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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1867.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—Herring's patent champion fire and burglar proof safes, warranted free from dampness, can be procured at 72 Camp street, of Herring, Farrell & Sherman, to whose advertisement we call attention. These are said to be over 20,000 of them safes now in use. These gentlemen are the sole manufacturers of bankers' safes and chest out of a newer steel known as *spiegel eisen*, or patent crystalized iron.

Thanks to the officers of the steamship Austin, Captain Austin, from Brazos Santiago, for a copy of the Rio Grande *Courier* of the 6th inst.

We learn by a dispatch to her agent, David McCord, that the steamship Montgomery, bound for New York, went to sea at 9 A. M. on the 9th inst.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The highly celebrated Italian Opera Troupe, of the Grand Theatre of Mexico, will give a short series of performances at this place, commencing this evening, with Verdi's four act opera, Ernani.

The concert at the hall of the Deutsche Gesellschaft last night was tolerably well attended and the exercises quite interesting. The opening of this hall is quite a feature in the improvement of the city.

MECHANIC JOCKEY CLUB BALL.—Through the courtesy of Mr. L. E. Lemarie we have been favored with a ticket of invitation to the "Mechanic Jockey Club Ball," to be given on Wednesday evening, 16th January, 1867, at the Opera House, by the members of the Jockey Club. The committee of invitation and reception embraces some of the best known names of our city, and from this we presume the ball will be an elegant and recherche affair. Curious interest has already been aroused, and young men are beginning to look for invitations quite as keenly as they did last year at a ball given by the "Mystick Krewe of Comus." To those who attend we can promise an evening's high pleasure.

List of passengers per steamship Austin, Austin, Master, from Brazos Santiago:—Mrs L Kaufman & 2 Misses, J Clark, W Hort, Judge J P Leary, Capt Baird, J W Singer, Sam Wolff, Vic Spiym, Capt Jas Clark, J Cowan and lady, J Winter and lady, Capt Jas Pride, A A McGuffy, C Stocking, S W Boarding, Carley and wife, W H Kaufman, Geo E Hunter, Col J M Falastin, Gen F Mowry, J Garra, A Kaubaler, John Bordie, Mrs Brown, J Jones, M Gilroy, F Dubos, Gen C Norton, F Garza, J W Terrill, and 3 in steerage.

A NEW ROMANCE.—From Mr. E. Ezekiel, bookseller and stationer, No. 40 Camp street, we have received a copy of the last new novel entitled "Brought to Light. A tale of England and America," by Thomas Speight. This is a modern English novel, or a novel pertaining to modern English and American life, giving some good characteristics of both countries. The work opens with a secret, mysterious enough to alarm anyone, and from the second chapter the author proceeds to mystify the reader until the denouement is reached. This is, on the whole, a readable and interesting book, and if anyone wishes to while away a spare hour or two we would advise them to go to Ezekiel's and purchase a copy. It is published by Hilton & Co., of New York. Price, 50 cents.

The *Sunday Telegram* is an ably edited and well conducted paper, published in Baltimore, by J. Cleod Norris. It is well supplied with matter in all the departments usual in Sunday papers, and in every respect is an excellent literary and family paper.

THE FASHION DISASTER.—An official report of the Fire of the Fashion has been made by the Board of Local Steamboat Inspectors, from which we make a few extracts:

The testimony in this case shows, that all who were thoughtful, or sane enough, at the time, to avail themselves of the life preservers at hand, live to-day to testify to their great value and efficacy in saving life, in just such desperate cases as this one.

The origin of this unfortunate disaster was evidently through the lodgment of sparks from the chimneys, which again shows the importance of a strict compliance with the law, and especially to prevent such disasters.

The law requires all cotton on the decks or in the staterooms to be entirely covered, so as to avoid the danger of fire. It unfortunately appears in evidence in this case that the officers in charge of the "boat" were remiss in this important particular.

The Remains of Gov. Allen.

