The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR. $5

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Amber's Israelite opera "The Bandit Chief of Poland."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The "Little Detective"—Miss Leslie in six different character.
VARIETIES THEATRE—Miss Bateman as "Leah."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Buckley's Minstrels.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 84 and 86 Carondelet street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

THE MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Our readers will bear in mind the mass meeting of the Democracy and others disposed to unite with them, to-night, in Lafayette Square. The object of this meeting is very easily told. It is to protest against the extravagant and illegal expenditures of money by the Legislature of the State; to protest against the Registration bill, the School bill, the Militia bill, the Registration bill, and other bills of a similar nature, the enactment of which is obnoxious to the white people of Louisiana and detrimental to the State. The speakers who have been requested to address the meeting are gentlemen competent to describe, in proper language, the wrongs we are now suffering and the remedy suitable to be adopted. We hear that ex-Senator Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, one of the most eloquent and uncompromising Democrats, and one of the few real statesmen now before the country, has been invited to speak. If so, and he will gratify our people, we shall hear from him "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." Addresses may also be expected from Messrs. Morton, Kennard, Randolph, Eustis and Jonas.

Let there be such a gathering and such a determination to grapple with our political adversaries as shall complete the work so happily begun two weeks ago. The Radical leaders have been staggered by our action. Let the blow be followed up by another, which shall prostrate them upon the earth.

The Municipal Election.

Judge Collens, of the Seventh District Court, will hear argument to-day upon the application of certain citizens and voters of New Orleans, for a mandamus to compel Mayor Conway and the City Council to hold an election for Mayor and Aldermen, Street Commissioner, Controller, and Four Recorders, in accordance with the charter, the conduct of Mayor Conway in compelling his constituents to resort to the courts for their rights in the matter of an election is sufficiently calculated to wipe away with the suspicions which have been so freely expressed of late that he was not unwilling to see a Radical city Government complete power. His official acts of omission and commission for some twelve or fifteen months, we can hardly say, have been satisfactory to this community, and from present appearances he will leave the Mayor's office one of the most unpopular men who have ever occupied it. He has undertaken, we are informed, to judge his own opinion as to the law applicable to city elections against that of the most respectable and learned members of the Bar. He has asserted that the Radical Constitution of 1868 shall changed the time for our municipal election, and has expressed an intention to construe the Constitution and laws in that respect for himself, in spite of and our Radical Mayor could do worse.

GENERAL MAGRUDER'S LECTURE.—The announcement of a lecture by General John B. Magruder, last night brought together an assemblage of the elite of New Orleans. It was matter for evidence of the people of our city for the veteran soldier of the Peninsular of Virginia and other well-fought fields, than a manifestation of the sentiment with which they regard the memory of that Prince and Princess whose names and sufferings are held dear in sentiment not only with Mexican but with American history. The names of Maximilian and Carlotta are send a thrill through the heart of every man and woman who admires noble deeds and appreciates the spirit of self-sacrifice. Gen. Magruder last night interested with interest to the auditors illustrative of the character of this ill-fated pair, and the narrative of their short but eventful career in Mexico. Gen. Magruder testified to the high qualities of the Archduke, his disinterestedness, his kindness of heart, his extraordinary accomplishments, his devotion to duty, his bravery and his exalted sense of honor, and his nobility of soul. His endearings upon the devoted Carlotta were pronounced with much feeling, and elicited deep sympathy for that sweetly affectionate woman.

If Gen. Magruder had studied the art of oratory as faithfully as he did the military art, he would certainly have made himself an effective speaker, for he now evinces no small talent in that way.

THE LATE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the United States has done a step further on the question of legal-tender. Hitherto it had only enforced a contract, the consideration of which was specifically stipulated in the contract itself to be paid in gold coin. This was an agreement contract and when the greenback was come into operation the parties owning the money tendered greenbacks which were refused. The court sustained the holder of the contract in demanding coin and ruled that all such contracts were gold contracts. This opinion they have now enforced by a decree in a different case, which required them to pass upon an antecedent contract, the consideration of which was not specifically stated to be gold but dollars generally. The court say the party to whom the money is due has the right to exact gold or its equivalent. They intimate also that the legal-tender act is a constitutional act, from which it follows that evidence will be received by them to prove the intention of parties entering into contracts after the greenback act became a law, that is after February 25, 1862. If there be no evidence that gold was intended, the presumption is that the parties contracted on the basis of greenbacks because greenbacks practically became the currency of the country.

