bags and 2250 bags sold, to arrive, on private terms. We quote prime [illegible], [illegible] (gold duty paid), good [illegible]; ordinary [illegible] ⅛ lb. Gold 110⅞@111.

CHEESE—Is in light supply and good demand, at [illegible] for Western reserve, and [illegible] for factory. New York cream commands 17c ⅛ lb. English dairy 18c.

BUTTER—Choice continues in light supply and good demand. Choice Western commands [illegible]; Goshen [illegible] ⅛ lb. There is no demand for inferior.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens sell on the landing at $[illegible] ⅛ dozen for the grown and $[illegible] for the young; Ducks $[illegible]; Geese $[illegible]; Turkeys $15@18. Eggs [illegible] ⅛ dozen.

VEGETABLES—Western Potatoes sell on the landing at $[illegible]; Onions $[illegible]; Apples $[illegible] ⅛ bbl; Cabbages $[illegible] ⅛ [illegible]; Sourkrout $[illegible] ⅛ bbl; Beets and Turnips $1 50; Carrots and Parsnips $[illegible]; Horse Radish $[illegible]; Green Peas $[illegible]; Lady Peas $[illegible]; blackeyed Peas $[illegible]; Western Beans $[illegible]; Red Beans $[illegible] ⅛ bbl; Dried Apples and Peaches [illegible] ⅛ lb.

BAGGING—Offers of the crop are reduced for jute. The stock is held out of market for much higher prices. The dealers' rates in filling orders for the country are 18c ⅛ yard for jute, 18c for Western, 17½c for India in bales and 16c in rolls.

SALT—The market is very dull. Dealers are asking $1 [illegible] ⅛ sack, for Liverpool, both coarse and fine, delivered with a deduction for drayage when taken by boats at wharves. Turk's Island is scarce. The dealers' rates from store are $1 [illegible] ⅛ bag. Table Salt is selling at [illegible] ⅛ [illegible], as in size. The last cargo sales of Liverpool were at $1 [illegible] ⅛ sack for Liverpool coarse and fine.

MOSS—Is in better supply with less demand. Inferior is quoted at [illegible]; good country [illegible], clean city picked and baled [illegible] ⅛ lb.

TALLOW—Is quiet with a light supply, and is quoted at [illegible] ⅛ lb.

WOOL—There is very little here. A small lot of Lake sold at [illegible] ⅛ lb.

HIDES—Are scarce, with an active demand and higher prices. Green salted [illegible]; dry salt [illegible]; dry flint 17@18c, kips [illegible] ⅛ lb.

PIGS FEET—Pickled, in kegs, are selling at $[illegible] ⅛ half bbls $[illegible] ⅛ bbls.

MACKEREL—Is in good demand, with only a moderate stock on hand. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] No. 1 [illegible]; No. 2 [illegible]; No. 3 [illegible] ⅛ bbl.

LIME—The supply is small, and owing to light demand, prices continue [illegible]. Western $[illegible]; Alabama and Rock Island $[illegible] ⅛ bbl.

COTTON TIES—Is in demand and commands $[illegible] per ton, delivered at the railway depots. $[illegible] per ton given in payment for bags, and $[illegible] per ton for Beard and [illegible].

IRON COTTON TIES—Sell at [illegible] ⅛ [illegible].

BALING TWINE—Commands [illegible] ⅛ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Are in limited supply and good demand at [illegible] in round lots and [illegible] jobbing. The supplies are all sold.

COOPERAGE—Is very dull. The demand for the season is [illegible]. Molasses Barrels sell slowly at $1 70; half Barrels $2 [illegible] each. Poles and Staves are in good supply, but very little in demand. Green Poles sell at $[illegible] ⅛ 1000 for barrel Poles, and [illegible] for hogshead. [illegible] Staves $[illegible]; Hogshead Staves $[illegible].

NAVAL STORES.—The market is bare of common Rosin, or Crude Rosin. We quote No. 1 commands $[illegible] and pale $[illegible] ⅛ bbl. Tar is dull at $[illegible] ⅛ half bbl and $[illegible] ⅛ bbl. There is no Pitch on hand. Spirits Turpentine is in light supply and jobbing at [illegible] ⅛ gallon.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the New Orleans City [illegible] Company, held on [illegible] the 3d of [illegible], the following [illegible] [illegible] duly elected to serve during the ensuing year:

[illegible]	JNO. G. DEVEREUX,
J. F. COULON,	SAMUEL SMITH,
H. GALLY,	T. M. SLOCOMB,
T. GIRDNER,	[illegible],
JAS. JACKSON,	[illegible],
[illegible] O'BRIEN,	J. [illegible] STAUFFER.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on January 15, 1872, J. WINTZ, Esq., was [illegible] President, and C. O. LEWIS elected Secretary.

