NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LEMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Price of this paper—single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $8 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
[illegible]
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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 .... $4.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1872. 45th YEAR—Vol. XLV—Whole—15,590.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—At noon, "Le Barbier de Seville." At night, "L'Africaine."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon, Rainbow Matinee. At night, "Captain Charlotte," "Norma," and Family Jars.
VARIETIES THEATRE—Grand Matinee at 12. At night, "Enoch Arden."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Matinee at 12, and at night, Lydia Thompson Troupe.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

Judge Alexander Walker, one of the editors of our cotemporary the Times, was before the Congressional Committee yesterday as a witness, and gave them some very interesting information as to Governor Warmoth's attempt to organize a third party in the State, of which he (Warmoth) was to be the leader. Judge Walker stated that Gov. Warmoth had repeatedly endeavored to enlist the Times in a third party movement, which was to comprise the best men of the Democratic and Republican parties, of course to the exclusion to a great extent of the colored population. Gov. Dunn knew this, and it was the origin of the opposition of which he was the leader against Gov. Warmoth.

Judge Walker further testified in relation to the election of Mr. Pinchback as Lieutenant-Governor, that Mr. George A. Sheridan and Judge Dibble, both intimate friends of Governor Warmoth, had stated to him (Walker) that the motive of Governor Warmoth, in promoting the elevation of Pinchback to the chair of the Senate, and thereby to the Lieutenant-Governorship, was to place in that position a man so infamous that the people would not desire the impeachment and removal of himself from the Executive chair, only to be replaced by a character like Pinchback.

AN EXCOMMUNICATED DEMOCRAT

In the examination of Mr. James Graham, Auditor of the State, before the Congressional Committee yesterday with reference to the Weil claim, purchased at 30 cents on the dollar by Senator Thomas C. Anderson, of St. Landry parish, and afterwards collected by him from the State dollar for dollar, Mr. Graham is reported to have replied to an interrogatory as to Mr. Anderson's politics that he believed he was a Democrat. In this we think Mr. Graham has intentionally or unintentionally done the Democratic party injustice. Mr. Anderson, we are told by those who know him, is a gentleman whose political convictions are very uncertain. He himself disclaims connection with the party, or at all events disclaims its right to dictate to him, and is one of those members of the Legislature who prefer the favors of Gov. Warmoth to the respect of his constituents and the people at large.

We published the other day a resolution adopted by the Democratic Committee for the parish of Orleans, denouncing Senators Anderson and Thomas and those members of the House of Representatives who had sold themselves to Warmoth. We have no doubt this action will be approved throughout the State and that Senators Anderson and Thomas will henceforth be regarded as Republicans.

Washington and Lee University.

We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Gen. R. D. Lilley, agent of this University, who is now in our city for the purpose of furthering the interests of the institution and particularly to promote the endowment of the "Louisiana Professorship of Modern Languages," to which some of our citizens have already subscribed. Gen. Lilley informs us that he has received great encouragement in his mission in all the States he has visited, and that he has reason to believe he will be able at an early day to announce of the entire success of the scheme of endowment by which the States are to be connected by name with the University, each having a Professor's chair therein. The "Kentucky Chair of History and Political Economy," the endowment of which already exceeds $30,000 is now filled by Col. William Preston Johnston. Missouri has secured the "Chair of Applied Chemistry." The Louisiana and Texas endowments each exceed $20,000. In the other States considerable progress has been made.

A person contributing $250 receives an engraved "Certificate of Scholarship," with four coupons attached, transferable by delivery, and entitling the bearer to four years of tuition and college fees (otherwise costing over $400.) A contribution of $500 entitles to a "certificate" with ten such coupons; and $1000 to twenty-four coupons. These coupons, after their respective dates, are redeemable in tuition and matriculation fees whenever presented, without limitation as to time.