Private advices inform us of the award to Baton Rouge by the State Committee the honor of receiving within her precincts all that is left of our peerless Allen. In life the jewel of honor, the essence of chivalry, the soul of the noble Allen was with us, and now that death has set it free from its earthly prison the ranks will be filled the hills he loved so well—amid the foliage and flowers his own hands planted, and near the inside field where he fought, the ranks will be filled which have at last, been far from friends and home, caused his death.

On a day, by the 12th or 14th, his remains will be received in New Orleans and be awarded here for final interment. His friends and his former fellow-citizens, those who knew him in the walks of every day life, and those who have lately cast their lot among us and adopted the character of one so universally beloved, will assemble to follow to the grave all that is left of the best beloved of Louisiana.

Although no strains of martial music shall the air—no solemn sound of resounding cannon fall upon the ear—yet it will be more telling tribute if all who loved his person, his virtues and his worth, will gather together to receive from the devoted hands of those who have brought it from across the waters of the Atlantic, the purely remnant of our Bayard.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, 7th.*

CONVICTED.—We learn that the colored soldier who shot and killed Mr. George Beatty in his own yard, some two months ago, has been convicted of willful murder in the Fifth District Court, now in session at Plaquemine. It will be remembered that Mr. Beatty was a guard at the Penitentiary at the time, and on the night of his death heard some one about his premises, and stepping out doors to see what was going on was shot down by the murderer. Another colored soldier implicated in the murder was tried at the same time, but we have not learned of the verdict in his case.

Gen. Eggleston and other officers of the regiment to which the soldiers belonged deserve and receive much praise for their continued exertions to bring the guilty ones to justice.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

Articles of Impeachment.

The following are Representative Newell's articles of impeachment:

1. Immediately upon entering on the duties of office, without consultation with the law-making power, legislating for the Southern States in the most autocratic manner.

2. Assuming powers which Congress only can exercise, and laying down laws for whole sections of country, in fact making himself a sitting statutes for the people of the United States.

3. Assuming to decide who are and who are not citizens of the United States, and extending loyal men from the right of suffrage.

4. Attributing impeached rebels to pardon the same right.

5. Handing over the rebel States to disloyal men and putting loyal men under their tyrannical sway.

6. Elevating the rebels who had fought to destroy the Union, and putting down loyal men who had fought to preserve it.

7. Appointing men Governors of States, whose hands were yet red with the blood of loyal Union citizens and soldiers.

8. For letting loose rebels in New Orleans with a legal and peaceable assembly of loyal citizens, in a manner, we hope, we hope the heart of the North with horror and disgust, and without every loyal Southern heart to utterly despair of his country.

9. For afterward shaking the bloody hands of these murderers in the reception room of the Presidential mansion, while he complimented them in the manner in which they had executed his programme for wiping out loyalty at New Orleans.

10. For denouncing this body as a usurpation.

11. Not satisfied with exciting the passions of rebels against the lawful authority of Congress, with the press, by falsifications of himself and his satellites, first descending to the arena of stump oratory in this and other places, and delivering harangues calculated not only to excite a breach of the peace, but a revolution of the Government itself.

12. On pretence of buying the corner-stone of a monument to a fellow-traitor, he has made speeches, three harangues at every point on his tour, the purpose of which was to bring Congress of the United States into contempt and derision.

TOUT MARRON.—There is a class of amusements which while they daily catch the eye of every and every one of the old traveller. They are private rooms opened at the shipping and hotels, and so well are they have matters yet they are kept in the secrecy and discretion; and yet many days, or even hours, they have been open. Their drawing demonstrations in part—in part symmetrical. If the parties to such games, all business is abandoned; and the good man a fashionable habit has taken hold of him, rarely more like a young Quakeress in a very poor, exceeding grace of mouse color. There is a quietness in the way that gun stands around, and the top of the sent back, then gunshot, finger and in almost acquaintance on the part of the bride, that tell the whole tale. Indeed, the reveals the story most quickly, her shoes, ladies just a little, while she imagines she is doing sprightly to her bearded partner. For never knows what they travel; but in the room the hand gravitates to the husband's shoulder, and there it will nestle innocently and confidently in the repose of a newly found home, as well as the happiness of honest, truthful love. And those young folks fancy themselves lost in the crowd, unnoticed and unknown, and wish the secret that they are just married their own alone. Blessed innocents!

