The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, [illegible] [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,5052.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $[illegible] per month.

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

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR..........$[illegible]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Dot."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Mother Goose; or Follies of Humpty Dumpty."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"East Lynne."
TIVOLI CIRCLE LOT—John Robinson's Circus and Menagerie.
MASONIC HALL—Satsuma's Royal Japanese Troupe.

POLICE OUTRAGES.

An experience of more than two years of the Metropolitan Police system has convinced every observant citizen that in no six or seven hundred men, selected from any class out of the Penitentiary, can there be found so many, dangerous to the public peace as there are on the police of this city. There was, originally, a considerable minority of the force, composed of old citizens who were well behaved and performed their duties, respectfully and considerately, and some still remain, but they were not of the sort of men who were wanted, and they are being fast got rid of.

In all christendom, under the most absolute governments, such a police as New Orleans is cursed with, existed no where else. They are domineering, they are insolent, they are cruel, they are ruffianly, and they are worthless for any good purpose. They beat drunken men to death; they shoot at the people on the streets as if they were wild beasts; they club men, kick and pistol them without justification. Without cause they lay their hands upon respectable citizens upon the public thoroughfares or in public offices. At night they will drag gentlemen into lock-ups, without any excuse, and imprison them with vagabonds, thieves and harridans. All these outrages to gratify their malice against the decent population of the city. We speak of what has come to light through the press, and of things, some of which, gentlemen connected with this paper have personal knowledge. Heaven alone knows how many wrongs have been committed, of which the public never hear,—wrongs upon the poor who are ignorant of their rights or who knowing them, see no possible way of obtaining redress.

The material of this police was originally bad, in the main. Whatever was good in it has become powerless or corrupted, and the bad has become worse. The department has been administered for evil. The law was enacted to enable the Governor to crush the people of New Orleans, with a thousand or fifteen hundred men armed with clubs and revolvers. His control of the organization is absolute. He used it to maintain the Slaughter-House monopoly. He used it to accomplish the great election fraud of November 1870. He uses it to intimidate and thug his opponents in the ward meetings of his party. He uses it to enforce his usurpations in putting men out of office, whom he has no authority to put out. The men of the force are his slaves and his bullies. He shields himself from personal responsibility for the outrages committed by this ruffianly band by putting before him the Board of Police Commissioners. That shield must be torn away. The public ought to know, if they do not know, that he should be held individually accountable for every outrage committed by these followers of his, who are so costly in the mere matter of money, to the people. The majority of the Police Board are his creatures; his servile instruments. He can put them out of office at any moment, as he put out Recorder Weber and Recorder Staes. It is no use for a decent man to make complaint to that Board of any policeman valued by the Governor for his audacity and his ruffianly qualities. It is equally vain to appeal to the Recorders for redress. The fines they pocket are numerous in proportion to the number of arrests made. Hence a cordial understanding between them. The only protection left is the First District Court and the decree there may be set at nought by the Governor's pardoning power. Justice, in this connection, is not always done in that Court, but when it is, the Governor steps in and destroys the influence of the tribunal by setting aside its judgments. It was but the other day that one of the police ruffians, who, for beating and kicking a man nearly to death, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and waiting trial upon an indictment for manslaughter, was released from prison by a pardon from the Governor.

The members of the police force know how things stand and act accordingly. They know that the Governor wants men of violence, men of ruffianly instincts, who care for nobody's rights when his work is to be done. They know that they are safe while he rules the Police Board. They know that they are safe with the Recorders, and whatever fear they had of the Criminal Court is removed far, in the case of Caughlin they have seen what he can do with the decrees of that tribunal.

Society can know neither peace nor security, while those whom it pays to protect it, can be regarded in no other light than public enemies, and while those enemies are directed by a malignant, a dishonest and an unscrupulous man. There must be some remedy for such a condition of affairs. If the Legislature does not abate this monstrous evil, it may be necessary to raise a committee somewhat larger than the Committee of Fifty-one.

MORE PHLEBOTOMY—WORK FOR THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY-ONE.

Trustworthy information has reached us that, in order to expand still further the plethoric purse of the Recorder of Mortgages in the city of New Orleans, the process of blood-letting is again to be applied, under the pretext of recording unsatisfied judgments in favor of the city. And these judgments are to be recorded, regardless of the changes made since they were rendered. We all know that the recording of a lien on property after it has passed from the possession and control of the party in whose name it stood when the obligation was formed is a waste of time. Nevertheless, if our information is correct, and we have no doubt of it—the Recorder of Mortgages is at this moment perpetuating on his books judgments based on slave property and moveable effects no longer in existence.

Would it not be well for the Committee of Fifty One to enquire at the seat of wisdom, of His Honor the Mayor, by whose authority the Recorder is proceeding? There is no question that the transactions referred to are in progress, and that another bill, similar to the recording of tacit mortgages in favor of minors, has been resorted to.

How long will the people submit to being fleeced in this manner? No sooner is one scheme completed and the money received, than another more daring and shameless is put in operation, having the same object in view—the people's money—without any valid or equitable consideration being given in return.

Jobs and contracts for which no valuable or at all events sufficient consideration is given, are the subjects which should claim the attention of the Committee of Fifty-One. It is by such means that the Treasury of the city is exhausted and the debt augmented.

The fair now being held at Odd Fellows Hall, for the benefit of Louisiana Retreat (Insane Asylum) under charge of the Sisters of Charity, will come to a close on Friday night, 29th inst. We are informed that the spirited contest for the banner, which has caused quite an excitement among several branches of the Hibernia order, will close on Thursday, the 28, at 11 P. M., on which occasion it is expected the Hall will be crowded with anxious friends of the different branches. The vestments, portrait of the Pope, silver set and other articles under contest will be decided on Friday, the evening of the closing. It would be well for those who have not yet visited the fair to remember these two nights. [illegible] on Friday night will [illegible] many valuable and [illegible] be disposed of.

CHRISTMAS WEEK FESTIVAL—THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We acknowledge the courtesy of the ladies of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square, Third District, in forwarding to us a programme of the festival which will be given by them every evening this week in the school house under the church.

To-night a series of tableaux will be presented. To-morrow—Thursday evening—the entertainment will consist of recitations of choice pieces. On Friday evening a second series of tableaux and on Saturday evening a series of the most beautiful and attracting dissolving views will be exhibited by Milton C. Randall, Esq.

These exhibitions will doubtless attract a large attendance of our Third District citizens and be productive of much enjoyment to them. We wish the ladies of the church great success in their efforts to celebrate appropriately this holiday season.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—An election of nineteen directors of this company will be held on Wednesday, the 10th January next. See advertisement.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

INCIDENTS OF A TRIP TO CUBA.

Matters in the Ever Faithful Isle—The National Holiday in Spain—Captain-General Valmaseda—The True Condition of Affairs—The Future of the Island.

The following letter from Havana was written by our confrère, Col. Napier, formerly of the New Orleans *Times*, but now Editor of the Claiborne *Advocate*, published at Homer, Claiborne Parish, in this State. With large powers of observation and means of obtaining facts possessed by few, Col. N. makes a very graphic report of affairs in the Island, and full faith may be given to his statements:

I had the pleasure of making the run over to this city, a few days since, on the steamship Yazoo, in company with that excellent seaman and christian gentleman Captain Catharine, who certainly deserves a compliment on a side where steamships, captains, and public carriers are apt to be deficient. The fact is, the last time I travelled that way, all the passengers, Americans, Cubans, and Spaniards, suffered so much in wounded vanity from the unambiguous criticisms of our then Captain, who seemed to think these were only to be allowed a seat at his table for the purpose of his saying what he thought about them individually and collectively, that we all swore we would see him and his vessel at Davy Jones' locker before ever travelling with him again.

To conclude, however, with our trip, the Yazoo has recently been overhauled and refitted with new machinery, at a cost of $50,000; and, what with that and the steady northers which swell the bellying sails from the mouth of the river to Moro Castle, we were only a little over fifty-two hours on the route.