A question has been raised as to whether parties who received greenbacks in payment of antecedent contracts at the face value of those contracts can now recover the difference. We should say that in general such contracts must be considered as settled. Acquiance of legal rights is not a plea that can be heard by the courts. There may be some cases where the evidence of the debt has not been surrendered and where the parties have not by their own acts discharged the debt in full. If there be such cases, the balance of the debt now due, must be paid in gold. And if in any settlement in greenbacks the parties stipulated that in the event of the Supreme Court deciding as it has decided, then the difference should be paid, that difference is now due and can be exacted.

Most contracts originating before February, 1862, must have been settled ere this. If there be any in existence, the parties must settle on the gold basis.

HOUSE REJECTED.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Senate made positive and final decision to-day that it is an Associate Justice on the Supreme Bench. It said so in December, by laying his nomination on the table; it said so more emphatically to-day by openly rejecting his nomination. The Senate seemed to have made up its mind that it withdraw his name for the hint and the Senate he must be slaughtered outright; so when the Senate went into executive session to-day, it was agreed, without a parliamentary ballot, on which he has lain their determination, by unanimous consent, to dispose of him without any more debate. A vote was then taken by yeas and nays on this resolution: *Resolved*, That the Senate do advise and consent to the nomination of E. Rockwood Hoar as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States," and the resolution was rejected—ayes, 24; nays, 38. No motion to reconsider was entered, and Mr. Hoar stands repudiated and rejected.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.—This distinguished gentleman, late U. S. Senator from Indiana, is now in this city, and has been invited to address the mass meeting at Lafayette Square this evening. We hope he will comply with the invitation.

Mayor Conway and the Election.—The committee of the City Council appointed to wait upon the Mayor have, like the committee of members of the bar, appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee, been unable to elicit anything from him in regard to his intention about calling a charter election in March further than that he will act according to the "organic law of the land," which means, we suspect, that he does not intend to call it till November. We say then press the mandamus against him and the Council.

The Courts.—Messrs. B. M. Howell & Co., of this city, have entered suit in the Fourth District Court, Judge Theard presiding, against Messrs. A. C. Wilbur & Co., also of this city, for the value of 125 bales cotton, sold to them at the rate of 25c. per pound, amounting to the sum of $13,370 56, which they allege that the said cotton, which is now on board of the steamship Weybosset, has not been paid for, and they pray that the same be sequestrated and sold for their benefit. J. Ad. Roeder, of counsel. Five thousand dollars bond having been given the writ was issued. Suits have been instituted in the other courts against the firm of A. C. Wilbur & Co. for claims of a similar nature.

The Injunction Against the Jackson R. R.—The resistance to the proposed extension of the Jackson Railroad from the depot to the river, along St. Joseph street, has been sustained by the decision of Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, rendered yesterday. The decision is too lengthy for us to give in full, and we have to content ourselves with the following material extracts:

The pleadings show that it is a railroad to be constructed with 3 rails, for the carriage of heavy freights and the movement of freight cars through several of the most populous streets in the heart of the city.

A careful examination of the law satisfies me that the city of New Orleans has no power to make such a grant—a grant which virtually expatriates a portion of plaintiffs property, by diminishing its value and impairing its use, and applies it, without compensation, to the use of a private corporation. Defendants contend, in an able argument, contends that the authority in the city is implied under the exemptory restriction contained in the act of 1855, section 1, page 94, "for the organization of works of public improvement," and they cite the case of Brown vs. Duplessis, 14 La. Rep., page 424, in which, it is said, it was decided that the authorization, is anywhere previously given. It is sought to be deduced from the general police power and authority in the city is implied under the exemptory restriction contained in the act of 1855, section 1, page 94, "for the organization of works of public improvement," and the case of Brown vs. Duplessis, 14 La. Rep., page 424, in which, it is said, it was decided that the authorization, is anywhere previously given. It is sought to be deduced from the general police power and authority in the city to "make regulations for the proper government of carts, drays, carriages, omnibuses and other vessels of every description which run in the streets, derived from the authority "to make by-laws for the regulation and improvement of the streets."