Henry Bulwer, nephew and of the novelist, is about to publish a work on Hollywood.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Interesting from Washington.

Majority and Minority Reports on the New Orleans Riot.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Jan. 10.—It is ascertained on good authority that the New Orleans Riot Committee will submit two reports, a majority and a minority, the latter denying that the riots were brought about by any agency of this civil authority.

Speaking of the Georgetown municipal election, the *Chronicle* says among those most prominent is the present Mayor, who, it is said, will most likely nominate himself. He is busy in canvassing among that new class of citizens who were yesterday made voters, the President's objections to the contrary, notwithstanding, whose votes he is soliciting.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Committee on Claims are overwhelmed. The great majority of them are from parties who took contracts at losing rates. A precedent in the cases would involve many millions. A Bureau of Claims is proposed, before which those from the North and the South will be heard.

Virginia and Kentucky have rejected the amendment. Indications are absolute that Maryland and Delaware will follow the lead.

It seems undeniable that the Senate Finance Committee will bill will, in the main, be consistent with Wells's report and suggestions.

Speaker Colfax will arrive here to-night.

The committee to investigate the charge against President Johnson of having corruptly returned to rebels railroad property belonging to the United States, held their first meeting this morning and examined one witness. No fact of importance was elicited, the object of their chairman, Mr. Maynard, of Tenn, seeming to be to throw a feeler.

Hoxie.—The wool growers, of Ohio, presented a petition for the passage of the House tariff bill.

A petition from cigar manufacturers was presented for a reduction of the tax.

Several petitions were presented from lake cities for harbor improvements

A petition was read that the tax on flax seed be fixed at thirty cents.

A bill was presented to refund the duties on railroad iron paid by the Winona and St. Peters burg Railroad and passed.

The bill fixing the regular time for the meeting of Congress was taken up. An amendment that the members of the present Congress be entitled to mileage, was passed. The bill passed by 26 to 5. This bill assembles the fortieth Congress at noon on the 4th of March.

The bill securing the rights of franchise to all colors in the territories organized or hereafter to be organized, was passed by 21 yeas to 8 nays—Buckalew, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle.

The bill regulating the terms of office, including in its provisions the prohibition of Executive removals without the consent of the Senate, was taken up, an amendment to include Cabinet officers was presented.

The bill declaring the bridge over the Mississippi at New Albany, Ills, a post road, was passed.

The bill for the meeting of the next Congress, with the Senate amendments was passed.

The bill amending the territorial acts so as to allow the franchise and other rights to all citizens regardless of race or color, was passed by the same vote.

The Nebraska bill was under consideration as amended by the Senate till the adjournment.

Senate.—The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of improvement on the Lake Michigan harbors.

The Military was instructed to inquire into the expediency of a bill for the benefit of the soldiers who were by imprisonment or otherwise separated from their command, thereby losing the regular muster out.

The credentials of Thos. J. Foster and A. M. Branch, from 6th and 7th Districts of Alabama, were returned to the Committee on Elections.

Several bills regarding postal matters were considered.

The bill declaring the bridge over the Mississippi from New Albany, Illinois, to Clinton, Iowa, a post road, included a vindictive debate, in which Mr. Alley, of Mass., and Davis, of New York, were accused of pecuniary interest in the bridge. Senator Trumbull of Illinois avowed that the bridge injured trade in the northwest to the amount of $500,000 per annum.

An amendment to include Cabinet officers was lost. Pending other amendments the Senate adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The pardon question shapes itself as follows: Under the thirteenth section the President pardons with the advice and the recommendation of Provisional Governors, or other reliable parties, on the endorsement of the Attorney General, except in rare instances, where policy suggested delay. The repeal of that section confines the President to his Constitutional powers, and he will hereafter pardon only on his own personal investigation. Some delay may be expected from a change of the forms and routine.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Assassination Committee of the House are awaiting the arrival of Surratt, whose testimony is to be taken, and dovetailed into the evidence already before them. There seems to be a hitch in the Nebraska bill which passed the Senate and which is now before the House. Some of the Radicals express the fear that the bill as amended by the Senate will furnish a loop hole through which the Southern States may slip back into the Union.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Dr. Cottman, interested in Louisiana immigration, is here.