February 1, 1872. C. O. LEWIS, Secretary.

Notice.

Columbia [illegible] Insurance Company, New Orleans, [illegible] 1872.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company are hereby notified, that an eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share on all the ordinary stock, and the [illegible] of Five Dollars per share on all the preferred stock of the Company, has been [illegible] by the board of directors, and will be payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] street.

[illegible] ALEX. BONNEVAL, Secretary.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between A. PROUT, in the business under the style of LABAU & PROUT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Madame P. J. LABAU retains all the assets of the firm and assumes all its liabilities, and will sign the firm name only in liquidation.

Madame Labau will continue the business for her own account.

Hubertville, Feb. 8th, 1872.

PHILLIS J. LABAU.
A. A. PROUT.

To the Ladies.

DEYER'S WORSTED STORE.

[illegible] Bourbon Street. [illegible]

IMPORTATION of Berlin ZEPHYR WOOL, EMBROIDERIES ON CANVAS, etc., and all kinds of materials for Ladies' Fancy Work.

The St. Louis Hotel.

THIS magnificent Hotel, lately improved and greatly improved and entirely refurnished in a sumptuous and elegant style by the St. Louis Hotel Association, of which I. Y. [illegible], Esq., of New Orleans, is the President, will be opened to the traveling community on the first of February next, under the [illegible] of the undersigned.

HIRAM CRANSTON, formerly Proprietor of the New York Hotel.

Dr. J. B. PERES,

OFFICE, 182 Carondelet street, near the corner of Lafayette, New Orleans. Having an experience of more than twenty years in the treatment of Diseases of a private nature, I have, by a new mode of treatment, succeeded in curing the most obstinate cases in a rapid way and in a manner to [illegible]. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT 10 CENTS.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS of Mr. Conn, of canvas, may be found at [illegible], at 10 cents. Also the Green FRONTIER [illegible] Co., at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Between Poydras and Girod streets, Under St. James Hotel.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, February 10, 1872.

AT a regular meeting of the Board held this day, a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Banking Department was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 26th inst.

J. L. [illegible], Cashier.

Notice.

ALL parties wishing to become members of the Crescent City [illegible] Club [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Removal.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK REMOVED to No. [illegible] Canal street.

[illegible] Cashier.

Office of the [illegible] Mutual Insurance Co., No. [illegible] Common street.

AN ELECTION of Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, February 19, 1872, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

J. P. [illegible], Secretary.

Wanted.

A GOOD COOK, at No. [illegible] street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. Apply immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

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

Positively the Last Week of

Mr. Edwin Adams.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

ENOCH ARDEN.

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS as ENOCH ARDEN.
Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON as Annie Leigh.

Wednesday—Last ENOCH ARDEN MATINEE.

[illegible] Feb. 16—Farewell benefit of EDWIN ADAMS.

[illegible] Feb. [illegible]—MISS FANNY DAVENPORT, from Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, who will appear in Augustine Daly's Play of DIVORCE.

St. Charles Theatre.

BEN DE BAR.........................Proprietor.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS and suite have accepted the invitation to witness the performance of the charming LOTTA, will be present at the St. Charles Theatre to-night, when will be presented the drama of the

LITTLE DETECTIVE.

LOTTA—in six different characters.

Varieties Theatre.

Friday, February 16th, 1872.

Complimentary to

EDWIN ADAMS.

[illegible] [illegible]

Having kindly volunteered, will appear as

LADY TEAZLE.

In Sheridan's Sterling Comedy, entitled

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

EDWIN ADAMS as CHARLES SURFACE.

Box Book now open. Feb 13 4t

Grand Panorama,

[illegible]..........Poydras Street..........[illegible]

Between Tryadas and Rampart streets.

REPRESENTING the Battles and Conflagrations of Paris, [illegible] by the last Revolution in France. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Europe. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

$20,000 in Premiums.

SIXTH GRAND STATE FAIR

OF THE

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL

FAIR ASSOCIATION

OF

LOUISIANA,

WILL BE HELD ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,

In the City of New Orleans, 1872,

April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in Mechanics' Institute.