It was perhaps, because we weighed anchor in the harbor when the officials of the Island were in a hurry to go to dinner, or perhaps because of the presence of two men-of-war and a monitor in the harbor, which may have had some effect in securing the rights of American citizens. At any rate, we were detained a short time only, and were graciously allowed to pay the landing fee and come ashore. Apropos of the American squadron, I need hardly state that the execution of those young students, charged with desecrating the grave of Castanon, created the most profound horror among the native population, and appeared to them just about as justifiable as if Gen. Sheridan should order so many pupils in the high school of your city to be shot for singing about Conway "Ten Cents for Cake." The oldest youth shot is here stated to have been aged only eighteen years, and two were said to have met death from wounds received without any trial at all.

To-day being the national holiday of Spain, (Purisima Concepcion) there was the usual firing of cannon at day break and parade of the military. Captain-General Valmaseda at 9 o'clock, attended by an escort of Cavalry and a large assemblage of the nobility and leading officials on foot, proceeded to the Church of Santo Domingo, where high mass was performed with great ceremony. Everybody composing the escort wore white gloves *de rigueur* and there must have been nearly a hundred persons present adorned with decorations. Fine bands of music and a line of infantry extending from the Chapel where Columbus first said mass, made up outside an effective show. The Conde de Valmaseda was a sight in himself—whom I have always thought the most dignified man I ever saw. He is sometimes spoken of as the Spanish Lion, though his sober port is rather the dignity of a plethoric ox, whom he equals in weight.

The Church had already been filled with that curious crowd who are to be seen nowhere else outside of Cuba. As in many countries of Europe no seats or pews are to be found inside, and each party of ladies that enters is preceded by a booted footman, who spreads a carpet upon which the Senoras and Senoritas rest during the ceremony. To see a congregation shrouded in black veils and worshipping in this style, gives a church a rather Oriental appearance; however, in a during service every one ought to remain the larger part of the time on their knees, the custom has its advantages. But the dames, with dark eyes and long lashes, and noble caballeros with stars and decorations are far from making up the whole congregation; there is the professional beggar ever at your side, who extends his hands for alms with almost the same gesture with which he makes the sign of the cross; and in one church, among other novel features I remarked, the choristers were all colored. Considering the extraordinary number of Asiatics there are in the city and island, it appears at first blush singular that Chinese cheap labor has not obtained some recognition here in religious matters as well as everywhere else.

To return to the immediate ceremony, the Conde made the procession of the church, and was presented at his "prie-dieu" with an open Bible to kiss, and held during a portion of the ceremony a taper in his hand as tall as himself. I mention these details, which were concluded with a salute of cannon, by way of showing how much the old Spanish reverence and state recognition of the ceremonies of the church (a poetic and pleasing custom which brings back the old feudal days when Spain set forth to the Moorish wars) is still kept up in Spain's last colony.

There are about 14,000 volunteers about Havana who go sweeping through the narrow streets with their trumpet and music at all hours of the day, wheeling and forming as if answering the gesture of their officers rather than any word of command. If the rebels should encounter them here who occupy the impenetrable jungles and fortresses, where two armies can march in fifty yards of each other all day without ever finding each other out, the Spanish volunteers would probably end the war without much trouble and about every mother's son of a rebel twenty-four hours after. The insurrectos however have no idea whatever of doing anything of the sort, and go on destroying the sugar or coffee crops when ripe or killing off in detail the Spanish forces sent against them. Such is obviously the case from a comparison with the whole number of troops sent over here by Spain with even the small losses reported in the Spanish papers. The fact that the insurgents make soldiers of the Chinese and slaves who are constantly deserting from the plantations, who prefer this life to hard labor and who are more able to endure it than any European troops, however skilled or brave, will, for many years to come, in my judgment, enable them to struggle successfully against the armies of Spain.

I went to see last night the Hanlon Lees (the first name printed in very large letters and the latter in very small,) and which left on the mind of the American visitor a doubt though, of course, none on a Habanero audience, whether or not the Hanlon Lee brothers were the same already well known to the public. They perform at any rate in the new Albisu Theatre and brought down the house repeatedly, though their trapeze feats were protected by nets and were not at all dangerous. I passed a pleasant three hours too in seeing Tamberlik's Italian Opera at the Tacon, which though the second largest theatre in the world must have been without an empty seat on the fiesta night at which I attended. The bella dona (Signorita Baldi) a rather pretty little woman who skipped about the stage with her hands in open pockets in regular soubrette style received all the bravos, although she did not deserve half of them, while even the tenor who did, and who before most audiences is the good luck of tenors has it all his own way, was forced to content himself with a few faint murmurs of applause.

To pass into the theatre built by that eminently respectable old brigand Tacon, one has to go through what would be called in the States a first class barroom, and what appears a little more singular is that ladies and gentlemen are served in the same spacious and brilliantly lighted saloon, without the fact ever attracting any attention or appearing at all singular here. Think of it, fair visitors, of going into Tom Carey's or Johnny Hawkin's, to take a lunch to brace yourself up for the last act of the Trovatore. The idea, however, when you see it in practice, does not appear at all grotesque. Everyone who drinks at all does so at little round tables, and the different groupes are well dressed and quiet as if regaling themselves in an evening assembly. The second great point is that the drinking world here does not really know what it is to be under the influence of liquor. They have no respect whatever for temperance pledges because the idea of getting drunk never occurred to a Spaniard. It is only those dancers or so fast Americans over here on a visit, or who are officers on the men-of-war who ever seem to find who have to go off and dance all night at the Belitas, Mazurkas and other still more disreputable places. And such a style of living is very necessary for the transient visitor, who is ignorant of the language and who does not know a soul in the place, or how else could they relate so many excellent adventures when they reach home. Unless they mistake the society to be found at the lowest class of masked balls for noble cavaliers and ladies, how else could they gain such a wonderful insight into life and manners over here?

The Covendonga feast—one of the yearly celebrations of Catalans and Canary Islanders—was marked by the carrying in procession of the picture of Castanon, the man about whose tomb the recent execution of students was made. His catafalque was also borne in triumph, with the civil Governor and other high dignitaries as pall-bearers. If the history that tomb desecration as given here is the true one, assuredly the manes of Castanon ought to be appeased now. The original outrage as here related—and for the accuracy of the rumor I do not vouch—is that an American schoolboy named Smith (the only name Americans ever call themselves), took the liberty, while promenading in the adjoining cemetery, as is the custom of the students, of writing with a diamond ring on the front of the tomb some of the indiscreet words which are seen on every schoolhouse door. A volunteer who saw it dashed out the glass upon which the indecent words were written, and for the outrage, as much his as that of anybody else, the Cuban pupils suffered death. One of the latter died protesting the moment before he died that he was ignorant of the whole affair until after it happened.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in Matanzas three companies of the Catalans and Canary Islanders in national or fancy costumes of some sort, marched through the streets of Havana to the Governor's Palace, chanting popular airs as they marched or preceded by the music of bagpipes. Each man in the procession carried his sweetheart upon his arm, and in fanciful attire rather exceeded than fell below in costume her escort. At the entrance to the Governor's residence the wreaths which each one carried were extended into arches and the invited guests passed inside—doubtless to partake of a pipe or so of wine broached for the occasion.

A Spaniard, says Sir William J. Napier, in his history of the Peninsular War, is always brave, of generous sentiments, and possessed of a nobler courtesy than any other European; but woe to the man who relies on their punctuality. No Spaniard ever executes to-day what he can put off until to-morrow. *Manana*, the celebrated historian, might have also added that the national character bears the dark stain of cruelty. The Carlist War, that was not fought in Spain in 1836, was more bloody than the one in Cuba. The black flag for the first time was carried at the head of armies, and General Zumalcarregui would order five hundred prisoners to be executed without ceremony. One must understand this element in all of Spanish blood to appreciate the animosity that enters into this war, to judge of the stories that Spaniards and Cubans tell of each other, and in order to judge of the duration of the war. The guerillas will never be driven from the Island while the Spanish colors are flying. Spain will not cease, without the interference of other nations, to struggle until the Island is completely ruined.