New York, Jan. 10, 1867.—The undersigned have pleasure in announcing to the newspaper press of the United States to whom it was paid the differences which have lately existed between themselves, the newspapers and the news organizations which they represent, have been adjusted satisfactorily to all parties. It is part of this adjustment that all the newspapers of the country are restored to their former amicable relations to the New York Associated, the *World* retaining membership in the Associated Press; that the United States and European Press Associations's contract with the Reuter Company, and lease of the New Orleans and Balize Telegraph line, are transferred. The Associated Press will draw from that part of their business which includes the sale of news to newspapers, and that a contract for the mutual exchange of news has been executed between the New York Associated Press and the Western Association. This adjustment will take effect Saturday night, January 12th, 1867.

W. C. Bryant, Fred'k N. Anderson, Press.
MANTON MARBLE.—*The World.*
RICHARD SMITH, M. HALSTEAD, J. MEDILL, Associated Press Committee.

New York, Jan. 10.—Ex-President Pezet, of Peru, and Cabinet, have been sentenced to fifteen years banishment as traitors, and mulcted in a fine of fifty per cent. of the three millions paid to the Spanish Minister in 1865.

New York, Jan. 10, evening.—The Cotton market closed heavy with sales of 1200 bales; Middling Uplands 34½c, Middling Orleans 35½c. There were sales at ½ cent below the quotation. Flour dull and unchanged, closing heavy; sales 3000 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged, with a downward tendency; sales 24,000 bushels. Corn 1c better; sales 36,000 bushels of Mixed at $1 19 to $1 20 in store, new Yellow Southern $1 15 to $1 16. Oats dull; sales 11,000 bushels Western at 65 to 66c. Pork heavy; sales 4300 bbls New Mess at $29 to $29 50, closing at $29 50. Beef dull. Bacon in moderate demand; Shoulders 9 to 10c. Hams 10 to 12½c. Dressed Hogs lower; Western $7 75 to $8. Lard drooping; sales 700 bbls at 11¾ to 12¼c. Rosin of Rosos dull. Rice nominal. Coffee in moderate request. Sugar firm; Cuba 10 to 11½c. Molasses very quiet.

The Money market rules quite firm at 7 per cent on call. Foreign Exchange is dull and heavy at 109 to 109¾ for best bankers' bills. Gold is steady but unsettled and lower, opening at 133¾, declining to 132¾ and closing at 133. Government stocks are dull and ¼ to ½c lower. Freights are very firm at 4¼ to 4½d per sail to Liverpool.

New York, Jan. 10.—The *Commercial* says the Money market is extremely stringent owing to the combination of Boards to gold to control $12,000,000 of greenbacks in the 1864 market. There is a fierce contest between the long and short parties. Sterling is quiet and weak at 109¾ to 109¾ for sixty day bills. Stocks fell 2 to 4 per cent. under the flurry in loans. Mining shares, except Corydon, were lower.

New York, Jan. 10.—The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall, brings $874,764 in treasure.

The French transport Phin, had arrived at Panama with invalid French troops from Acapulco, en route for home.

Forty six United States soldiers, sent to San Francisco via the Nicaragua route, died on the transit of cholera, which is said to be raging there. All the California passengers via that route were detained on the Isthmus, being too late to connect with the California steamer.

United States Minister Rousseau had been recalled by the Honduras Government.

Honduras and Nicaragua had entered into a treaty of peace, amity and friendship.

The cotton crop of Nicaragua was suffering from worms.

The coffee crop of Central America was turning out well.

A terrible explosion occurred in a powder factory in Heredia, Costa Rica, by which five women were blown to atoms. The explosion was caused by a woman dropping the ashes of a cigar into the powder.