Stockholders are requested to call at the office and receive their tickets for 1872, and subscribe for shares to the stock at the coming Fair. Only fifty new stockholders can be added to the Association with the balance of stock on hand. Those desiring to become stockholders will make their application at once.

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

LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New Orleans, February 12, 1872.

E. HUBERWALD,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

(SUCCESSOR OF J. HERRER,)

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

Between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

DEALERS in Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Perfumery [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

ANDERSON'S

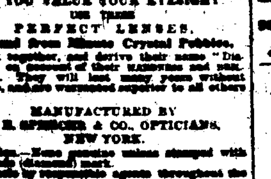
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

No. 122 CANAL ST. NEW ORLEANS.

WHERE will be found all the latest improvements in the Photographic Art. With [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The SUN PEARL a specialty. All work guaranteed.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!



IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT USE THESE PERFECT LENSES,

Ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles, Melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. SPENCER & CO., OPTICIANS,

NEW YORK.

Caution.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union.

MR. LILIENTHAL, Jeweler and Optician, [illegible] Canal street.

Is sole Agent for New Orleans, La.

From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

Steam Variety Wood Works.

SHIEK & DONNELLY, Proprietors,

304 ST. JOSEPH STREET, N. O.

LUMBER Dressing, Straight and Circular Sawing, Wood Turning, etc., Cisterns made and repaired, Stair Balusters and Mouldings made to order; the manufacturing of Cotton Presses and Agricultural Implements receive our special attention.

Address Box 188, Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange.

Gun and Fishing Tackle Depot,

[illegible].......ST. CHARLES STREET.......[illegible]

F. CHARLEVILLE,

RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION.

All kinds of Arms Repaired.

Every description of Breechloading Shot Guns.

Gun Material and Fishing Tackle of every description.

ORDERS taken and executed for GUNS of the following celebrated makers and others: W. & C. Scott & Son, [illegible], J. R. Cooper, W. W. Greener, Wm. Moore, [illegible], Westley & Sons, Roberts Purdy, Parker, [illegible], Lefaucheux, Lorand Barnett, Wm. W. Goodrich, [illegible] street, New York.

Agents: A. Clark, New York; Ch. [illegible], [illegible]; F. Goubie, Paris.

E. DECHAMPS,

No. 20.........ST. LOUIS STREET.........No. 20

NEW ORLEANS.

Direct Importer of

French Wines and Brandies,

CORDIALS, SWISS ABSYNTH,

KIRSCHWASSER,

Fruits in Brandy, Fruits in their Juice,

DOMESTIC LIQUORS, ETC.

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

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. 26 Exchange Alley.

DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city at the following prices:

ASH AND OAK, not sawed, delivered per cord	[illegible]
Sawed and split, delivered per [illegible]	10 00
HARD AND MIXED WOOD, delivered [illegible]	[illegible]
Sawed and split	[illegible]
FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED.	

G. M. DUNN, Agent.

To the Public and Tax-Payers.

JOHN T. DUFOUR,

[illegible]..........EXCHANGE ALLEY..........[illegible]

Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

SECURES all back taxes, City and State; takes all the necessary steps to obtain a reduction of excessive assessments; complete errors of names, [illegible], etc. He respectfully solicits the patronage of tax-payers.

G. S. HUNT & Co.,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

[illegible]...........GRAVIER STREET...........[illegible]

New Orleans.

MANUFACTURERS' Agents for E. CARVER'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND [illegible] BLAKE'S STEAM PUMPS, of all sizes; [illegible] Machine Company's Engines; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Packing, Rubbing, Cotton, Iron, Wood work and all kinds of Machinery; Belting, Shafting and Pulleys on hand or will be furnished at short notice.

H. ELIE,

[illegible]..........ROYAL STREET..........[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] PIANOS [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Victoria the Victorious.

The British Queen and the ladies of America are among the first to put into practice the Leighton theory of the sword vs. the pen. His publication of that article some years ago in our Crescent City was copied and published the press from city to city, to towns and nations. The result is that the Alabama claim is now being settled by arbitration, the best evidence of peace. The recent appeal of the ladies to Congress to cast the swords to nations in aiding to annihilate wars forever, this speaks peace also. Let the work go on.

THE SWORD VS. THE PEN.