We heartily commend the mission in which Gen. Lilley is engaged. It was a suggestion of Gen. Lee before his death that the States might, according to the plan Gen. Lilley is now presenting to our citizens here and elsewhere, place the Washington University not only on a sound and permanent foundation, but also greatly enlarge and extend its influence. Three hundred and fifty students are now on the rolls of the University, and among them are a number of young men from our State, some of whom have greatly distinguished themselves.

An Explanation.

We find the following in the evening Times, which we reproduce. The letter of Colonel Sandidge having been alluded to in our columns:

A CARD.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:

My position during the late excitement in political quarters has been misunderstood. I think it due to myself and friends that I place myself right before the public.

As this can be done by the testimony of Col. John M. Sandidge, a well known citizen of high character, I have to request the favor that you publish the same. This statement was drawn up in the presence of Mr. Moncure, accepted by him, afterwards presented to Gen. Herron, who frankly admitted its correctness, in the hearing of Mr. Moncure, who accompanied me.

This a brief history of my connection with the troubles, made in the interest of peace and the people of Louisiana.

B. B. SIMMS.

New Orleans, Feb. 9, 1872.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6, 1872.

In a conversation held in my presence on the evening of the 2d ultimo, in front of the caucus rooms of the Democrats, in Customhouse street, between Gen. B. B. Simms and Col. J. C. Moncure, it was stated by the former to the latter that he had been requested by Gen. Herron to ask if the Democrats would appoint a committee to confer with a like committee of the friends of Gov. Warmoth, for the purpose of seeing whether some satisfactory [illegible] could be [illegible]. This I understood to be the extent of Gen. Simms' authority, and was so stated by him.

In a conversation which then ensued, as to what might possibly be done, General Simms expressed the belief that the friends of Gov. Warmoth [illegible] to make some [illegible] lieved they would [illegible] of the Senate to the Democrats.

I went with Gen. Simms on this occasion, at his request, and conversed with him on the propriety of his being the medium of communication, and in this way happened to hear [illegible] sation, in which I participated.

(Signed) JOHN M. SANDIDGE.

The statement of Col. Sandidge is substantially correct.

(Signed) B. B. SIMMS.

Mardi Gras.

Headquarters "King of the Carnival," February 9, 1872.

H. R. H., The King of the Carnival, compliments to editor Bee and begs he will notify the public to the following effect in French and English:

1. All buildings along the route of march must be decorated.

2. All organizations provided with music must instruct band masters to play while passing in review the Royal Anthem "If ever I cease to love."

ECONOMY.—By using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children, many a doctor's bill can be saved, and much suffering [illegible]

The Democratic Allies of Gov. Warmoth.

Mr. James B. Eustis stated in his testimony, delivered yesterday before the Congressional Committee, that Mr. Thomas J. Semmes, a lawyer of this city, and once Senator from Louisiana in the Confederate Congress, had openly stated in his (Eustis') presence that he thought Gov. Warmoth would be acting very foolishly were he to surrender any portion of the enormous power which he exercises as Chief Executive of the State, as well as dictator of her Judiciary and Legislative Departments. We infer from this that Mr. Semmes has given advice to the Governor to the same effect, and if so it would appear that he approves and sustains the Governor in inflicting injuries upon our much oppressed people. We regret to find that Gov. Warmoth can command the support and countenance of citizens with a standing in the community such as Mr. Semmes has occupied.

We invite the attention of our readers to the report of the examination yesterday before the Committee. Many important statements will be found in it.

Letter Carriers' Petition to Congress.

We understand that the letter carriers, employed at our Post office, are about to present a memorial to Congress, asking for an increase of their salaries, which are inadequate to the labor performed by them. The duties of this worthy class of our public servants are unquestionably of an important nature, and should be justly and liberally remunerated. These duties are laborious, and require sometimes more than ordinary intelligence. The carriers are selected for their industry, sobriety, capacity and respectability, and the testimony of the public is uncontradicted, as to the fidelity of their conduct. They go in and out among us, in our dwellings and offices with untiring promptitude, no matter what may be the severity of the weather.