The dry season had set in and the roads were in fine order.

New York, Jan. 10—1 P. M.—Gold 133¾. Sterling 109¾ for sixty days' sight. Stocks dull. Money unchanged. Stocks lower. Coupons of '81 108 to 108¼; do of '62 106¾ to 107; do of '64 105¾; do of '65 105¾ to 105¾; do of '66 105¾; do 5's; treasuries 104¾ to ¾; new 5-20s 103¾ to 104¼.

New York, Jan. 10.—Arrived at Matanzas, on the third, brig John Pierce, from Charleston.

New York, Jan. 10, night.—The Money market is active and stringent at 7 per cent. on call. Gold closed weak at 133¾ to 133. Government's are still lower; Coupons of '81, 107¼ to 107⅜; do of '62, 105 to 105¼; do of '64, 104¾ to 105; do of '65, 104⅞ to 105; Treasuries, 103¾ to 103¾; Southern issues are dull and lower. Cotton closed heavy. Subsequently, Central, 109⅝ to 110; Erie, 62¼ to 62⅜; Hudson, 130; Reading, 104¼ to 104⅜; Michigan Southern, 79¼ to 79¾; Illinois Central, 117 to 118¼; Northwestern, 42¼.

Baltimore, Jan. 10.—Wheat scarce—Southern nominal; Kentucky white $3 30. Corn quiet; white $1 27@$1 28; yellow $1 02 to $1 03. Oats and seeds dull. Flour firm, but no export demand. Groceries steady, with a fair demand. Rosin and stocks inactive. Provisions dull. Old Mess beef 11¼ to 12c; new 15¼c. Cotton dull—Middling 34½c.

Galveston, Jan. 10.—Cotton—The receipts yesterday and to-day were 238 bales. Over one thousand bales are detained on the Trinity by the sinking of the steamers Sunflower, S. J. Lee, and Col. Stith, and portions are a total loss.

The receipts at Lavaca the last quarter, to December 20th, were 6564 bales of cotton, 1219 bales of wool, 13,115 hides, 2149 barrels of pecans.

Byron Porter, Sub Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau at Austin, reports, December 19th, the shooting of a freedman in that county under circumstances of murderous atrocity, and transmits a copy of a letter addressed to Major Gen. Griffin, and signed by sixteen citizens of Austin, detailing numerous outrages at Prairie Lea, Caldwell county, and asking that a company of troops be stationed there to protect the freedmen and Union citizens; also, for an agent of the Bureau at that place. A number of citizens of Prairie Lea have also addressed an urgent letter to the Governor, asking for military protection for Unionists and freedmen. Throckmorton's letter to Gen. Griffin is as follows:

AUSTIN, Dec. 17, 1866.

Gen. Griffin: I am informed of outrages perpetrated at Prairie Lea, Caldwell county, upon freedmen and others. I would be glad to have you send a party of a company of cavalry to say twenty men, under a competent and discreet officer, to be stationed there for some time for their protection. I should be glad to consult with you before they go, and to have them sent within the present week.

Very respectfully,
J. W. THROCKMORTON,
Governor of Texas.

Indianapolis, Jan. 10.—The Legislature has organized by a clear Republican majority in both Houses. D. C. Beardsley is speaker.

Harrisburg, Jan. 10.—Cameron was nominated for Senator by a caucus on the first ballot.

Harrisburg, Jan. 10.—The Republican caucus met this evening. Speaker Hall was appointed chairman. It remained in session half an hour and no speeches were made. Simon Cameron was nominated on the first ballot. The vote was as follows: Cameron, 46; Curtin, 23; Stevens, 7; Grow, 5. All the Republicans were present except two. The nomination was made unanimous.

Cincinnati, Jan. 10.—James Wilson, an eminent merchant, died last night.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Money firm. Flour firm; buyers field off and asking concessions of 10 to 15c; spring extra $10 15 to $11 50; winter at $11 50 to $11 75.