Of this ruin there are now already abundant signs. The crops that are made are not particularly scanty, (though that of last year was not much over one-half of the ante-bellum period). The reason they are as large as they are is the extraordinary drain there is made upon labor. The fear of emancipation makes all owners of slaves urge forward the labors of the plantation, with the view of lessening the loss when the deluge comes. The period allowed a slave for rest does not exceed four hours, a kind of life which, of course, means death in a few years. Without large additions of Asiatics it is not easy to see what will become of labor in the island, let the question be settled as it will. At this day houses are not worth in Havana one-half what they were thirty years ago. The complaint of hard times is greater than in your city. No prudent business man would probably abstain from selling his property if he could get anything like an approach of its value, and this is what a very large number are secretly doing.

Of the native population, none are willing to invest any money, or hardly in making necessary repairs, for an accusation of disloyalty would place them under embargo or confiscation. If they do business they do it at their peril, and any American who is unfortunate enough to be identified with them in interest may expect to see his dividends expended, or perhaps the principal itself, upon the innumerable hangers on about public offices, who can, or pretend they can get the restrictions removed.

The native population of the lower class are not much better than what the Spaniards say of them; but this, in itself, is the worst accusation against the Spanish Government. The fact that a large body of the people are ignorant and worthless is itself an accusation against a government, and the last argument that should be used for its preservation. The inhabitants of the Island on the other hand never weary of laughing at the astonishing ignorance of the Spanish peasantry who constitute the great mass of emigrants and who make up largely the Volunteer material for their ignorance and lack of intelligence.

Without attempting to decide as to the merits of these accusations, I should give either the Peninsular or the native population the preference in the selection of friends to the American residents of the Island. There is a certain air of polish and refinement in the way in which the former swindle you; but the dead-beat style of your countryman abroad needs no description. Shun them as you would avoid being done upon any and every occasion.

I ought also to say in justice to several Spanish friends whom I met, that I never met more agreeable hosts. I expressed the same views to them, that I have written down here without exciting any angrier remark than some quiet sarcasm about our State governments. Among their most intelligent classes, few doubt that the day is not far distant when the destiny of the island will gravitate toward this country, and that the American flag will, at no distant day, wave over the island.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Mrs. Waldren was found dead, on Christmas morning, in the kitchen of her residence, No. 448 Baronne street, with the clothes she wore entirely consumed and her body burned, the cause of death. It is supposed that she was intoxicated when her clothes took fire and that she was unable to do anything to save herself.

A box of gunpowder, with which some boys were playing, at the corner of Washington and Chippewa streets, early on Christmas morning, exploded and burned six of the boys on the hands and face, viz: Jake Levi, Ed. Cook, George Cook, Chas. Dublin, Howard Lainberton and Edward Lamberton.

A house on Ursulines street, between Derbigny and Claiborne, owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Rodolph, was consumed by fire on Thursday night. Loss about $1000, covered by insurance.

A fight among the crew of the Spanish bark Paganini took place on board the vessel, at the head of St. Phillip street, at about 10 o'clock, on Monday night, and one of the men, Dominico Chasco, an Italian, 21 years of age, had his throat cut so terribly that his life is regarded in danger, at the Charity Hospital, whither he was taken. Seven of the crew were arrested, all but one, Antony Cotano, being held as witnesses. Cotano is charged with having inflicted the wound with a razor.

Richard White, colored, was arrested upon the steamer Talequah, upon her arrival here, two negroes having informed the police that, on Saturday last, he murdered a white woman, whose name they do not know, in the parish of Ascension.

P. Donnelly, a driver on the Carrollton Railroad, was found late on Sunday night in front of the boardinghouse of the company who own the road, with his right wrist and right thigh broken and the right side of his head and face mashed in some places and bruised in others. He was insensible and remained so, unable to tell how he came to be in the condition in which he was found. He died last night.

Between seven and eight o'clock Christmas night, Masiano Valentine, a young man who is a fruit dealer, and who resides at the corner of Ursulines and Old Levee streets, was shot in the back, between the shoulders, by some unknown person, as he was walking on the Levee, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets. He has no idea, he says, who did it, but immediately after being shot he saw a man running in the direction of the French Market, and yesterday morning a shot-gun was found in the market. The wound is said to be dangerous.

George Johnson, residing at No. 359 Camp street, and Richard Joyce had a difficulty yesterday, at No. 231 Basin street, wherein Johnson was shot in the hand with a pistol, said to have been fired by Joyce, who escaped.

Thomas Powers, second mate of the ship Zimi, lying at Algiers, received a ball in the fleshy part of his hand, as he was walking on Front Levee street, between Hospital and Barracks streets, on Sunday night. The shot is supposed to have been fired by some boy celebrating Christmas Eve.

On Christmas day, Mrs. Bridget Matthews, wife of James S. Matthews, residing in Algiers, was shot in the knee, as she was sitting in the house amusing her child. The ball came from the street, but who fired it is not known. It is supposed, however, to have been fired by boys firing Christmas salutes, who were reckless enough to put missiles in their guns.

Chief of Police Badger has issued an order that the ordinance prohibiting the discharge of firearms within the city limits be enforced.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 113.

A wall twelve feet high fell upon some laborers yesterday, who were engaged in digging for a foundation on St. Charles street, between Julia and Girod streets, and one of them, Henry Gallagher, was severely injured.

City Council.—There was a full board at the meeting yesterday, the Mayor in the Chair.

A petition from the veterans of 1814-'15, for an appropriation to enable them to celebrate the 8th January, was read.

Mr. Shaw moved that an appropriation be made the same as last year—$500.

Mr. Bonzano suggested that the number of veterans had probably lessened since then, and perhaps the city of New Orleans would not be in existence but for the valor of these veterans. (Laughter.)

The appropriation was made for $500.

The petition for the opening of Frenchmen street to Milneburg was referred to the Administrator of Improvements.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the Surveyor to examine the fire engine houses and report the repairs necessary, with a view to a contract for making them being sold.

An ordinance that steamboats lying up during the months of June, July, and August, shall have the privilege of mooring at the wharves of the Fourth District, was passed.

An ordinance to prevent the importation or introduction of torpedoes into the city, was introduced.

An ordinance imposing a license tax of $2 on each dog, and to prevent dogs from being on the streets without license having been paid upon them, was passed.

The following ordinance was introduced by Mr. Remick, and was laid over until to-morrow, to which day at noon the Council adjourned.

Whereas, It is of vital importance that new and permanent ways of communication between the city of New Orleans and the Western and Northwestern portion of the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas should be established, without delay.

And whereas, The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Co has been for some time organized for the purpose of constructing and building a railroad from the city of New Orleans through the Western and Northwestern portions of Louisiana to be extended into the State of Texas.

And whereas, There is now reason to believe that the completion of the said Railroad Company may be greatly accelerated, if the city of New Orleans, in its corporate capacity, shall grant to the said company the right to occupy and use a certain portion of the property of the said city of New Orleans, for the construction of passenger and freight depots and for carrying on the business of said Railroad Company;

Therefore, be it ordained that the said city of New Orleans for the construction stated in the preamble, hereby grants to the said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, the right to occupy and use during the existence of said company for the construction of passenger and freight depots and for carrying on the business of said Railroad Company (to include the right of way) all the property hereinafter described, to wit:

There is hereby granted to the said company the right to construct and use a passenger depot, upon that part of the Levee or grounds, in the city of New Orleans, bounded by Canal, Delta, Poydras and Water streets, provided that Gravier street shall be left open for the use of passengers and vehicles.

Second.—For the construction of a freight depot and for other railroad purposes, said company shall have the right to enclose and occupy, as hereinbefore stated, all that ground or space bounded by Girod, Water and Calliope streets, and a line parallel to and 200 feet easterly from Water street.

Third—Said company shall have the right to enclose for its use and purposes that portion of the levee, batture and wharf between the street laid out between Pilié and the Mississippi River and from Calliope street to a point 225 feet below Calliope street, and said space and wharf shall be for the exclusive use of said company.

Fourth—That all ferry privileges granted by the State to the said company be and the same are hereby ratified, provided:

First—That from and after the passage of this ordinance no street shall be closed.

Second—That no more tracks shall be laid between those now laid and the water's edge.

Third—That the grants contained in this ordinance shall be null and void if the road to the Sabine River and the road to Shreveport be not completed by said railroad company within the time specified in the acts of the Legislature relating to this subject, or within the time of extension, should the Legislature extend the time of their completion.