It is a false economy to fix the salaries of competent and good men at the lowest possible figure, simply because their necessities force them to accept it. We hope the petition of the letter carriers will be numerously signed by our merchants and prominent citizens. We believe that since the system of letter delivery by carriers was introduced in New Orleans, the number of letters deposited in our Post office for delivery in the city has greatly increased. This proves how much of a convenience the system is, and the satisfaction it has given the public.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ELEVENTH DAY.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock, Hon. G. W. Scofield, presiding, and the Hons. Smith, Speer, McCrary and Archer, present.

It was agreed that each member should be limited to five minutes to cross-examine witnesses.

Auditor Jas. Graham was called to the witness stand.

To Mr. Smith—Is State Auditor; under the law the Weil claim should have been acted upon by the whole board. The board consisted of the Governor, Mr. Gaines and himself; did not consult together on that particular claim; Mr. John G. Gaines, Fiscal Agent, delivered the bonds; witness was not present, and did not know anything about it at the time; does not know whether the Governor acted in the matter; does not know whether the Governor and Mr. Gaines knew of the prohibitory constitutional law.

To Mr. Schofield—At the time the claim was presented to me, I presume that it was owned by Senator Anderson. I think he is a Democrat.

The class I objected to register were past due bonds, [illegible] Anderson's State warrants, State [illegible]. The only question as to their payment was whether they were genuine.

The Weil claim bore on its face that it was conditional; the Legislature should act upon it. Quite a number of that class of claims were paid.

[illegible] special action on the claim in the [illegible] of State Legislators while I was present. Upon a subsequent settlement of the bank, it was found that the bank [illegible] paid.

To Mr. McCrary—A majority of the board had decided on a warrant; the Weil claim came within the provisions of the law. The claim was presented to witness, who registered it and returned it to Mr. Gaines. Probably it should have been necessary that the board should have met and examined bills. He registered the Weil claim as Auditor and as a member of the board.

To Mr. Archer—The actual and eventual indebtedness of the State is about $41,000,000. About one-third is contingent. Of the contingent portion I cannot say for how much the State will be liable.

To Mr. Speer—Can't tell how much the indebtedness of the State was in 1868. He did not expect to be questioned on this subject, and was not prepared. Would furnish his report. Did not know that the Weil claim had been rejected by the Legislature, or that it was a claim under a contract with the Confederate States. If he had known the claim to be illegal he would not have warranted it.

To Mr. Smith—Had seen the statement of Mr. Bragdon, Secretary of State, relative to the indebtedness of the State. Does not think it correct. Witness has signed to a portion of it, but was misled by his chief clerk.

To Mr. Archer—It is probable that the expenses of the General Assembly were over $950,000 last year.

The Attorney General has drawn fifty or sixty thousand in addition to his legal fees. He got in by act of the Legislature for commission in State suits.

To Mr. Schofield—The act providing for the $3,000,000 bonds was of the nature of an appropriation to pay the debts mentioned.

And Col. Carter was called to the stand. He said that he wanted to submit some documents bearing on the testimony of Gov. Warmoth. He said that he understood that Gov. Warmoth had in his testimony stated that he was a defaulter. He desired, before submitting the report, to say that he was inspector of stock, and he had received one-half of the proceeds of his position. He said there had been a controversy between him and the Auditor as to the construction of the law, the Auditor holding that the expense of the office should be paid by him, and he holding that one-half the expenses should be paid by the State, and one-half by himself. He submitted papers which not only showed that the amount in controversy had not only been but paid.

In reference to the appointment of himself as attorney of the Jackson Railroad and attorney of the Chattanooga Road, he said that he did not propose to impeach the veracity of the Governor, he only asserted that he was mistaken; in the first place he never was the attorney of the Jackson Railroad; he was the private counsellor of Mr. McComb. He submitted his appointment.

He then spoke of the attorneyship of the Chattanooga Railroad. He went into an exploration of the passage of the bill. He said that he had never seen the bill until he signed it. The bill was not signed until some time after its passage, because he was instructed by the members not to do so. [illegible] when he did sign it, it was done at the advice of the members, the appointment as attorney had been given him because of services he was able to render, and for no legislative action of his.