Louisville, Jan. 10.—The steamer Louisiana was detained till this morning, taking in produce at New Albany, and the Laurel Hill left for New Orleans this morning. Both have full loads.

Bulk, cured and smoked meats are higher. The demand is in excess of the supply, owing to the interrupted navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. There were no sales by auction of cotton to day.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Weather clear and cold. The river is falling rapidly. The weather is falling with from four feet water in Little Rock. Business was fairly active to-day.

Down: Ruth, for New Orleans, with a full trip.

Up: Wild Wagoner and Liberty, for Louisville, Grosebeck, for Cincinnati, Wyatt, for Evansville, each with a full trip.

In port: Southerner, Natomah, Norman. The Southerner has been tied up for debt.

Cotton dull at 30 to 31c.

John Duffy, a private in the 16th Regulars, was found dead on Main street, this morning, shot through the head with a musket ball. No clue to the murderer.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—McMahon, Lynch and five other Fenians, who death sentences have been commuted to twenty years imprisonment, left to-day for the Kingston Penitentiary.

New York, Jan. 9-12 M.—Gold 133¾. Cotton inactive and drooping, and nominally unchanged in prices.

Sterling exchange, brokers' drafts, 109¾ sight 110¼.

The Excise Law.

We call on every good citizen to rejoice with us that the excise law is at last indicted, and effectually quashed by the judgment of the Court of Appeals. In another column of this journal and Union citizens; also, for an agent of the Bureau at that place. A number of citizens of Prairie Lea have also addressed an urgent letter to the Governor, asking for military protection for Unionists and freedmen. Throckmorton's letter to Gen. Griffin is as follows:

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We call on every good citizen to rejoice with us that the excise law is at last indicted, and effectually quashed by the judgment of the Court of Appeals. In another column of this journal we publish an opinion in full of Mr. Justice Wright, overruling all exceptions and appeals, and affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of the act. The decision covers the whole ground. It is not merely a settlement of the particular case brought before the Court; it is an affirmation of the validity of the excise law in its length and breadth—not not merely of the law, but of the complete legislative power to deal with the traffic in intoxicating drinks. "There is," says Mr. Justice Wright, "nothing but one question involved in the present appeal, viz: the right of the Legislature to control and regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The act relating to New York is declared to be less rigorous than any in force within the State for half a century.

If they were constitutional, so much the more is this and it is a bold assertion, at this day that there is anything in the State or United States Constitution conflicting with or setting bounds upon the legislative discretion or action in directing how, when and where a trade shall be conducted in articles immediately connected with the public morals, or public safety, or public prosperity; or indeed, to prohibit and suppress such traffic altogether, if deemed essential to effect these great ends of good government."

Again: "A law prohibiting the indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating liquors, and placing the trade under public regulation to prevent abuse in their sale and use, violates no constitutional restraints." Still more strongly the Court affirms "It is a groundless pretext, therefore, that the act in question conflicts with any provision of the Constitution of the United States, or of this State. It falls within the legislative power, exerted not for the first time, but unanimitously since the origin of the Government."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Information is wanted by the bereaved family of W. W. Moore. He was a surgeon in the Confederate service, and for sometime attached to the 2nd Missouri battery. Address Mrs E. J. Moore, or Rev. Samuel Davidson, La Plume, Macon County, Missouri. Louisiana and Mississippi papers please notice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Breakfasting with the Butchers.—In accordance with an intimation beforehand; having specially reserved our appetite, we recently breakfasted with a number of our friends, butchers of the Dryades Market. We say friends, because our observation satisfied us that the *Bee* was to be found on all their tables. Of course, we had a taste of numberless good things, including some of the choicest tidbits of beef and venison that ever tickled the palate of an epicure; for although you may find grocers who keep stores and starve their families, the butchers, as a class, provide well for themselves and their households, and live on the very "top of the market," as well as the "fat of the land." Certainly in their specialty, meats, they are supposed to have had a good, and our experience with the butchers of Dryades Market from the fact that one of us living in the neighborhood has occasion, every morning, either in person or by proxy, to get his marketing from them, assures us that they cannot be excelled in cleverness towards their customers or appreciation of their patronage. At all events, we shall always remember them with pleasure, and particularly our friends, Jean Abadie, Louis Baure, Jean Sonbide, and D. Bonet, with whom we breakfasted, whenever we want "a round—of fine beef, or take our round in a reportorial capacity—for, as was wittily suggested by our friend Bergs, we can stake our reputation on their *steak*. We should add that our *rebelote breakfast* was gotten up at the saloon of Mr. Baptist Matharin, who pays the city $40 150 for the lease of the market, and that Mr F. B. Trinchard is the attentive commissary.