Fourth—That the grants to said company shall in no manner be construed into a recognition of the right of the State Legislature to donate or grant private property belonging to the city of New Orleans to any company whatever.

Homicide.—On Christmas Day, Mr. W. Busch, proprietor of a business place on Rampart street, between Perdido and Gravier streets, appeared at the Central Police Station and informed Captain Malone, Chief of Detectives, that he suspected that a young man named Joel Cannon, who was in his employ as a clerk, had been robbing him of receipts in the shop. As he had nothing but suspicion to go upon he was advised to take no steps other than to watch the young man, and if he was noticed to be spending money above his income, or doing anything else to indicate that the suspicion was well founded, then inform the police of the fact.

Instead of doing this he appears to have gone directly back and accused Mr. Cannon of being a thief, at the same time putting his hand under his coat tail and threatening to shoot Mr. C. unless he gave up the money he was accused of stealing. Mr. Cannon instantly drew a pistol and shot his accuser dead on the spot, where he remained himself until the police came and arrested him.

Pelican Hook and Ladder Fire Company.—The members of that company proceeded last evening to the election of their officers for the ensuing year. Here are the names of those elected: L. Bertoli, President; Francis Rawle, Vice President; C. E. Leues, Secretary; R. L. Macmurdo, Treasurer; P. Lecourt, Foreman; A. Dorvan, First Assistant; Jno. Witebau, Second Assistant; Ch. Sauger, Warden; L. Bouny, Marshal; P. McIntyre, Assistant Marshal. Delegates—F. Rawle, L. Bertoli, P. A. McIntyre. Substitutes—Th. Barke, Pat. Tod, J. Machecca, H. Keel, C. Pasly, Tilman, Martin Hickey.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Dec. 26.—The Sublime Porte, backed by Russia and Austria, is sharply pressing the Government of the Danubian Principalities for a settlement of the railway obligation.

Halifax, Dec. 26.—Capt. John Marshall of the Welsh brigantine Nina, leading for Liverpool, killed his boatswain.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Dec. 26.—It is positively denied that a Spanish man-of-war fired a blank cartridge at the Florida. Orders have been issued to the Spanish Squadron to cease annoying the Florida.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 26.—On Wednesday last Solicitor General Bristow tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. To-day Col. Bristow received a communication from the President which induced him to withdraw it.

Col. Barstow left for Kentucky this afternoon and returns January 1st.

Minister Schenck has dissolved his connection with the Emma Silver Mining Company.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day.

Ex-Congressman Bowen, from South Carolina, arrived here to-day. He is looking after his interest in the contest for Delarge's seat.

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of cold clearing weather with northerly winds will probably move eastward on Wednesday over the lakes, and extend southward to Tennessee. The area of cloudy and threatening weather pass northeast over the Middle and Eastern States, possibly with light snow or rain to-night. Partially cloudy and wild weather on Wednesday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with rain in Alabama and Louisiana. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Dec. 26.—Tweed's bondsmen qualified to-day. Tweed will be arraigned Monday.

The Hudson River is re-opened.

The funeral of Sidney E. Morse to-day was largely attended. The Professor is now the only survivor of four brothers.

The Erie company transferred 30,000 shares to Heath & Rappall to day. It is believed the balance of 60,000 shares, wrongfully converted, will be delivered this week.

The police will probably not be paid on the 1st of January. It is doubtful whether payment can be made without legislative sanction.

John Myers, amigrant swindler, has been sentenced to 30 months in the Penitentiary.

The *Express* reports two failures, one a produce and the other a malt dealer, both heavy. No names are given.

New York, Dec. 26.—The *World's* London correspondence gives an English case submitted to the General Conference. It contains five divisions:

The first is a statement of what the British Government conceives is referred to the Arbitrators.

Second is a narration of the chief events of the American civil war pertinent to the issues under arbitration and the course pursued by Great Britain.

Third is exposition of certain general propositions of international law governing the conduct of neutrals. The power possessed by the British executive at the time to enforce those propositions or rules and the means employed at the request of the United States.

Fourth is a statement of general considerations to be kept in view, while examining what was actually asked by the United States and done by the British Government respecting the four chief cruisers.

Fifth—Gives leading facts about the Florida.

Sixth—Deals with the Alabama.

Seventh, with the Georgia.

Eighth, with the Shenandoah.

Ninth—Recapitulates, and Tenth is a summary of international questions in neutrality. In respect to belligerent recognition [illegible] or nothing is said, except to compare dates of its issue, with dates of certain acts by the United States and Confederate Governments.

Touching the four chief cruisers the British Government denies that two of them were specially adopted in whole or in part, within British waters to warlike uses, and therefore not within the rules, or that the British Government on Mr. Adams had reasonable ground to believe they were intended to cruise or to commit hostilities. No warning, in respect to them was ever given. Both were formerly merchant vessels and left British waters as such. As to the two others they were suitable for warlike uses, but in respect to neither can the British Executive be justly charged with that negligence from which flows the duty of pecuniary recompense. In the case of the Alabama evidence disclosing her real character were furnished by Mr. Adams in driblets, and orders were formally given for her detention within four or five days after the last piece of testimony was submitted and before orders against her could reach Liverpool she had fraudulently escaped to sea.

The British case is throughout amicably and calm, manifesting a desire to submit in good faith everything to the decision of the tribunal, but formerly protesting that Great Britain ought not to be found guilty of international negligence or any unneutral acts done to either of the belligerents.

New York, Dec. 26.—The Lary E. Rosevelt, from Bristol, Ga., has been hauled off Long Branch, leaking six inches an hour.

New York, Dec. 26.—The funeral of the wife of Rev. Dr. Houghton, pastor of the "Little Church Around the Corner," this morning, was attended by many members of the theatrical profession.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—Jacob Barker, broker, known throughout the Union, is dead, aged 93 years.

Utica, Dec. 26.—One man was killed, and two hurt, by the falling of a scaffold to-day.

Oil City, Dec. 26.—The Cosmopolitan well at Scrub Grass exploded from gas while drilling. Six persons were seriously injured.

Buffalo, Dec. 26.—Grand Duke Alexis presented Parepa Rosa with a necklace.

A woman, with a child in her arms, was knocked down by a train. The woman was killed; but the child, falling between the wheels, escaped.

Binghamton, Dec. 26.—David Fletcher stabbed his wife thrice in the breast, and then himself. Cause domestic troubles. Both will probably recover.

Annapolis, Dec. 26.—Analytical Chemist Towry testified to-day that he found sixteen the of a grain of metallic antimony in a portion of General Ketchum's viscera.

Columbia, Dec. 26.—The report of the Legislative Joint Investigating Committee, which has been sitting in New York during the summer, with E. F. Whittemore as Chairman, as appeared, makes nearly 200 printed pages and gives an elaborate review of the financial administration of the State finances since the installation of the present government.

Regarding the State debt the committee declare they cannot believe other than the fearful truths that stares us in the face; that the bonds and stocks printed by the American Note Company, amounting to $[illegible], represent the liabilities of the State for which the faith and credit of the State, however unlawfully presented, has been pledged for payment.

The contingent liability incurred by railroad endorsements swells the total up to nearly $20,000,000.

In conclusion, the report says: The committee, in view of the atrocity of these disclosures, the work of the present Administration, or rather a ring composed of leading officers of the State, unmistakably say, that the Republican party, which elevated them to power, must show its condemnation of such treachery and knavery by an immediate and united effort by the legislative enactments, as well as by every other deliberate measure, to bring to justice those who have prostituted the authority with which they have been clothed, and so flagrantly and criminally imperilled the trusts to them confided.

Vicksburg, Dec. 26.—The Captain of the Silver Bow reports the sinking of the steamer Kate Kearney, on the night of the 24th, at the head of Island 63. The chimneys went overboard, and nothing of the boat remains above water but the pilot house. The cause of the sinking is unknown; no lives lost. The steamer Perryman rendered assistance in saving the crew. The Kearney was a large new stern-wheel boat.

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—Wong Hang Son, late President of the Ning Yung Company, was buried with imposing celestial ceremonies to-day. Nearly one hundred carriages were in line with twenty professional mourners. Five wagon loads of provisions and flowers were left at the grave, according to Chinese custom.