He spoke of the Transit Company bill. He said [illegible] ask for [illegible] per mile, but only the interest on the bonds.

He said the Governor was mistaken in his assertion about the Steamship Company bill. He had not introduced the bill; it had been introduced by Mr. Faulkner, a friend of the Governor. He had simply given notice that the bill would be introduced, and two weeks after, Mr. Faulkner had introduced it. He then gave an explanation of the bill, and showed that instead of it being a subsidy of $1,000,000 by the State, it was a loan of $1,000,000, which was to be repaid by the company.

He then took up the appointments of committees. He charged that they were necessary.

He said that the appointment of that committee was then [illegible] necessary, as there had been a [illegible] talk; he said there had been an [illegible] in his room that first caused the appointment. Gov. Warmoth had caused and threatened to horse-whip Mr. Coke.

He explained [illegible] about the resolution on which Gov. Warmoth had said in his testimony was Col. Carter, and said neither passed or was not. He asserted that it was put and passed and that he had not written it.

He then said that he had not, in his statement, proposed to impeach the veracity of Gov. Warmoth. The Governor, he said, was, according to his own saying, like George Washington, "he could not tell a lie;" but, like all great men, he was liable to make mistakes; he says that it was not supposed that a man who had labored so hard in the discharge of his [illegible]

[illegible]

A.—Well, if you want to make that one of my duties, there would be no legislation in Louisiana for some time; you cannot get the House to order.

He said he had no personal knowledge of Governor Warmoth ever having received a bribe.

After some further questioning his examination was concluded, and Mr. Gaines was called to the stand.

The Hon. Mr. Schofield informed him that he had been called to make a statement about the payment of the Weil claim.

He desired to read his statement. There was some objection raised to this, but after some little discussion, he was allowed to do so.

He then proceeded to say that he had consulted the Attorney General of the State about them, and he had decided that they were legal debts. He had also got the advice of Messrs. Semmes and Kier, and that they had also decided that they were legal claims, and on this account, after they had been properly endorsed by the Auditor, he had paid them.

He said in reply to questions, that when the subject of certificates of indebtedness had been discussed by the Board that this claim had not been specially discussed; he did not know to whom the bonds for this claim were paid; bonds were given to everyone who presented warrants; he had not bought up any warrants.

The Hon. Mr. Speer—Have you, as President of the bank, or any person through you or authorized by you, ever offered or paid any money or stock, or by any consideration, to influence the vote of a member?

A.—Never one cent.

Q.—Never one cent?

A.—Never one cent, one dollar or anything.

Q.—It is asserted that bribes have been offered to certain members of the Legislature, to pass a bill in which the banks were interested?

A.—It is an insult.

Mr. Gaines here expressed great indignation at the charge.

He said, subsequently, in reply to questions, that his bank, or himself as President of the bank, had not signed the contract made with Avegno & Willes.

He asserted that he did not know the nature of the Weil claim.

The Weil Claim Again.

Marx Levi, sworn.—Was partner of Weil in supplying Governor Allen with articles for the use of the people in 1864. Had one fourth interest in the contract. The other parties interested were Jacob and Isaac Levi, cousins of witness. They are dead. Witness did not know, until the matter was lately mentioned in the newspapers, that Weil had been paid the claim. Witness has employed counsel to sue Weil for his (witness') fourth. He has, since witness discovered that the claim had been paid, told him that it had been nearly all eaten up by expenses incurred in getting it through. He is not in the city. He told witness he was going to leave last evening for Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary. The goods were sent through Texas, from Matamoras.

Hiring the Public Halls Last Summer.