Under the cases referred to by plaintiffs counsel, they are clearly entitled to an injunction. It was intimated in the argument by defendant's counsel that the injunction might be maintained so far as to exclude the use of steam and steam cars on any portion of the contemplated extension of the road, the ordinance providing for a transfer from the railroad depot to Barracks street, and I was at first disposed to consider that position as correct; but subsequent reflection has satisfied me that the grant of power in the City Council is manifest in one as in the other case, and, therefore, that plaintiffs are entitled to the injunction prayed for, and that the ordinance contemplates the obstruction of the streets, and provides that the railroad company shall construct the track so as to obstruct and impair the use of the streets as little as possible, and also provides, by a sweeping clause, that all damages to property holders and others shall be paid by the railroad company, or that the city shall be relieved from such damages.

Under the pleadings, I do not think there is ground for dissolution of the injunction bond.

The rule to dissolve the injunction on the face of the papers, and that to dissolve on giving bond, are discharged at the costs of defendants.

Charles Byrne & Renshaw, Alexander Walker and S. D. Hill, attorneys for plaintiffs. Campbell, Spofford & Campbell and L. A. Simonds, attorneys for defendants.

Simple Case of a Young and Valuable Life.—Mr. Bertrand Bertram, who resides at the corner of Genius and Frenchmen streets has for some time been in the habit of depositing valuables and valuable papers in an old safe, situated in his yard. Yesterday he found the safe opened and robbed of its contents, consisting of a gold watch, about $50 in coin and about $100 worth of jewelry, which were contained in the safe, which completely destroyed the specie currency and materially ruined the other valuables.

Attempted Burglary—A Lady Shot.—About 10 o'clock Thursday morning of the third burglary attempts at burglary was made at the residence of Mr. Cooke, 56 Bourgat street. The gentleman, who is a clerk in the Supreme Court, rendered yesterday early in the evening, the family house was followed by an unknown white man, who proceeded to make his promises. The noise he made aroused Mr. Cooke, who made her appearance in the hall to ascertain what is the matter. Almost instantly the man, whom she detected, saw, leveled a pistol at her and fired, the ball passing within a few inches of her head. The man did not pause to see with what result the shot was made, but immediately turned and fled. The screams of Mrs. Cooke soon brought assistance, but no clue to the robber could be found, and succeeded in making good his escape.

Drowned.—A man named Joseph Hurlan fell into the river and was drowned, Thursday night, at the foot of St. Joseph street.

From Washington.

DECISION ON THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, brought from the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, involving the legal tender law, was decided in the United States Supreme Court today. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court reversing the decision of the court below, and holding that a contract made before the legal tender law could not be discharged with United States notes. The opinion is very long, and discusses at great length the powers of Congress. Of course, Congress has no right to make, government notes a legal tender for pre-existing private debts. It does not question contracts made since the law was passed.

This opinion was concurred in by Justices Nelson, Justice Clifford and Justice Field, Mr. Justice Grier delivered a minority opinion, concurred in by Justice Swayne and Justice Davis, holding the law to be perfectly constitutional, treating it principally as an implied power of the war power, by silent construction of the Constitution. The decision to-day of the Judges practically decides that the legal tender act for contracts since 1862 is constitutional, but the court says Congress has no power to issue paper money legal tenders, and that contracts prior to 1862 must be met in coin. The act was justified by the court on the ground of a war emergency and the silence of the majority.

Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, sent in his name as Supreme Judge in place of Hoar, is spoken of as a learned lawyer of reputable ability and extensive practice in the courts of New Jersey. Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, is also mentioned as nominee.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The President is already besieged with friends of candidates for the Supreme Judgeship, made vacant by the rejection of Judge Hoar. The Southern Senators and members are urging their claims very warmly, and each thinks the President should make a choice from Judge Wayne's old circuit, Judge Erskine of Georgia, and Durant, of New Orleans, are more prominently named. Ex-Congressman Dyer and Van Horn, were at the White House to-day to see the President to appoint Senator Drake at last date. The President has indicated to no outsider his preference.

THE MISSISSIPPI COLORED SENATOR.

Revels was on the Senate floor today for the first time during the session of the Senate, and was warmly welcomed by most of the Republican Senators. His wife, who is a shade blacker, was in the gallery, and Senators Sumner and Tipton went upland were introduced, and sat beside her for a few minutes.

THE MONARCH.