Joel Estes, residing near Mount Diablo, killed a Spaniard who was on guard over a claim.

Thos. McDonald, of Yale county, was shot through the body in a fight over a game of cards at Marysville yesterday.

The mysterious wild man, who has been a subject of sensation for some years, was shot dead by a citizen near Alvarado. [illegible] was attempted to kill him. He was simply a [illegible] individual. His name and nativity has not been ascertained.

St. Louis, Dec. 26.—The *Democrat* has a special from Sedalia, Missouri, which says: Christmas day witnessed an outbreak of Ku-Klux at Marshall, Saline county, Missouri and vicinity. A large number of armed men turned out in pursuit of negroes. Patrols were posted near the town, and every traveler halted and questioned. All business was suspended, and mob violence reigned supreme. It is not known how many negroes were killed but Edward Wilson, who left Marshall at seven o'clock, saw the dead bodies of five, two hanging by the neck and three lying in the road. He saw another negro who was terribly wounded, having his shoulder shot away. At the latest accounts, a crowd of men were starting out, swearing they would kill every negro in the county.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—A letter from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, dated yesterday, says: As the St. Paul express on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, was crossing the Shellrock river, near Rockford, in the northern part of the State, the bridge gave way and precipitating into the stream two locomotives with their tenders; also a baggage and caboose car a distance of 27 feet. The engineer of the first locomotive, W. L. Judd, was instantly killed by being buried beneath his engine, while the fireman escaped unharmed. The engineer of the second locomotive on the other hand escaped while his fireman, Robert Ralston, was killed. The brakeman at his post between the baggage and passenger coach—J. W. Bartlett—was also killed. The baggage man and the section hand had their legs broken. A gentleman named A. Towne had three of his ribs fractured, while a few others were variously bruised. Fortunately the passenger coach was stopped just in time to prevent its plunging with the rest—thus saving the inmates. By the greatest exertions on the part of J. B. Loomis and E. B. Sill, the two conductors of the train, it was saved from fire, by rubbing on snow after the cars were on fire. It is thought they both froze their hands in doing so.

Had the train burned with the wounded inside the result would have been horrible. The bridge was a Howe Truss. The two engines were on the track on account of the heavy drift of snow.

(Previous Dispatches.)

London, Dec. 26.—The Spanish Cortes has been prorogued January 20.

Topete, the Spanish Minister of the Colonies, announces his intention of reforming the Havana volunteer organization. Troops for Cuba continue to depart.

The Right Centre of the French Assembly have made overtures to the Legitimists for a coalition. The Legitimists will probably coalesce with the Right Centre, but will maintain their independence. The Legitimists disapprove of the Orleans Princes as leaders.

Holiday, business wholly suspended.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The weather east of the Mississippi is May-like, while snow storms continue in the West, delaying trains.

Mrs. Stadevant, wife of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind, at Nashville, Tenn., died from the effects of a kerosine lamp explosion.

The Soldier's Home, at Knightown, Indiana, burned.

St. Louis is stated to be comparatively free from small-pox. No new cases reported last week.

The negroes still hold Lake Village, Arkansas, and are pressing horses and supplies. Many whites have been arrested and are held as prisoners. The negroes are reinforcing.

A passenger train ran through a bridge at Rockford, Iowa, killing three employes.

The railway trains in Northern Iowa are blocked by ice.

Another rain storm prevailed in California Saturday night. Fifteen and a half inches of water has fallen within a week—more than fell during the whole of last year.

McGehan, whose case Mr. Vallandigham was defending at the time of the accident which led to his death, has been acquitted of murder.

Latest advices from Chicot country, Ark., state that the negroes have disbanded.

Several towns were flooded. The levee at Sacramento withstood the flood, and the city was saved from overflow.

The steamer W. S. Grant, the bark Lake Yankee, and the schooner Amanda were wrecked. All on board lost.

[illegible] will be restored in the upper portion of New York to-night.

[illegible] Dec. 26.—Arrived — Steamship [illegible].

New York, Dec. 26.—Arrived—Steamers [illegible], Mariner, Geo. Washington, Gen. [illegible] and Georgia. The steamer St. [illegible], bound for New Orleans, returned [illegible]. Her propeller was loose.

New York, Dec. 26.—The steamship [illegible] reached Hanover from New York in eight days and fourteen hours.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool for New York, reached Halifax short of coal.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1871.

We heard some complaints of stringency on the street, and at bank there was a strong pressure for discounts if anything showing an increase compared with last week. Street rates, however, are without any marked change and we still quote A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals at 10@12 ℔ cent per annum, and good and second grade at 12@15 and 18; A1 business paper, without collaterals, at 10@15 and good do. at 15@18. The ruling rates for mortgage paper are 15 ℔ cent per annum for A1 and 18@24 for good and second class.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Canal Bank to-day a dividend of 5 ℔ per cent was declared from the profits of the past six months.

Gold opened at 109@109¼ (against 109¼ at New York) and closed at 109⅛@109¼ (against 109¼). The sales included $[illegible] and $15,000 at 109¼, $70,000 at 109¼@109¼, $7000 at 109¼, and $9000, $10,000 and $[illegible] at 109¼.

In Silver $1300 in American silver half-dollars, sold at 103 and a smaller amount (250) at 104¼. We quote these at 107@104, and Mexican dollars at 1.10@[illegible] ℔ cent. premium in gold.

Foreign Exchange was [illegible], but with an easier sight market and more offering in the way of Sterling bills the market was a little easier. The sales of Sterling embraced £60,000, of which—bill of lading at 116⅛@117½; £1500 and £7500 bill of lading at 117; £3000, £2000 and £3000 clear at 117; £35,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 116½@117½; £10,000 at 116⅝@117½; £2000 A1 clear at 117½, £7500 private bankers' at 117½@117¾; £3000 A1 clear and first class at 117@117¾, the latter an extreme rate, and obtained early in the day, £2000 bank at 118 (for remittance) and £2000 for good do. at 116½. Nothing further. We quote Sterling at 116¾@117 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear and 117⅞ and 118 for bank, the latter being the counter resistance rate.

The scarcity of currency has had its natural effect upon the scarcity of New York Sight Exchange, which sold down to 3¼ ℔ cent. discount. Several banks and private bankers have ordered out currency from New York, but meanwhile considerable difficulty is experienced in placing Exchange. Banks and [illegible] have been forced to tender New York sight drafts at low rates, in lieu of currency for their daily balances. One institution this morning substituted a round amount of New York sight, at ¼ ℔ cent. discount in settlements. The banks drew on New York for remittance at ¼ ℔ cent discount, and the sales included $[illegible] $250,000 New York sight at ¼ ℔ cent; [illegible] commercial and $[illegible] private bankers' at ¼ ℔ [illegible] bank and private bankers' at [illegible] ℔ cent. commercial at [illegible]; and $[illegible] sight on Baltimore at ¼.

We note a sale of $5000 commercial gold checks on New York at ¼ ℔ cent discount. Some of the banks offer small checks for remittance at ¼ ℔ discount.

Scarcely nothing was done in Stocks. 100 shares Louisiana Levee Company sold at 95; $[illegible] at 62½, and 100 at 62 [illegible] Pneumatic Propelling Company at $[illegible].

Nothing was reported in Bonds.

The sales of Warrants included $1000 [illegible] at 60¼, [illegible] at 59[illegible]; an [illegible].

No sales of City Appropriation Certificates were reported.

LATER—There were no sales at the Board of Brokers this evening. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. Nat. Banking Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. J. and G. N. R. R. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pneumatic Propelling Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. Gas Light Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbarian Gas Light Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Sulphur Mining Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Levee Bonds of 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Levee Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Consolidated Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Premium Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up [illegible] bales at irregular prices, a small part being at previous rates and the rest at a decline of [illegible] and in good grades of [illegible]c. We reduce our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange rates, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] about previous rates, [illegible] influence [illegible] stringent Money [illegible] declining [illegible] domestic [illegible] irregular, closing [illegible]. Strict good ordinary to low middling sold at 18½c, low middling at 18¾, 19, 18½ and 19c, strict do. at 18¾, 18½, 19, 19½ and 19¾c, strict low middling to middling at 19¾c, middling at 19¾ and 19½c, and good middling at 19¾c.