Mr. James F. Davis, of the firm of Davis & Freret, real estate brokers, testified that last summer, under instructions of "Jack Williamson" (the legislative almoner of the Chattanooga Railroad Co.) he hired all the public halls in the city just before the time appointed for the meeting of the Republican State Convention, the Chamber of the House of Representatives in the Mechanics' Institute included. By direction of Jack Williamson—he was acting as the agent of the Warmoth party—he sent a young man to Mr. Packard, President of the State Executive Committee of the party, saying that he could have the Mechanics' Institute Hall for the Convention to meet in. Odd Fellows' Hall witness could not rent, as the Board of Directors would not allow the use of the building to either side. Lately, Mr. Fairfax, Assistant Secretary of State, under General Herron, called upon witness and wanted him to sign a paper stating that witness himself had hired the halls as a matter of ordinary business and for speculation. Witness refused to sign the paper because it was not true. He (Davis) hired the halls for speculation. He had hired them under the instructions of Williamson for whatever he and his principals wanted them.

An Ex-Chief of Police on Dewees.

Mr. John Burke, sworn—Witness was Chief of Police of this city in 1868 and part of the year 1869 under the military authorities. Was on [illegible] when Carr attempted to put Carter out of the Speakership. There was no attempt whatever at [illegible] on the part of those near the Speaker. The only person witness saw [illegible] by Capt. Knowles [illegible] Chief of Police [illegible] Dewees to be arrested upon seven affidavits charging him with [illegible] to the [illegible] of Governor [illegible] were not married [illegible] finally [illegible] entered. When witness held the office of Register of the Land Office here, Dewees came in one day [illegible] the office and appealed to him piteously not to expose him. He said he had a store in the country, was doing well, and was about to marry; that he had resolved to change his mode of life, and was completely reformed, and that a report was being circulated in his neighborhood, by his enemies, that his picture was in the "rogue's gallery" in New Orleans. When he was a prisoner, witness had intended to have his photograph taken for the "rogue's gallery," but it was overlooked in transferring him from one police station to another. Witness thinks, but does not know the fact himself, that a photograph of Dewees, found by the police, in his room, was put in the gallery among the pictures of rogues. He importuned witness so piteously for a certificate that his picture was not in the gallery, that witness gave it to him. Witness supposes Dewees has the certificate now.

Judge Walker and the Governor.

Judge Alexander Walker, sworn.—Was surprised to hear the Governor, in his testimony, make the statement which he did in regard to a conversation that took place at Pass Christian last summer, particularly as, after his speech at the Turners' Hall Convention, last summer, he called upon witness to make an apology for the use he had made of witnesses' name there, and excused himself by saying that his enemies had irritated him so much that on that occasion, in the heat of speech, he had made a reference to a private conversation, which he should not have made, and was indiscreet in relating what had been said in the conversation. Witness was, at the time the conversation took place, enjoying the hospitality of a gentleman at Pass Christian. The company was assembled without any design and the conversation was on general topics. The Governor introduced political topics and urged upon witness that the Democratic party ought to support him, because Grant was opposed to him and because the colored people were inimical to him. He further observed that an issue between the white and colored races was inevitable and was near at hand. Witness replied that he had seen Col. Carter just before leaving the city and that Carter also had appealed to him as a Democrat and was solicitous of obtaining the aid of the Democratic party. Witness, in the conversation with the Governor adverted to, expressed it as his opinion that it was the best policy of the Democratic party to avoid fusion with either faction as they had such a remarkable facility for quarreling and making their quarrels up. Witness did not say that Carter had said he was a concealed Democrat. What Carter said would not have warranted that construction. He said as a reason why the Conservative people should take sides with him, that he was a Southerner by birth and had served in the Confederate army.

In regard to the dinner at Dr. Mercer's, which had been referred to in the press and in this investigation, witness said he was at the party. He had just returned from the North. He had ceased to be identified with the Democratic party and was in favor of the organization of a third party. There was a design in the entertainment, and gentlemen present thought it would be desirable to avail themselves of the official power of the Governor in the organization of such a party. There was no idea of constituting the Governor a leader in the movement. The purpose was to use him in breaking up the rascally combinations that were ruining the people. The Governor confessed that his party was thoroughly corrupt.