Might does not make right, but wisdom and the pen can reconcile them—made Ajax the warrior and Ulysses the wise, Gen. Washington, Lafayette, Putnam, Volney's Meditations on Annihilated Nations, Modern Science, and the civilized age we live in. Are these not enough to vote the barbarous practice of war forever? Our third Emperor alleges that wars will, by the laws of nations, cease forever—that our misses will only view them as brutal force. His theory is to establish a world's court, to be comprised of delegates from united nations, based on justice, common sense and mutual love; submit all national disputes to civil arbitration, and let the pen dictate instead of the sword. No despot or any single nation will then presume to insult the peace of the world.

Since electricity has annihilated distance, the human race will soon become as one great society, governed by the same spirit and common laws. The time has come. Think of it, talk about it, and the new era will soon arrive when all nations will harmonize together, enjoying that happiness and whatever nature is susceptible. All the bloody war engines and ravenous dogs, and the barbarous gods and gladiators, may, for infamous ways, will only be remembered as relics of the barbarous ages, while ours will become the peaceful age.

Leighton's First Premium Shirt Factory and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store is at the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

[Communicated.]

By all means patronize Our Shirt Factory, corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. Like many others, I have found it no easy matter to secure a comfortable fitting Shirt. I have occasionally ordered a supply from the North, and also from France, but with no satisfactory results. It was my good fortune to give a trial to our friend Leighton, and, to my astonishment, he met me, in an incredibly short time, a dozen very neatly made up, and of exquisite material, indeed, I am so delighted with them, I am inclined to regard him not only in the light of a benefactor of shirt kind, but as an emperor; and what is equally important, I found the price charged exceedingly low for an article so admirably made. In fact, I am so rejoiced at my success in securing so comfortable a fitting shirt, I unhesitatingly, and with pleasure, recommend our indefatigable friend Leighton as worthy of all patronage, having, it seems, devoted twenty years application in perfecting his specialty, and with such wonderful and remarkable success. Honor to whom honor is due. EUREKA.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

Leighton's.

New arrivals by every steamer, from the manufacturing districts of all the leading articles in keeping with a

Shirt and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

MR. LEIGHTON having recently developed much time in catering for the exquisite taste of a New Orleans trade, now feels confident of being able not only to supply the demand, but to keep up a supply, as before leaving his made arrangements to that effect.

A call is respectfully solicited at the old stand, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, N. O.

Sugar, Molasses and Syrups.

REFINED SUGAR—Cut-loaf, Crushed and Powdered.

A. THOMSON & CO.,
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A superior article of pure Louisiana from the Crescent City Refinery.

A. THOMSON & CO.

REFINED SYRUP AND MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, [illegible] and Falcon brands.

A. THOMSON & CO.

LOUISIANA MOLASSES—Various grades of plantations in barrels and half barrels.

A. THOMSON & CO.

CLARIFIED SUGAR—Various grades white and yellow, in hogsheads and barrels.

A. THOMSON & CO.

LOUISIANA SUGAR—Various grades of plantation, in hogsheads and barrels.

A. THOMSON & CO.

FOREIGN SUGAR—Cuba, Demerara and Porto Rico, in hogsheads and barrels.

A. THOMSON & CO.

All Humbugs Set Aside!

Trusses and Abdominal Supporters.

WITH or without UTERINE SUPPORT, for the falling of the womb; patented September 7th, 1869, and June 27th, 1871. Both are without SPRINGS, BACK PADS or the HORRIBLE THIGH STRAPS. Also, sole manufacturer for the State of Louisiana of Dr. H. SCHUPPERT'S GALVANIC TRUSS, for the RADICAL CURE of HERNIA (Rupture).

All the above trusses have no EQUAL in AMERICA or EUROPE.

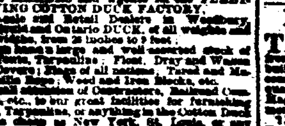
DIPLOMAS, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS awarded at the Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas State Fairs in 1871.

Instruments for all kinds of human deformity made to order.

E. STILLMANN,

[illegible]...........Baronne Street...........[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, LA.



CASSIDY & MILLER,

[illegible] St. Charles Street, New Orleans,

SAIL MAKERS and Agents for the FLEETWING COTTON DUCK FACTORY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Woodbury, Mount Vernon and Ontario DUCK, of all weights and widths, from 24 inches to 9 feet.