The sales for the past four days (including 700 yesterday) sum up 12,700 bales, against 18,500 for the corresponding time last week. Receipts since Friday evening 28,677 bales, embracing 2687 from other delivery ports and 20,950 proper, against 31,100 proper for the corresponding time last week and 30,850 last year. Receipts proper since August 31, 367,219 bales, against 466,955 last year. The exports comprise 13,346 bales, embracing 9900 to Liverpool, 4701 to Barcelona, and 2224 to New York. The Exchange telegrams make the receipts to all the ports for the past four days 82,770 bales, against 64,585 last week and 60,700 last year.

The Exchange reports: "Market closed heavy at a decline of fully ¼c."

[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible] yesterday and to-day about 2600 hhds. The demand is fair at about previous prices, and the supplies were mostly sold at about the following [illegible] for common; [illegible] for good common; [illegible] for fair; [illegible] for good fair; [illegible] for fully fair; [illegible] for prime; [illegible] for strictly prime; [illegible] for seconds; [illegible] for centrifugal; 10¼@11c for yellow clarified, and 11¼@11¾c for white clarified. There is no choice open kettle in demand.

MOLASSES—Received yesterday and to-day about 2650 bbls. We note a good demand and firm market. The supplies [illegible] are in demand for inferior; [illegible]; [illegible] for strictly [illegible].

FLOUR—We note a good demand for export [illegible] with a scarcity of the [illegible] grades. The sales [illegible] of which [illegible] at $7 50, 100 and 200 superfine at $7 50; [illegible] extra at $7 62½; 100 do. at $7 65; 100, 100, 100, 150, 150 and 150 double extra at $7 [illegible]; [illegible] at $7 70; 100 choice extra at $8; 100 do. at $8 62½; 2000 treble extra at $[illegible]; 300 and 150 do. at $[illegible]; 100 and 200 treble extra at $8 12½; 700 and [illegible] choice extra at $8 25, and 400 double choice on private terms.

CORN—Is now in good supply and the demand is fair but at a decline of 2c ℔ bushel. 30,000 bushels in bulk sold to city dealers and distillers on private terms; 4800 sacks, of which 260 yellow mixed, 540, 500 and 3500 white and yellow and 2500 white at 78c, and 300 choice yellow at 77c ℔ bushel.

OATS—Are in fair supply, and demand. [illegible] and [illegible] sacks sold at 60c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and firm. [illegible] sacks sold at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in better supply, and the market is quiet but firm; 200 bales choice Western sold at $[illegible] ℔ ton, 100 prime at $24 50, and 200 fair at $24.

PORK—Is very dull, with more offering at $14 50 ℔ bbl. It is retailing at $14 [illegible] 15 ℔ bbl.

BACON—The market is bare of shoulders and sides are dull. Clear rib sides are offering at 8c, clear sides 8¼@8½c ℔ lb. 15 casks clear rib sides at 7¾c, and 10 casks shoulders at the Rip depot at 7c ℔ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—There is very little here, and the market is firm; 10 and 5 casks shoulders sold at 6¾c, and 10 casks at 6¾c for shoulders, 7¾c for clear sides, and 8½c a few hams.

LARD—Continues quiet, with a light supply of choice; 50 tierces kettle rendered sold at 9¾c. Tierces are quoted at 9½c [illegible] kegs 10¼@10¾c. 100 kegs refined sold at 10¼c.

WHISKY—The market is in light supply, especially of choice, and the receipts sell readily. 75 bbls choice Western rectified sold at $[illegible], and 30 good proof at $1 [illegible]. Ordinary is quoted [illegible] ℔ gallon.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens sell on the landing at $5@6 for the old, and $[illegible] for the young; Ducks $4@5; Geese $12; Turkeys $[illegible] ℔ dozen. Eggs [illegible] ℔ dozen.

LOUISIANA RICE—Is in good supply, principally the lower grades, but there is not much demand. Fair is quoted at [illegible], prime [illegible], choice [illegible] ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Is scarce, and sellers received at [illegible] ℔ lb. [illegible] hhds Texas sold at [illegible] ℔ lb.

HIDES—We note a light stock and a brisk demand for all kinds. Country dry flint commands 16@16½c, dry salt [illegible] 14¼c, green salt 9½@10½c ℔ lb.

CORN MEAL—Is scarce and held at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

BUTTER—Choice continues in light supply and good demand at 35@38c for Western, and 33@35c for Goshen. No demand for poor.

CHEESE—Choice is in light supply and good demand, but poor is very dull. Choice factory commands 16@17c. Western Reserve 15@16c. New York cream 16@[illegible]c.

STAR CANDLES—Are in light supply and in demand. They are quoted at [illegible] ℔ lb.

BAGGING—The movement is confined to dealers who are filling orders for the country at 16½@17c, for India in bales, and 16c. in rolls, 18c for jute and 19c for Western Bagging.

BALING TWINE—Commands 16@18c ℔ lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—Command [illegible] ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in good demand, and the supplies are moving off fast. There is no No. 2 or common in market. No. 1 is quoted at $3 50; pale at $[illegible] 50 ℔ bbl. Tar is in good supply and sold at $3 75 ℔ half bbl and $5 [illegible] bbl. There is no Pitch here; it would command $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Spirits Turpentine commands [illegible] ℔ gallon.

GUNNY BAGS—Are quoted at 19c; second-hand [illegible] a piece.

COOPERAGE—Sugar Hogsheads, city made, are selling at $4. Molasses Barrels $2; Half Barrels $1 25@1 30. Hoop Poles are in demand at $40@50 ℔ 1000 for Hogshead Poles, and $[illegible] for Barrel Poles.

MOSS—There is very little here, but the demand is limited. Clean picked is quoted 6¼@11c; country picked 3½@6¼c ℔ lb.

COFFEE—[illegible] is coming in freely, and meets with ready sale at $[illegible] ℔ ton, sacks returned, and $16 50 with the sacks.

LAND OIL—Is in fair demand, with a light stock. It commands [illegible] ℔ gallon.

COFFEE—We note a strong market, with a good inquiry and an upward tendency in prices, and quote prime 21@21½, (gold duty paid), good [illegible], fair 19¼@20c, ordinary 18@[illegible]. Stock in first hands 14,700 sacks.

PROVISIONS—Western Potatoes are selling on the landing at $[illegible]; Onions $2@3 75; Apples $[illegible] ℔ bbl; Cabbages $[illegible] ℔ crate; [illegible]; [illegible] ℔ bbl; Dried Apples 6@7¼c, Peaches 6@[illegible] ℔ lb.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings.

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

On hand—[illegible].

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

Director..........LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Stage Manager..........JOHN H. SELWYN.

"A MERRIE CHRISTMAS!"

Third week and last nights of the favorite and distinguished Comedian,

JOHN E. OWENS,

Who will appear EVERY EVENING this week, and on Monday, Dec. 25, Christmas Day, in his great artistic rendition of CALEB PLUMMER, in Boucicault's adaptation of Charles Dickens' beautiful Christmas story of the "Cricket on the Hearth," entitled

"DOT."

Presented with New Scenery, Appointments and a powerful cast, including Messrs. Dominick Murray, George Clarke, Stuart Robson, Miss M. E. Gordon, Miss Rose Cooke, etc.

"Dot" Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

ADMISSION, HALF PRICE.

Seats secured in advance. Doors open at 7. Performance commences at half-past 7.

Business Manager..........Mr. Lorraine Rogers.
Treasurer..........Mr. Frank B. Carey.

St. Charles Theatre.

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

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Assisted by MR. J. A. HERNE, will appear TO-NIGHT in the emotional play of

EAST LYNNE.

Friday evening—Benefit of MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

FESTIVAL.

THE Ladies of the Third Presbyterian Church on Washington Square, Third District, will hold a FESTIVAL in the Church basement, during CHRISTMAS WEEK, December 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, at which, in addition to well-filled tables, they will on each evening favor their patrons with an

ENTERTAINMENT.

TUESDAY 26th—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.
WEDNESDAY 27th—Beautiful Tableaux.
THURSDAY 28th—Readings and Recitations.
FRIDAY 29th—Second Series of Tableaux.
SATURDAY 30th—Dissolving Views.