When Dunn died, witness told the Governor that then was his opportunity to win the regard of the respectable portion of the people by appointing a conservative citizen Lieut-Governor. It was then understood that the Governor would appoint a Lieutenant-Governor. When witness heard that it had been determined by the Governor to call an extra session of the Senate and have Pinchback elected Lieutenant-Governor, he (witness) had conversations with two of the Governor's intimate friends, Judge Dibble and Geo. Sheridan. Witness denounced the project to them as infamous. He told them that Pinchback was a notoriously infamous man; that even his own race would regard it an insult to put him in the position. The argument they used to justify the Governor was that if a respectable man were made Lieutenant-Governor the Democrats would want to impeach him (the Governor.) That was the argument of both Dibble and Sheridan.

[illegible]

of the police, and a row might have been the result. There would have been no general disturbance, however. The great body of the people would have had nothing to do with it. They did not care if the class of men who composed the conventions cut each other's throats. The community would not have interfered.

Mr. Schofield—You say you think that if the Convention had not been held in the Custom-house the Governor would have controlled it?

A.—I do.

Q.—How do you know that?

A.—He had the police to use, and he has never hesitated to use force when his occasions required it.

Whenever witness attempted to modify the hostility of Democrats to the Governor, they invariably replied that they could not trust him, and that he was always engaged in some scheme for personal schemes.

Correction by Capt. Scott.

A note was received from Capt. Scott correcting so much of his evidence, given on Thursday, as related to Senator Coupland. Capt. Scott had stated that the name of Mr. Coupland was on the list of Kimball as having been paid to vote for the bill to sell the stock of the State in the Jackson Railroad Co. Upon examination of his memorandum, Capt. Scott says in his note, he finds the name of Mr. Coupland is not on the list, and he adds that he has no doubt Mr. C. voted for the bill simply because he thought it for the interest of the State.

Testimony was given by United States Commissioner Weller, in regard to the affidavits made against the Governor and members of the Legislature charging them with a violation of the Ku-Klux act, and by Mr. DeKlyne, chief deputy of the U. S. marshal in regard to the execution of the warrants. The only point of general interest he elicited from the witness was from Mr. DeKlyne, that the only member of either house actually arrested was Mr. Dewees. All the others were merely notified to appear before the Commissioner, at their leisure, and Dewees was arrested by one of the deputies from a misunderstanding of the instructions.

The Resolution Alleged to be for Blackmailing.

Mr. Oplatek, a member of the House of Representatives, was sworn.—It had been developed, in the course of the investigation, that a resolution appears on the journal, to have passed on the last night of the session of 1871, to raise a committee, of which the Speaker, Colonel Carter, was to be Chairman, the committee to have power to examine the affairs of any corporation in the State, to be authorized to sit during the recess, and send for persons and papers, with instructions to report at the next (this) session. Mr. Oplatek stated that a resolution, the same in effect as that published as passed, was given to him by Col. Carter, at the Speaker's desk, to be presented, and that he did present it and it was rejected. Subsequently, Mr. John Burke told witness he had written it for Col. Carter. Witness is Harbor Master by appointment of the Governor.

Mr. Ragan, a reporter in the House, examined upon the same matter, testified that Mr. Faulkner was the person who introduced the resolution that is recorded in the journal as passed; that a motion to adopt it was put to the House; that the vote was taken, and that the Clerk announced to the Speaker that the resolution had passed.

The Election in Ascension Parish.

Samuel C. Hepburn, sworn—Is a citizen of the parish of Ascension. At the election in November, 1870, there were seven precincts in the parish—five on one side of the Mississippi and two on the other side. The five boxes from the five precincts first mentioned are to this day in the courts, the ballots in them having never been counted. Only the other two were counted and at the lower extremity of the parish. The Supervisor of Election declared Dewitt C. Brown elected to the House of Representatives from the parish. He was not known as a resident of the parish. People never heard of him until some time before the election he was seen going about from place to place as adjutant for General Hunsaker, a Brigadier General of militia, who is a brother of the Senator of that name. It was not known to the people even that Brown was a candidate. He had neither residence, family nor property in the parish. Two men were murdered in the parish on the evening of the day of election, Judge Lewis and Mr. Schomberg. They were killed by negroes. Both were respectable citizens. Judge Lewis was one of the most respectable men in the State. At the time he was killed he was going to see General Hunsaker on a mission of peace. Two negroes named Oliver, who killed these citizens, were appointed to office by Governor Warmoth as soon as they were acquitted.