Spring Shoulder on a Cound-ple Scale.—About three months ago J. W. Cordrey, who came to city from Canada, opened a small tea store on Poydras near Camp, and soliciting and recently employed as clerk a young man of good family and reputation, Mr. Weymouth. Still more recently, Cordrey induced Mr. W. to go in partnership with him, under the style of Cordrey & Weymouth, buying lumber with which to build the store which he proposed to open near the Magazine Market. And still more recently, to carry up the climax by which he enticed young Mr. W. into the partnership, as will be seen, other parties, he went to Biloxi, professedly to settle a bill of $540 and has not been heard from since. Enough has exploits previous to leaving, high to left a rather painful impression upon some of our citizens victimized by his arts.

Cordrey, who left his family behind him in the house of Weymouth's father, wrote back an affectionate letter to his wife, and sundry instructions, while there for her to keep the children for him, and not to draw too many checks; Cordrey had already drawn too many checks, and had left a number of checks with them for goods, on the representation that he had $12,100 in bank, whereas, he had but $7,000, or $12,700 without the checks, numerically so material in this instance. These checks were given last Saturday, to be presented on Monday following. Some were paid, but finally it was announced to the parties presenting the City National, that there were no funds; and one unfortunate phase of the affair is that one of the parties, early after the funds of C. & W. Cordrey—having attended solely to the deposits—were exhausted, the bank thereby losing $700, either United States or which it was paid choices to refund the amount. The heaviest losers are Messrs. Fatjo & Marks, whose loss is about $1,000.

The goods bought were probably sold by Cordrey outside his store, as that was found to contain boxes, etc., filled with saw dust and shavings, and stored next door. Weymouth had no occasion to examine them. He was evidently the innocent dupe of Cordrey, and will no doubt, recover his money, rather robbed of effect. Cordrey is supposed to have gone off with about $10,000. So much for taking checks, instead of requiring the money.

School Board.—Meeting last Tuesday evening, W. S. Mount presiding.

Mr. Leefe, of the Finance Committee, reported the pay roll of the Schools for December, approved as follows:

Appropriation	$27,500 00
Pay roll	21,075 00
Balance	$6,424 91
Less Warrants to date	2,300 00
Actual balance Dec. 31st	$4,124 91

Mr. Macon, of Committee on Books, reported the names of various ones in French which had been adopted. Report adopted.

Mr. Barham, of the Committee on Teachers, reported that out of thirty-two applicants for teacherships only one (Miss M. O Carter) had been found competent. He reported various vacancies filled; also, several transfers on account of the introduction of French.

The Committee recommend the changing of the McDonogh, and Washington Schools, into boys and girls' school respectively—the system of teaching boys and girls together operating badly.

The number of volumes in the library is 16,572.

Superintendent W. O. Rogers presented an elaborate report. There had been 523 new pupils admitted, and 500 had left. Total attendance, 12,711; on register, 14,623.

He gave a synopsis of the recent examinations was ordered to be printed.

Board adjourned.

State Money for Taxes.—At the last meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen the resolution allowing State notes to be received for State taxes' was rescinded. As a consequence there will be no receipts from the Assessor's office yesterday to make use of these notes while possible for the purpose. There was a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Upper Board last evening, probably in reference to the same matter.

Coal and Wood for the Poor.—The ordinance making provisions for furnishing the needy with wood and coal being repealed, the poor will have to provide for themselves. Poor creatures!