Captain Macomb, who commanded the American vessel which escorted the Monarch while bringing Mr. Peabody's remains to this country, has made a detailed report to the Navy Department about the qualities of that vessel. He says she is very fast, very sea-worthy, rolls so little that her guns can be used in pretty rough weather, and concludes by saying: "Altogether, I consider the Monarch the most formidable and efficient iron-clad vessel of war for ocean service in the world."

SENATE DEBATE ON CURRENCY.

The debate in the Senate upon the currency question, exhibits a tendency favorable to an early resumption of specie payments. It was intimated that the United States Supreme Court was desirous of such legislation as would promote resumption. It may be that the reason why the court has so long withheld a decision upon the Legal Tender question is an expectation that resumption would be effected by law, or in the natural course of things. Senator Conkling, of New York, declared constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, for so, Congress may well shape its measures to that end. It is supposed that the court, as soon as the Legal Tender shall be filled, will hear an argument again upon the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, for the satisfaction of the new judges.

Two rival blacksmiths at Omaha have had a match at horseshoe making. The winner made 100 in two hours and a quarter.

Cincinnati is to have a "Great International Singing Festival" next June.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Internal revenue receipts to-day, $473,000. The balance in the Treasury is $103,000,000, including $80,000,000 gold certificates, and $12,000,000 of currency.

Messrs. Hill and Miller, the Georgia Senators elect, are here, and ready to present their claims at the proper time. Should the present Legislature elect others to the Senate, Messrs. Hill and Miller will contest their seats before the Senate.

The President has appointed Thos. F. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Matamoras.

SENATE.—The bill for the sale of lands on the sea islands in Beaufort District, S. C., was reported to-day.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution reciting the sympathy of the United States with the people of Cuba, and all American Colonies in their efforts to secure their independence from European powers.

It declares that the United State recognizes the existence of a state of war between the Kingdom of Spain and the Colony of Cuba, waged on the part of Cuba to establish its independence, and the United States will observe a strict neutrality between the belligerent parties, as is their duty under the laws of nations. After a brief discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege and the Mississippi bill were considered, but were not disposed of. A motion to postpone the latter for one day being defeated by 1 vote. Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Howard was interrogated about the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau since its organization.

The claim of the Hon. Benj. F. Hopkins, Representative from Wisconsin, was announced, and the House adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The balance of the term of imprisonment of Chas. L. Pitcher and John A. Richardson, sentenced to four years imprisonment by a military commission in Texas, was remitted by the President. They were sentenced during the month of October last.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The documents, for the franking of which Gen. W. S. Smith was remanded by the Tenure of Legislature, were from the Commissioners of Public Education.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Feb. 11.—The Trans-Atlantic Company's mail steamer Ville de Paris, from Havre for this port, arrived at Halifax last night short of coal.

Boston, Feb. 11.—It is reported the Carlists are preparing for another insurrection. The Government is watchful.

Memphis, Feb. 11.—The *Ledger's* Helena special says:—"After the explosion of the boilers of the Maggie Hays, she took fire, and burned until she sunk. Henry McDermott, the second engineer, who was killed, shipped at New Orleans in place of a discharged engineer. Jimmy Keese, the second clerk, is slightly scalded. Some of the passengers were hurt.

Richmond, Feb. 11.—The Legislature elected to-day George Rye, of Shenandoah, to State Treasurer. He received 119 out of 150 votes. Rye is a native of Shenandoah and voted for Hale, Fremont and Lincoln for President. He was Secretary of the State Constitutional Convention. This Conservative ticket was nominated by Republicans, as an indication that Virginia intended to forget the past party differences.

Dr. Charles R. Bracken, a well-known journalist, the satirical lessee, and a humorous author of some note, was killed today by the discharge of a pistol in his hands. He was the author of the "Bachelor and Padlock," a play for a long time performed in the South on the dates as an offset to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Alabama marriage, colored, aged 22 years, was found in Nix's Court House this morning, for the murder and rape of Miss Stewart, and the murder of John Baker, her colored farm manager.

The prisoner the night before the crime, confessed that, with John Kennedy, the afterward murdered, he had conspired to murder Baker. They found Baker in the field, and Kennedy shot him. They then ravished Miss Stewart, Kennedy and Gardiner heard her struggle, and in 5 minutes after Kennedy came out, saying he had ravished and murdered her. They fired the house and burned her body and then Baker's body in the river. On the school house this morning Gardiner only said: "I am not guilty. I don't know whether I am going to heaven or to hell." Kennedy, of colored women, who stood around the gallows, recognized him with cries of "You are going to hell! Kennedy, you going!" The drop fell, and Gardiner died instantly.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The city is perfectly tranquil. Gustave Flourens is still at large.