Testimony of Mr. [illegible]

Mr. Flanders gave evidence as to the condition of affairs when the two Republican conventions met last summer and the variety of matters connected with the [illegible]. The State is suffering from [illegible] opinion was that it was necessary for the convention to be held in the Custom-house to avoid violence.

The presence of troops he thought prevented a riot.

The Weil claim was pressed before the Democratic Legislature of 1866-'67, with earnestness by Gov. Wells, but failed and witness is of opinion that the bill was also rejected by the Legislature of '68.

When the act became a law requiring the city to contract with the Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company for draining and leveeing a lot of land at [illegible] millions of dollars—at first the City Council was unanimous in opposing it. Gradually, however, the majority changed their minds. Witness continuing his opposition, the Governor's friends told him the city would be compelled to make the contract—a witness understood compelled by the courts. The Governor had stated that they would be compelled. The Governor told witness that he had an interest of $60,000 in the company.

Witness thinks Judge Walker's opinion of Pinchback reflects public sentiment in relation to that individual.

Not only did members of the Council newspapers also, said the Council would be compelled to make the contract with the company. The Republican was among the papers that said so, the Governor's paper.

Q.—Do you hold the Governor responsible for what appears in that paper?

A.—I do. The people do. He is an owner of the paper.

Q.—But is not Mr. Fish the editor?

A.—He is the editor and one of the Governor's officers.

Q.—What officer?

A.—Recorder of Mortgages.

Q.—Well, but the Governor does not control him?

A.—He has the same control over him that he has over any other of his appointees. If he can put out a Secretary of State, he can put out the Recorder of Mortgages.

Witness did not apply to the Governor for the Mayoralty. Witness' friends had urged him for the appointment. Witness accepted it reluctantly. General West, who communicated to witness his appointment, told witness that the Governor would exact from all the appointees a blank resignation, giving as a reason pretty much the same reason that was given by the Governor himself in his evidence before the Committee. Witness consented to give his resignation. The Governor has not attempted to use it to compel witness to do anything. His sense of duty has been closed to the [illegible] by the people. He was induced to become a candidate because of his wish to defeat Mr. William R. Fish, (editor of the Republican) who was seeking the nomination. Disliked to see Mr. Fish nominated because he was one of the committee who ran witness out of this city in 1861 for being a Union man.

Ballot Box Stuffing—The Governor's Directions.

Wm. F. Dunham, sworn—This witness was a Commissioner of Election at the election in the fall of 1870, when certain State officers, members of the Legislature and the Mayor and City Administrators were elected. It would be tedious to go over the long examination which he underwent. He admitted tacitly, by refusing to answer questions, lest his answers might criminate him, and by indirect evidence signified that he and Captain Edes worth of the Metropolitan Police, had stuffed the ballot box in his charge at Algiers.

There were two Republican candidates for the House of Representatives in that District, one named Alexander and the other Buchanan, both black men. Governor Warmoth himself, some ten days before the election, told witness he would rather have anybody else elected, no matter who, than Alexander. When the ballots were counted Alexander was about 200 ahead. Edgeworth and a Mr. Curry told witness that Alexander was not to be returned. At 10 o'clock at night a note was received from the Governor ordering witness' box to be brought to the city and "not to be tampered with." The box was accordingly taken, by witness, Capt. Edgeworth, and several policemen, to the Mechanics' Institute. When the return was made, instead of Alexander being 200 ahead, Buchanan was elected by an overwhelming majority. [Laughter.]

Q.—How many do you call overwhelming?

A.—Well, say two thousand. [Renewed laughter.]

It appears from what could be extracted from the witness that the box was [illegible]

[illegible]

the Senate during the last session, and report to the Senate as to the legality or illegality of all State vouchers issued.