The programme has been carefully selected and will be found on each evening well worthy the patronage of the public.

ADMISSION..........50 Cents.

GRAND PANORAMA!

AT No. 126 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, representing THE BATTLES FOUGHT IN FRANCE AGAINST THE PRUSSIANS, PARIS UNDER THE COMMUNE, and PARIS ON FIRE.

Open Every Evening, from 5 to 9 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. Children half price.

$1,287,148.

In Cash Gifts to be Distributed by the

Merchants and Bankers' Association

OF NEW YORK.

DAILY DRAWINGS!

A PRIZE FOR EVERY TICKET.

[illegible]

Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Pontchartrain Railroad, to nominate and act upon the election of Directors of the Company, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Delta and [illegible] streets, on THURSDAY, the 4th of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Stockholders are respectfully requested to be punctual.

G. PANDELY, President.

New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1871.

BY A NEW METHOD OF LIFE INSURANCE,

Which applies the TONTINE PRINCIPLE to the distribution of dividends, and which, by allowing the insured to sell his policy to the company only after stated periods, results more favorable than any hitherto experienced may be enjoyed by persons possessed of constitutional longevity, who may keep their policies in force until the middle or latter part of their lives.

THE NEW TONTINE SAVINGS FUND POLICY

Is based on the above conditions, and presents the following distinguishing features, which are illustrated by a CALCULATION OF PROBABLE RESULTS on a Policy of Ten Thousand Dollars, at ORDINARY LIFE RATES, age 35, annual premium, $[illegible].

First—Sale of Policy to the Company.

[illegible]

Second—Paid-up Policy.

[illegible]

Third—An Annuity.

At the end of 35 years the profits will EXTINGUISH THE ANNUAL PREMIUM, and with the subsequent Annual Dividends, will purchase a yearly income of..........$[illegible]

Or, at the end of 30 years, of..........[illegible]

These estimates are derived from a careful digest of past experience, and are endorsed by

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Consulting Actuary.

Persons intending to secure their lives will find it to their advantage to examine this new plan with care. Documents giving full particulars of the rules of the company with regard to the issue of the above Savings Fund policy, extended tables of rates, and other interesting matter, may be obtained by application to the

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 120 Broadway, New York.

Or any of its representatives throughout the United States and Canada.

A. P. CLEVELAND, General Agent, 33 Camp street, N. O.

All Humbugs Set Aside!

Trusses and Abdominal Supporters.

WITH or without UTERINE SUPPORT, (or 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 manufacture for the State of Louisiana of Dr. M. SCHUPPERT'S patent GALVANIC RADICAL CURE of HERNIA (Rupture) TRUSSES.

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

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

Instruments for all kinds of bodies deformity made to order.

H. SPILLMANN, 93..........Baronne Street..........93 NEW ORLEANS, La. Manufacturer and Applier.

Havana Cigars! Havana Cigars!

Just Received by Steamships Manganese and Maryland,

250,000 CIGARS of the well known brands: Reception, Aguila de Oro, Rejidos, Partagas, Flor de M. Valles and other brands, such as Regalia Britanica, Non Plus Ultra, Londres, Browns, etc.

S. HERNSHEIM, 74 and 76 Gravier street.

Notice of Election.

THE Stockholders of the Colombian Sugar and [illegible] are hereby notified that in compliance with Article Tenth of the Charter of the Company, an election for Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24 Carondelet street, on TUESDAY, the 9th of January, 1872, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M. The second Monday of January, fixed by the Charter for the election, being a holiday.

By order of the Board,

ALEX. BONNEVAL, Secretary.

Office Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 41 [illegible] STREET. New Orleans, December 26, 1871.

IN conformity with the requirements of the charter, an election for nineteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

M. F. JARVINES, Vice President.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co., New Orleans, Dec. 26, 1871.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on the [illegible] of January next.

CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

ON MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Office of Louisiana Levee Company, 22 Carondelet street.—In accordance with the organization of this company, instituted at a general meeting of the stockholders, on the 15th inst., the following named gentlemen were on the 15th inst. duly elected Directors of the Company:

JOHN G. GAINES,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,
[illegible] GENERES,
[illegible] KENNEDY,
[illegible] JOHNSON,
[illegible] IRWIN,
[illegible] BLANC,
[illegible] PIKE,
[illegible] OGLESBY,
[illegible] HOWARD,
[illegible] MCMILLAN,
JOHN HENDERSON.

And at a meeting of Directors, held the 15th inst., JOHN G. GAINES, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and DUNCAN F. KENNER, Esq., Vice President.

TH. I. DIX, Secretary.

Bank of America, New Orleans, December 21, 1871.

AT an election held yesterday the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:

[illegible]

A. C. Hutchinson.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, S. M. Fortier, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

R. H. PASCAL, Cashier.

Office Pontchartrain Railroad Company, Corner Elysian Fields and Delta street, 3d District, New Orleans, December 18th, 1871.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 1st, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WM. F. CARTER, Secretary.

[illegible] National Bank, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE Annual Election for thirteen Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JAS. CHALARON, Cashier.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 8, 1871.

THE Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will take place according to law, on MONDAY, January 1st, 1872, at the office of the Company, [illegible] P. M.

P. MCBRIDE, Secretary.

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Company, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 8, 1871.

THE Annual Election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, January 1st, 1872, between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., at the office of the Company.

P. MCBRIDE, Secretary.

Office of the Crédit Foncier of New Orleans, November 28th, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above Association, held [illegible], the following gentlemen were elected:

[illegible] FERNANDEZ, President.
ALFRED SAULET, Secretary.

By order of the Board.

ALF. SAULET, Secretary.

Office of the Mutual National Bank of New Orleans, 60 CANAL STREET.

AN election for Nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held, in this Bank, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January next, (9th proximo), between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

To Capitalists.

SALE AT AUCTION, OF

The Splendid Plantation known as "Valcour Aime's Plantation"

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1872, At 11 O'clock, A. M.

BY virtue of an order of Court and for the purpose of liquidating the successions of Valcour Aime and Josephine Roman, his wife, the Auctioneer of the parish of St. James, State of Louisiana, will sell, at public auction, on the 6th of JANUARY, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the splendid SUGAR PLANTATION, belonging to said successions.

Said plantation, lying on the right bank of the Mississippi River, at about 57 miles above the city of New Orleans, contains 1876 arpents, 1100 of which are under culture or to be cultivated, and 300 cleared or to be cleared. The balance consists in a swamp well timbered with cypress and ash trees. There are 200 arpents of first year's rattoons and sufficient planting canes for 200 arpents.

The plantation comprises a large sugar house, with a 60 horse-power engine and all the buildings and improvements. The sugar house contains a Rillieux apparatus, 2 vacuum pans, 2 filters and an air pump engine.

Besides the sugar house, there is on the property a refinery known as the "St. James Sugar Refinery," containing 2 vacuum pans, 2 centrifugal apparatuses, 2 large filters, 7 bar filters, [illegible] tubs, 2 large heaters, 14 sugar troughs with iron bottoms, an air pump engine, Three boilers.

Also, 2 purgeries, a shed measuring 120 by 46 feet, 3 Bogardus mills to powder and another to crush the sugar.

The property will be sold together with a large stock of implements of husbandry, 40 horses and mules, 16 oxen, etc.

The main house is one of the finest in Louisiana and the admirably planted garden or park to the same attached contains hot-houses wherein rare plants from all countries are to be found.

The whole will be sold in block on the following terms:

One third cash, the balance at one, two and three years credit, with 8 per cent. interest for notes subscribed and endorsed by the purchasers, payable at the Citizens' Bank, in New Orleans.

For further particulars, apply to FLORENT FORTIER, Esq., Parish of St. James, or by letter, care EDWARD J. GAY, Esq., New Orleans.

Dr. G. A. BETANCOURT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

171..........St. Joseph Street..........171

Between Camp and St. Charles, NEW ORLEANS.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that being desirous that all, rich and poor, should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to [illegible] [illegible] Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers at $20. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Dr. L. Duperron's office, No. 69 Rampart street, corner Royal.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 34 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.

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

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT RETAIL.

10,000 pounds Sugar-Cured HAMS at [illegible] cents per pound.