London, Feb. 11.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased £145,000.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The police announce the discovery of an extensive conspiracy against the Government. A great number of arrests were made last night and today. It is stated the editors of the *Marseillaise* are implicated.

A police inspector in plain clothes was shot and killed last night by a mechanic.

The *Marseillaise* is expected to-day and will be sold.

The bodies of several citizens, who were killed during the riots, are in the hands of the police who refuse to give any information concerning them.

Madrid, Feb. 11.—In the Cortes today during a discussion on the navy, Admiral Topete said the navy could not be used to force a king on Spain.

Havana, Feb. 11.—The Spanish troops, in strong force, are about resuming field operations from Puerto Principe.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.—Flour firmer and 6d higher. Corn 6d higher. Pork steady. Lard, prime western, 67s. Cheese 1s higher. Tallow 6d higher. Sugar firmer. Rosin 1s higher. Spirits turpentine 1s higher. Petroleum 1s higher. Linseed oil 1s higher. Sperm oil 5s higher. Tea firmer. Tobacco firm. Cotton—Sales of the week 70,000 bales.

Memphis, Feb. 11.—Cotton unchanged—middlings 24c. Sales to-day 1700 bales. Receipts 1458. Exports 727. Receipts of the week 11,584. Exports 7519. Stock on hand 26,401.

Charleston, Feb. 11.—Cotton—fair demand, market closed rather firmer—middlings 24 a 24½c. Sales to-day 500 bales. Receipts 385. Exports to the continent 231. Coastwise 91.

Savannah, Feb. 11.—Cotton market closed quiet—middlings 24c. Sales to-day 700 bales. Receipts 1245.

Louisville, Feb. 11.—Tobacco—sales to-day 31 hhds at $4 50 a $7 50 for trash to sound logs, and $8 a $12 75 for leaf. Cotton active—middlings 23c. Flour—extra family $6 a $7. Grain unchanged. Sugar—prime 13½c. Molasses—prime 75c. Whisky 93c. Mess Pork $27 50. Bacon—shoulders 12½c, clear rib and clear sides 16c a 16½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 11½c, clear rib and clear sides 14½ a 15½c. Hams 19½c. Lard—prime 16½c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 11.—Flour—family $5 25 a $5 50. Wheat $1 10 a 1 12. Corn 66c a 74c. Oats 50c a 55c. Rye 85c a 90c. Cotton steady. Middlings 24½c. Whisky 93c. Pork $27. Bulk meats—shoulders 10½ a 11c.; clear ribs and clear sides 14½ a 15c. Bacon—shoulders 11½ a 12½c.; clear rib and clear sides 15c a 16½c. Hams 18½ a 19½c. Lard—steam rendered 14½c. Butter 20 a 35c. Eggs 19 a 20c. Sugar 11 a 13½c. Molasses 55 a 75c. Coffee 18 a 24c.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—Flour—superfine $4 25 a $4 40. Wheat, No. 2 spring 90 a 91c. Corn by the bulk, mixed 60 a 65c. Oats 52 a 53c. Whisky 90c. Sugar 11 a 13½c. Molasses 70 a 75c. Pork $27 75. Bulk shoulders 10½ a 11c.; clear rib and clear sides 14½ a 15½c. Lard 15 a 15½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 10½c.; rough sides 13c; short rib middles 14c. Hams 15c.

RIVER NEWS.

Pittsburg, Feb. 11.—Passed up—Argosy and barges at 7 A. M., Arkansas at 1, Peytona and barges at 4, Marcella at 5, Mississippi at 6 P. M. Down—Silver Spray at 3 A. M.

River stationary. Weather clear and windy.

Louisville, Feb. 11.—River falling, with 6 feet 6 inches in the canal.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—River falling.

Memphis, Feb. 11.—Passed up—Forsythe, Durfee, Allegheny, Belle Dick and Fulton. Down—Longworth. River has fallen 2 feet within the past 24 hours. Weather clear and delightful.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Memphis, Feb. 11.—The *Arabanche* has a special that she left morning from Capt. Maff Glass, of the steamer Commerce, dated Helena, Ark., which says:

The steamer Maggie Hays, from New Orleans for Pittsburg, blew up at Chute 68, near Helena, yesterday afternoon, killing Capt. Martin, the second engineer, and eight deck hands.