Keep on hand a large and well-assorted stock of Tents, Tarpaulins, Float, Dray and Wagon Covers; Flags of all nations, Tarred and Manilla Rope, Wood and Iron Blocks, etc.

We call attention of Contractors, Railroad Companies, etc., to our great facilities for furnishing Tents, Tarpaulins, or anything in the Cotton Duck line, as cheap as New York, St. Louis, or any Northern city.

Awnings, Gallery Curtains, Window and Door Shades made to order at reduced rates. TRUNKS neatly covered.

HILL'S EXTRA GOLD PENS.

FACTORY,

[illegible]...........Commercial Place...........[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

ALL styles Pens and Holders made—the Finest, Finest points in the World—Fitting Pens, Ladies' Pens.

Gold Holders and Pencils. FACTORY PRICES.

Gold Pens repaired at 25 and 50 cents.

Embalming Without Cutting.

P. MARCHAND, Druggist,

CORNER MARAIS and ST. PHILIP STS.

EMBALMS Corpses without cutting them and without changing the features of the deceased. He has practised his system in France 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.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,

[illegible]...........Royal Street...........[illegible]

GAS FITTER AND DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES, etc. Keeps constantly on hand a complete stock of GAS FIXTURES, GLOBES, etc.

Special attention is given to Bronzing and Regilding of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description.

All work warranted.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

Composed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

DATE OF PATENT, [illegible], 1860, and May [illegible], 1864.

SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.

NEW PREPARED ROOFING

[illegible]

OF D. ANDERSON & SON,

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES.

Manufacturers of Patent Roofing Felt, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and 38 and 39 [illegible] Street, London.

THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Under the absence of the sun it will not run, which makes it specially adapted to hot climates. Its easy application and [illegible] [illegible] have made it a favorite in Louisiana, Tokio, throughout all the Indies and other Colonies. Being very light and portable for transport, it is of invaluable service to settlers and farmers in far remote districts. When used for temporary purposes it may be taken off and applied again to another erection. It replaces Canvas, Counting-House, Office Floors, races, Lobbies, Counting Houses. It is a great preserver of [illegible], [illegible] and equalizes the temperature. It is worthy of [illegible].

For sale by J. C. [illegible], Agent, [illegible] Street.

Drs. Jordan & Davieson,

PROPRIETORS of the Gallery of Anatomy and Museum of Science, [illegible] Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have just published a new edition of their lectures, containing most valuable information on the causes, consequences and treatment of diseases of the reproductive system, with Remarks on Marriage and the various causes of the Loss of Manhood, with full instructions for its complete restoration; also a chapter on Venereal Infection, and the Means of Cure, being the most comprehensive work on the subject ever yet published—comprising 150 pages. Mailed free to any address for Twenty-five Cents. Address Drs. JORDAN & DAVIESON, consulting office, 1525 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

[illegible]	Capt. THOS. HALSEY
[illegible]	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
[illegible]	Capt. E. HOWES
[illegible]	Capt. W. P. KINNEY
WESTERN METROPOLIS	Capt. E. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. E. P. BURDICK

Sailing from New York and New Orleans [illegible].

The steamship

UNITED STATES,

Miller R. [illegible], Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, February 17th, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE.......................$50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.......................[illegible] 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

JOHN A. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
No. 30 Carondelet street.

The steamship GEN'L MEADE will be leaving SATURDAY, Feb. 24th, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships

GEO. WASHINGTON,	CONTES,
GEO. CROMWELL,	ST. LOUIS.

The steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,

E. L. CLAPP, Commander

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, February 18, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE.......

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

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON,
[illegible] Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, February 24, at 8 P. M.

[illegible] the A1 Steamship YAZOO,

[illegible] Catharine, commander.

For freight or passage apply to

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

The steamship JUNIATA, Hoxie, commander, will follow, and sail on her regular day.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following first-class Iron Steamships [illegible]:

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

For Galveston and Indianola—

Steamer

W. G. HEWES,

J. W. HAWTHORNE, Commander,

Will leave foot of St. Joseph street, on WEDNESDAY, February 14, at 8 P. M.

[illegible] at Indianola wharf.

For Brazos Santiago, via Mata-

[illegible] River—

The Iron Steamer

AUSTIN,

J. F. FARWELL, Master,

Will leave foot of St. Joseph street, as above, on THURSDAY, February 15.

Lighterage at Brazos Santiago at risk and expense of consignees.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passage, [illegible] via New [illegible] Road.

FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY.

Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of [illegible] street, at 7 A. M. reaching Brashear City at [illegible] 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 3 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) at Agent's office, or the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, Growth of 1871.—Sold by F. HAFNER has just received 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 orders supplied with seeds by the dozen, labeled on liberal terms.

F. HAFNER,
[illegible] St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre.

Dr. Chas. Mermilliod, Dentist,

COMPLETE UPPER SET ONLY $20.

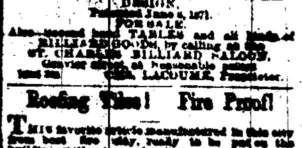
INFORMS his customers that owing to the reduction of the expenses, and for the purpose of affording facilities to those persons in need of his services, he has reduced his prices of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and acknowledges his desire to serve [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Dr. [illegible], on Bienville street, corner Royal.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 [illegible] Street, second house from Canal street.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.



The American Standard Billiard Tables.

PHELAN & COLLENDER'S BEVEL NEW DESIGN.

Patented June 1, 1871.

FOR SALE.

Also, second hand TABLES and all kinds of BILLIARD GOODS, by calling at the ST. CHARLES BILLIARD SALOON, Gravier street, at Carondelet.

[illegible] J. LACOUME, Proprietor.

Roofing Tiles! Fire Proof!

THIS favorite article manufactured in this city [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ready to be put on the building, without use of nails or cement by any unskilled laborer, can now be obtained in any quantity by application to H. J. [illegible], No. 18 Magazine street, or to Thos. S. [illegible], 11 Commercial Place.

The Tiles are particularly adapted for PLANTATION and other country use, as no skilled labor is required to cover buildings.

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

Tennessee Sugar Kettles,

From the celebrated STACKER IRON WORKS.

—Also—

Messrs. Woods, Yeatman & Co.'s.

A FULL ASSORTMENT on hand. Also, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths of the most approved pattern.

F. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant, 16 Union street.

Costumes, Masks and Dominoes.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED!

Mme. ALABAU,

[illegible]...........Royal Street...........[illegible]

(Between Bourbon and Dauphine.)

Begs leave to inform her numerous customers, and all those who wish Masquerade Costumes, that she has a large COSTUMES, MASKS and DOMINOES, of all styles, for ladies and gentlemen; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gold and silver, in laces and gimps, and for ladies and gentlemen. She also invites the public to call and examine her magnificent costumes. They have come for all tastes. Take all your costumes from Mme. ALABAU, and make a mistake in going to another store. This place where Costumes embroidered in gold and silver may be found.

For Rent.

OFFICE No. 20 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon, occupied for several years by the late C. Dufour. Apply to E. DUFOUR, No. 100 Customhouse street, or at the office of this paper.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Cor. Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., N. Y.

THIS well known favorite hotel has recently been repainted, renovated, and furnished new and elegantly throughout. It is kept on the European plan, and has ample accommodations for four hundred guests.

The location is more accessible to all parts of New York and Brooklyn than any other house in the city. The Broadway Stages pass the hotel every three minutes, besides various lines of Street Cars, each of which intersects every other line in New York.

It being but two blocks from Fulton Ferry, makes it convenient for those wishing to visit the "City of Churches," as from this ferry diverge all the principal Railroad routes in the city of Brooklyn.

GEO. R. TERRY, Proprietor.

Shakespeare Foundry,

GIROD STREET,

Between Baronne and Dryades streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

Jos. A. Shakespeare, A. Smith, [illegible] [illegible]

SHAKESPEARE, SMITH & CO.,

(Successors to Geddes, Shakespeare & Co.)

IRON and Brass Founders and Machinists. Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Works, Presses, Columns, Ventilators and Jack Screws.

Repairing promptly executed of all kinds.

Money—Money.

$25,000 TO LOAN

THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION (Incorporated Bank), under the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Loan Money on Pledges of ALL KINDS of property at from THREE to FIVE per cent. Furniture, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Jewelry, Watches, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] to the Cashier. [illegible] [illegible]

Business with this Association strictly private.

Pledges can be renewed for any length of time by paying the interest due, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

GEO. MERZ,

OLD BASIN BREWERY,

Corner Villere and Toulouse streets.

THE demand for my BEER and ALE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, or of Messrs. [illegible] & Co. [illegible] [illegible] will be attended to at any time of the day.