Proposed Railroad to Mobile and Chattanooga.—There was a meeting yesterday of the Joint Committee appointed on the part of the Boards of Trade and Chamber of Commerce and the "New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, Co.," to consider what privilege should be granted on the part of this city. It intends to make Mobile the depot, on the neutral ground, corner of Canal and Claiborne streets, and run the track down Claiborne to Gentilly road, which is said to be the finest in the State. There is no doubt that the Committee will make a favorable report to the Council and that the Council will do the same thing. The Company have ample means and guarantee to have the road in running order in 12 or 14 months.

Rendering Robbery.—The fancy and variety store of Mr. J. Herzog, immediately opposite the *Bee* office, was entered sometime night before last, or before daylight yesterday morning, by robbers, who stole about $600 worth of goods. The entry was effected first into the unoccupied building adjoining, from which the robbers cut a hole in the brick wall, but encountering a brick chimney, they made another hole through the wall inclosing the back yard and gained the rear of the building by the hinges of the back door. They endeavored to break open the iron safe in the store, but, failing in that, they contented themselves with carrying off goods to the value stated. There is no clue to the robbers.

The Immigration Bureau.—Though the labors of this Bureau, of which Dr. Thos. Cottman is the Chief, and Messrs. Charles Brobbe, Seon Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Willey, Williams—18.

Boston, Jan. 9.—Arrived: steamer City of Bath, from Savannah.

New York, Jan. 9.—Cotton nominally unchanged. Flour unchanged. Corn 1c better; sales 60000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 20. Oats dull, Western 65c. Pork dull, new Mess $29 50 @29 62. Lard dull. Dressed hogs lower at 7¾ to 8c. Dry goods unchanged. Cotton goods firm.

Liverpool, Jan. 10—noon.—The Cotton market is quiet to-day, with estimated sales of 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14¾d.

London, Jan. 10 — noon. — U. S. 5-20s are quoted at 72¾.

New York, Jan. 9.—The Rising Star brought $874,000 in gold.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—McMahon, Lynch and five other Fenians, who death sentences have been commuted to twenty years imprisonment, left to-day for the Kingston Penitentiary.

New York, Jan. 9-12 M.—Gold 133¾. Cotton inactive and drooping, and nominally unchanged in prices.

Sterling exchange, brokers' drafts, 109¾ sight 110¼.

The Excise Law.

We call on every good citizen to rejoice with us that the excise law is at last indicted, and effectually quashed by the judgment of the Court of Appeals. In another column of this journal we publish an opinion in full of Mr. Justice Wright, overruling all exceptions and appeals, and affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of the act. The decision covers the whole ground. It is not merely a settlement of the particular case brought before the Court; it is an affirmation of the validity of the excise law in its length and breadth—not not merely of the law, but of the complete legislative power to deal with the traffic in intoxicating drinks. "There is," says Mr. Justice Wright, "nothing but one question involved in the present appeal, viz: the right of the Legislature to control and regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The act relating to New York is declared to be less rigorous than any in force within the State for half a century.

If they were constitutional, so much the more is this and it is a bold assertion, at this day that there is anything in the State or United States Constitution conflicting with or setting bounds upon the legislative discretion or action in directing how, when and where a trade shall be conducted in articles immediately connected with the public morals, or public safety, or public prosperity; or indeed, to prohibit and suppress such traffic altogether, if deemed essential to effect these great ends of good government."

Again: "A law prohibiting the indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating liquors, and placing the trade under public regulation to prevent abuse in their sale and use, violates no constitutional restraints." Still more strongly the Court affirms "It is a groundless pretext, therefore, that the act in question conflicts with any provision of the Constitution of the United States, or of this State. It falls within the legislative power, exerted not for the first time, but unanimitously since the origin of the Government."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Information is wanted by the bereaved family of W. W. Moore. He was a surgeon in the Confederate service, and for sometime attached to the 2nd Missouri battery. Address Mrs E. J. Moore, or Rev. Samuel Davidson, La Plume, Macon County, Missouri. Louisiana and Mississippi papers please notice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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