The second clerk, Reese, was badly but not fatally scalded. The passengers are all safe. We saw them on board also the balance of the crew.

Owing to the fact that the cable across the Mississippi here is not working, no further particulars have been received, but the steamer Commercial, with the passengers from the Maggie Hays, will be here this afternoon, when full particulars will be gathered and forwarded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Memphis, Feb. 11—1 P. M.—Further advices from the Maggie Hays disaster state that the boat and cargo are a total loss. The remains of Capt. Martin have been recovered.

A pleasure party from Cincinnati were on board. All escaped uninjured.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senator Sherman introduced a resolution that the United States recognize the existence of war between Cuba and Spain, and will observe strict neutrality.

Sherman said the people would not stand the Government's indifference much longer, and said there was a deep feeling in the West on the subject. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Banking and Currency Committee are examining Grant's Kitchen Cabinet regarding the gold panic.

Hooper.—The Pension bill is being considered.

New York, Feb. 11.—This morning's sun has the following special from Washington:

The President today pronounced all reports which represented him as expressing any opinion on the merits of the Georgia situation, for or against either of the contesting delegations now here, as simply untrue.

He reiterated what he had before declared, that it was a question entirely with the Senatorial committee, and belonged entirely with Congress, and he did not propose to interfere with it. He confessed his surprise that any person should seek an interview with him on the subject and then go away and misrepresent him.

The Board of Underwriters has been considering the Tenure Law of the State of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the impression prevails that the contracts made under the act of 1862 and interest on contracts made prior to the legal tender act. A committee was appointed for consultation with other institutions.

Liverpool, Feb. 10—Evening.—Cotton market closed quiet; uplands 10½d; Orleans 11½d. Sales of the week 60,000 bales, of which were for export and speculation. Pork 98s. Lard 68s. Bacon 56s. 6d.

Paris, Feb. 11—A. M.—Bourse opened quiet.

London, Feb. 11—Noon.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 87¾.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1870.

We have no material change to report in the Money market proper. On the street At notes with unquestionable collateral are quoted at 12 a 15 per cent per month and second grade at 1½ a 2 per month. Good paper without collateral is quoted at 15 a 18 per cent per annum, and second grade at 18 a 24 per cent per annum, and good second grade at 12.

Gold opened at 139 a 139½, and at 12 at New York, and after a moderate advancement closed at 139 a 139½. The sales in gold to-day were $200 at 139½, $2,000 at 139¾, and $20,000 at 139½. In silver in American half dollars there is a good demand for Mexican half dollars, we can hail dollars, and 4 pesos in gold for Mexican dollars.