10,000 pounds Green SHOULDERS at 6 cents per pound.

1000 pounds BREAKFAST BACON at 13 cents per pound.

Also for sale, 50 McCLELLAN SADDLES, [illegible].

S. W. CHURCHILL, No. 43 Magazine street, between Natchez and Gravier, under St. James Hotel.

HILL'S EXTRA GOLD PENS.

FACTORY, 16..........Commercial Place..........16 NEW ORLEANS.

ALL styles Pens and Holders made—GOLD PENS. Finest points in the World—Fine Pens, Ladies Pens.

Gold Holders and Pencils, FACTORY PRICES. Gold Pens repaired and made to order.

For Rent.

OFFICE No. 79 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon, occupied for several years by the late C. Dufour. Apply to JOHN T. DUFOUR, No. 40 Customhouse street, or at the office of this paper.

Louis Stern & Brother's FERTILIZERS.

New Bone, Super Phosphate, Fine GROUND BONE.

WM. CREEVY, [illegible] Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 28, 1871.

I HAVE this day disposed of my entire interest in the business of PIKE, LAFAYETTE & PIKE, BROTHERS & CO., to William S. Pike, who assumes all liabilities of the firm and is alone authorized to liquidate the same. In retiring from business I return thanks to my friends for their favors heretofore extended and beg of them a continuation of the same to my late associates.

A. BROTHER.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 28, 1871.

From this date ALEXANDER BROTHER, Esq., retires from our firm, which will be continued as heretofore under the same style of PIKE, BROTHER & CO.

George J. Pike has an interest in our business from this date.

WM. S. PIKE.
A. SHEPPERD.
A. BLANC.

Money—Money.

$55,000 TO LOAN

THE LOAN AND PLEDGE ASSOCIATION (Accommodation Bank), under the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, loan money on Pledges of ALL KINDS of property in sums of from THREE to FIVE per cent. The [illegible] in the city having Pianos, Furniture, Watches, Diamonds, or any other articles, can have them appraised at their residence upon application by letter or otherwise to the Cashier, Mr. R. H. Wood.

All business with this Association strictly private.

Pledges can be renewed for any length of time desired by keeping the interest paid.

Private entrance for Ladies on Perdido street.

M. ELIE,

16..........ROYAL STREET..........16

HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufactories, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments, [illegible] etc.

EDWARD BEALS, JR. ALPHONSE LAINE.

BEALS & LAINE, DEALERS IN

Pittsburg, Anthracite, and English Cannel Coal, Steamers and Families Supplied Promptly. Yards: On Levee, at Third District Ferry, and corner Louisa and Levee streets.

Office, 30 Carondelet street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Orders received at other places.

J. E. MERILH. P. CASAUBIEILH.

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, Lorne & Cousin's Oil-dressed Morocco, Patent Leather, Linings, Kid and Sheep Skins, Serges, English Lastings, French Satin, Terry and Silk Elastics, Laces, Boot and Gaiter Webs, Fancy Shoe Trimmings, Etc., Etc.

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

Particular attention to country orders.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPP

OF HOLLAND,

AN INVIGORATING TONIC AND MEDICAL BEVERAGE.

Manufactured by the Proprietor AT SCHIEDAM OF HOLLAND,

And is one warranted perfectly pure.

For the invalid it is one of the most valuable addition ever offered to the Materia Medica; as a beverage it has no superior.

Please read the Circular which accompanies the bottle.

SCHIEDAM, New York.

A. WALZ, General Agent, No. 26 Canal street, New Orleans.

D. MEAUX. J. W. ROBERTSON.

ROBERTSON & CO.,

Over E. Conrey & Sons,

No. 4..........CANAL STREET..........No. 4

GENERAL AGENTS AND Commission Merchants.

A. DELPIT & CO.,

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

13 and 15....St. Louis street....13 and 15

DESIRING to reduce their immense stock offer from this date a very material reduction in prices. Large concessions will be made to dealers, who will do well to profit by an occasion so rarely offered.

Agents Wanted!

FOR the Universal Twine and Thread Cutter, saves TIME, TWINE, THREAD, FINGERS and TEETH, something everybody wants. Sample mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Address, GEORGE DAVIS, 159 Broadway, New York.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825,)

Corner of Delord and Foucher streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

Removal.

DR. GRIARD'S office has been removed to his residence, corner Orleans and [illegible] streets.

Office hours—from 11 M. to 2 P. M.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

"Merchants' Steamship Line."

Comprising the first-class Steamships

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

Sailing from New-York and New Orleans.

The steamship GEN. MEADE, A. W. SAMPSON, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, December 30, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

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

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

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

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN A. LUDWIGSEN, Agent, No. 108 Common street.

The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER will follow—leaving SATURDAY, Jan. 6th, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

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

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, E. L. CLAPP, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, Wednesday, December 27, at 8 P. M.

PASSAGE..........$50.

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

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON, 43 Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, December 30, at 4 P. M.

THE fine A1 Steamship YAZOO, Catherine, 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 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 CLINTON, H. A. FRAHM, Commander, Will leave foot of St. Joseph street, on WEDNESDAY December 27, at 12 M.

Freight taken at special rates.

Lavaca freight landed at Indianola wharf.

FOR BRAZOS SANTIAGO, via Rockport and Mississippi River—steamer MORGAN, Capt. J. B. LOCKWOOD, Commander, Will leave foot of St. Joseph street on THURSDAY, December 28th, at 8 A. M.

Lighterage at Brazos Santiago at risk and expense of consignees.

Freight for Corpus Christi and St. Mary landed at Rockport.

No freight received for Brazos Santiago after Wednesday evening.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passenger and Mail Route, via Berwick Bay—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 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.

Sugar, Molasses and Syrups.

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

GOLDEN SYRUP—A superior article of pure Louisiana from the Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED SYRUP AND MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, Chalmette and Portuguese Refineries. A. THOMSON & CO., Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA MOLASSES—Various grades of plantation in hogsheads, half barrels and barrels. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGAR—Various grades white and yellow, in hogsheads and barrels. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGAR—Various grades of plantation, in hogsheads and barrels. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

FOREIGN SUGAR—Cuba, Demerara and Porto Rico, in hogsheads and boxes. A. THOMSON & CO., 43 Tchoupitoulas street.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

43..........BOURBON STREET..........43

Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment will re-open on MONDAY, September 4th, when the students are expected to join their classes with as little delay as possible. Parents who intend to send their sons are invited to enter their names early in the season.

Tennessee Sugar Kettles,

From the celebrated STACKER IRON WORKS.

Mangos, Woods, Teaches & Co.'s.

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

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

JULIUS LOEFFLER,

43..........Royal Street..........43

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 Rebronzing and Regilding of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description.

All work warranted.

Fine Guns! Fine Guns!

J. R. COOPER'S

Celebrated PIN and CENTRAL Fire Breech-loading

Double Guns,

Known throughout the WORLD for their SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Orders will be TAKEN for the importation of ONE OR MORE of the above FINE GUNS, by

JOSEPH LEHRE, 73 Gravier street, Upstairs.

N. B.—GUN IMPLEMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

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

THIS well known favorite hotel has recently been renovated, remodeled 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 Horse Cars, one of which intersects every other avenue 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. N. TERRY, Proprietor.

To the Public and Tax-Payers.

JOHN T. DUFOUR,

66..........EXCHANGE ALLEY..........66

Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

SETTLES all back taxes, City and State; takes all the necessary steps to obtain a reduction of exorbitant assessments; corrects errors of names on rolls, etc. He respectfully solicits the patronage of tax-payers.

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Providence, Mississippi, Whitfield.

Agents for the celebrated J. A. Miller Chicken Cock pure old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. Also for other Western Distillers and Rectifiers.

Consignments of and orders solicited in Western and Southern Produce generally. Cash advances made.

Notice.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

IN conformity to a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted November 27th, 1871, notice are to the Capital Stock of the St. Louis Hotel Association are notified that a call is hereby made the Third Installment of five dollars on the amount of their respective subscriptions payable on the third day of January next, [illegible] at the office of said Association, Room No. [illegible].

Chs. LAFITTE, President [illegible]

New Orleans, Nov. 28th, 1871.