Only a moderate business was done in foreign Exchange and the tone of the market closing at a further decline in rates, in consequence of the recent advance. The sale of Sterling was at 109 a 109½, which Gandolfo closing at 109 a 109½ bill on London, and 5 cents at 109 a 109½ and 5 cents at 109½ a 109¾ and 5 cents at 109¾ a 110, and 5 cents at 110 a 110½ and 5 cents at 110½ a 110¾ and 5 cents at 110¾ a 111, and 5 cents at 111 a 111½ and 5 cents at 111½ a 111¾ and 5 cents at 111¾ a 112, and 5 cents at 112 a 112½ and 5 cents at 112½ a 112¾ and 5 cents at 112¾ a 113, and 5 cents at 113 a 113½ and 5 cents at 113½ a 113¾ and 5 cents at 113¾ a 114, and 5 cents at 114 a 114½ and 5 cents at 114½ a 114¾ and 5 cents at 114¾ a 115, and 5 cents at 115 a 115½ and 5 cents at 115½ a 115¾ and 5 cents at 115¾ a 116, and 5 cents at 116 a 116½ and 5 cents at 116½ a 116¾ and 5 cents at 116¾ a 117, and 5 cents at 117 a 117½ and 5 cents at 117½ a 117¾ and 5 cents at 117¾ a 118, and 5 cents at 118 a 118½ and 5 cents at 118½ a 118¾ and 5 cents at 118¾ a 119, and 5 cents at 119 a 119½ and 5 cents at 119½ a 119¾ and 5 cents at 119¾ a 120, and 5 cents at 120 a 120½ and 5 cents at 120½ a 120¾ and 5 cents at 120¾ a 121, and 5 cents at 121 a 121½ and 5 cents at 121½ a 121¾ and 5 cents at 121¾ a 122, and 5 cents at 122 a 122½ and 5 cents at 122½ a 122¾ and 5 cents at 122¾ a 123, and 5 cents at 123 a 123½ and 5 cents at 123½ a 123¾ and 5 cents at 123¾ a 124, and 5 cents at 124 a 124½ and 5 cents at 124½ a 124¾ and 5 cents at 124¾ a 125, and 5 cents at 125 a 125½ and 5 cents at 125½ a 125¾ and 5 cents at 125¾ a 126, and 5 cents at 126 a 126½ and 5 cents at 126½ a 126¾ and 5 cents at 126¾ a 127, and 5 cents at 127 a 127½ and 5 cents at 127½ a 127¾ and 5 cents at 127¾ a 128, and 5 cents at 128 a 128½ and 5 cents at 128½ a 128¾ and 5 cents at 128¾ a 129, and 5 cents at 129 a 129½ and 5 cents at 129½ a 129¾ and 5 cents at 129¾ a 130, and 5 cents at 130 a 130½ and 5 cents at 130½ a 130¾ and 5 cents at 130¾ a 131, and 5 cents at 131 a 131½ and 5 cents at 131½ a 131¾ and 5 cents at 131¾ a 132, and 5 cents at 132 a 132½ and 5 cents at 132½ a 132¾ and 5 cents at 132¾ a 133, and 5 cents at 133 a 133½ and 5 cents at 133½ a 133¾ and 5 cents at 133¾ a 134, and 5 cents at 134 a 134½ and 5 cents at 134½ a 134¾ and 5 cents at 134¾ a 135, and 5 cents at 135 a 135½ and 5 cents at 135½ a 135¾ and 5 cents at 135¾ a 136, and 5 cents at 136 a 136½ and 5 cents at 136½ a 136¾ and 5 cents at 136¾ a 137, and 5 cents at 137 a 137½ and 5 cents at 137½ a 137¾ and 5 cents at 137¾ a 138, and 5 cents at 138 a 138½ and 5 cents at 138½ a 138¾ and 5 cents at 138¾ a 139, and 5 cents at 139 a 139½ and 5 cents at 139½ a 139¾ and 5 cents at 139¾ a 140, and 5 cents at 140 a 140½ and 5 cents at 140½ a 140¾ and 5 cents at 140¾ a 141, and 5 cents at 141 a 141½ and 5 cents at 141½ a 141¾ and 5 cents at 141¾ a 142, and 5 cents at 142 a 142½ and 5 cents at 142½ a 142¾ and 5 cents at 142¾ a 143, and 5 cents at 143 a 143½ and 5 cents at 143½ a 143¾ and 5 cents at 143¾ a 144, and 5 cents at 144 a 144½ and 5 cents at 144½ a 144¾ and 5 cents at 144¾ a 145, and 5 cents at 145 a 145½ and 5 cents at 145½ a 145¾ and 5 cents at 145¾ a 146, and 5 cents at 146 a 146½ and 5 cents at 146½ a 146¾ and 5 cents at 146¾ a 147, and 5 cents at 147 a 147½ and 5 cents at 147½ a 147¾ and 5 cents at 147¾ a 148, and 5 cents at 148 a 148½ and 5 cents at 148½ a 148¾ and 5 cents at 148¾ a 149, and 5 cents at 149 a 149½ and 5 cents at 149½ a 149¾ and 5 cents at 149¾ a 150, and 5 cents at 150 a 150½ and 5 cents at 150½ a 150¾ and 5 cents at 150¾ a 151, and 5 cents at 151 a 151½ and 5 cents at 151½ a 151¾ and 5 cents at 151¾ a 152, and 5 cents at 152 a 152½ and 5 cents at 152½ a 152¾ and 5 cents at 152¾ a 153, and 5 cents at 153 a 153½ and 5 cents at 153½ a 153¾ and 5 cents at 153¾ a 154, and 5 cents at 154 a 154½ and 5 cents at 154½ a 154¾ and 5 cents at 154¾ a 155, and 5 cents at 155 a 155½ and 5 cents at 155½ a 155¾ and 5 cents at 155¾ a 156, and 5 cents at 156 a 156½ and 5 cents at 156½ a 156¾ and 5 cents at 156¾ a 157, and 5 cents at 157 a 157½ and 5 cents at 157½ a 157¾ and 5 cents 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and 5 cents at 170½ a 170¾ and 5 cents at 170¾ a 171, and 5 cents at 171 a 171½ and 5 cents at 171½ a 171¾ and 5 cents at 171¾ a 172, and 5 cents at 172 a 172½ and 5 cents at 172½ a 172¾ and 5 cents at 172¾ a 173, and 5 cents at 173 a 173½ and 5 cents at 173½ a 173¾ and 5 cents at 173¾ a 174, and 5 cents at 174 a 174½ and 5 cents at 174½ a 174¾ and 5 cents at 174¾ a 175, and 5 cents at 175 a 175½ and 5 cents at 175½ a 175¾ and 5 cents at 175¾ a 176, and 5 cents at 176 a 176½ and 5 cents at 176½ a 176¾ and 5 cents at 176¾ a 177, and 5 cents at 177 a 177½ and 5 cents at 177½ a 177¾ and 5 cents at 177¾ a 178, and 5 cents at 178 a 178½ and 5 cents at 178½ a 178¾ and 5 cents at 178¾ a 179, and 5 cents at 179 a 179½ and 5 cents at 179½ a 179¾ and 5 cents at 179¾ a 180, and 5 cents at 180 a 180½ and 5 cents at 180½ a 180¾ and 5 cents at 180¾ a 181, and 5 cents at 181 a 181½ and 5 cents at 181½ a 181¾ and 5 cents at 181¾ a 182, and 5 cents at 182 a 182½ and 5 cents at 182½ a 182¾ and 5 cents at 182¾ a 183, and 5 cents at 183 a 183½ and 5 cents at 183½ a 183¾ and 5 cents at 183¾ a 184, and 5 cents at 184 a 184½ and 5 cents at 184½ a 184¾ and 5 cents at 184¾ a 185, and 5 cents at 185 a 185½ and 5 cents at 185½ a 185¾ and 5 cents at 185¾ a 186, and 5 cents at 186 a 186½ and 5 cents at 186½ a 186¾ and 5 cents at 186¾ a 187, and 5 cents at 187 a 187½ and 5 cents at 187½ a 187¾ and 5 cents at 187¾ a 188, and 5 cents at 188 a 188½ and 5 cents at 188½ a 188¾ and 5 cents at 188¾ a 189, and 5 cents at 189 a 189½ and 5 cents at 189½ a 189¾ and 5 cents at 189¾ a 190, and 5 cents at 190 a 190½ and 5 cents at 190½ a 190¾ and 5 cents at 190¾ a 191, and 5 cents at 191 a 191½ and 5 cents at 191½ a 191¾ and 5 cents at 191¾ a 192, and 5 cents at 192 a 192½ and 5 cents at 192½ a 192¾ and 5 cents at 192¾ a 193, and 5 cents at 193 a 193½ and 5 cents at 193½ a 193¾ and 5 cents at 193¾ a 194, and 5 cents at 194 a 194½ and 5 cents at 194½ a 194¾ and 5 cents at 194¾ a 195, and 5 cents at 195 a 195½ and 5 cents at 195½ a 195¾ and 5 cents at 195¾ a 196, and 5 cents at 196 a 196½ and 5 cents at 196½ a 196¾ and 5 cents at 196¾ a 197, and 5 cents at 197 a 197½ and 5 cents at 197½ a 197¾ and 5 cents at 197¾ a 198, and 5 cents at 198 a 198½ and 5 cents at 198½ a 198¾ and 5 cents at 198¾ a 199, and 5 cents at 199 a 199½ and 5 cents at 199½ a 199¾ and 5 cents at 199¾ a 200, and 5 cents at 200 a 200½ and 5 cents at 200½ a 200¾ and 5 cents at 200¾ a 201, and 5 cents at 201 a 201½ and 5 cents at 201½ a 201¾ and 5 cents at 201¾ a 202, and 5 cents at 202 a 202½ and 5 cents at 202½ a 202¾ and 5 cents at 202¾ a 203, and 5 cents at 203 a 203½ and 5 cents at 203½ a 203¾ and 5 cents at 203¾ a 204, and 5 cents at 204 a 204½ and 5 cents at 204½ a 204¾