By Mr. Campbell—Concurrent resolution petitioning Congress for aid to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company. Adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. [illegible] [illegible] actually in service and no more."

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Harris called up the bill offered by him and made the special order of the day for today at 1 o'clock, entitled "An act to incorporate the Vidalia, Alexandria and Texas Railroad Company and to grant State aid thereto."

Mr. —— moved that the bill be read section by section.

Mr. Sypher moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Hunsacker said the bill was reported favorably last year, that the bill only asked right of way, and that it ought to pass as it had been before the Senate so long time.

Mr. Sypher asked why the clause "and to grant State aid thereto" was inserted in the title if the bill only asked the right of way.

Mr. Harris moved to lay the motion of Mr. Sypher [illegible] the table. Carried; yeas [illegible] nays [illegible]

The President then directed the Secretary of the Senate to read [illegible] by sections.

Mr. Harris moved that the bill be finally passed.

Mr. Sypher protested against bills being rushed through in this manner.

The bill finally passed the Senate by the following vote:

Yeas—[illegible] Coupland, Gallup, Harris, Hunsacker, [illegible] Jenks, Lynch, [illegible] Ray, [illegible] Twitchell, Pinchback—20.

Nays—Sypher, Thompson, Wilson—3.

Mr. Hunsacker moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up Senate bill 149, introduced by him.

The rules were suspended, the bill was taken up and ordered to be printed, and upon the motion of Mr. Hunsacker, made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

On motion, the Appropriation bill was [illegible] taken up. Pending consideration, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Secretary of the Senate announced the fact that the Senate had [illegible]

Mr. Dewees moved that the proposition of the Senate be rejected and that the House refuse to appoint another Committee on Conference.

Several members rising to points of order, motions to table Mr. Dewees' motion, motions to concur, etc. Mr. Anderson asked who had the floor.

Speaker Brewster—You have none of you the floor. I wish to state right here that I will for the future recognize no member while another member has the floor; there is altogether too much confusion in this House.

Order being restored, Mr. Carr was recognized as having the floor. He moved that a Committee on Conference be appointed.

Upon a motion to lay that motion upon the table, the yeas and nays were called, resulting in [illegible]

Mr. Davidson [illegible]

[illegible] for the Committee on Conference [illegible] the House had refused to concur with [illegible]

Mr. Davidson then asked a suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a bill appropriating the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to provide for the pay of mileage, per diem, and other expenses of the General Assembly for the session of 1872, and for the extra session of December, 1871.

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed.

Mr. Dewees moved to adjourn.

[illegible] the House adjourned.

Crescent City Gas Company Scheme.

We have received from Mr. W. S. Brown, Treasurer of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, the following letter, which explains itself. Mr. Brown has submitted to us an affidavit attached to a copy of the stock certificate of the Crescent City Gas Light Company for 1600 shares, signed by F. J. Herron, Vice-President of the company. Mr. Brown swears that the original certificate was signed to him for sale, from which it would appear that Gen. Herron was equivocating when he said that no written or verbal promise had been made to members of the Legislature to influence their votes in favor of the bill incorporating the Company.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9, 1872.

To the Editor of the Bee:

In his testimony before the Congressional Committee on the 7th inst., General Herron is reported in the Picayune to have said that "he did not make any written or verbal promise to any members to influence their votes for the incorporation of the Crescent City Gas Light Company." He further stated that he gave Senator Wilcox a writing authorizing him to subscribe to the stock.

The original document, of which I hand you enclosed a certified copy, was offered to me for sale during the summer of 1871, and I have since heard that General Herron has since bought it up, he probably thinking it safe to deny having given it. Respectfully,

WM. S. BROWN,
Treasurer N. O. Gas Light Co.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25, 1870.

For value received, I do hereby pledge myself and the Crescent City Gas Light Company, to issue to the bearer one thousand shares of the said Gas Company stock, full paid, in such amounts and to such persons as the bearer may name, said stock to be issued immediately on the organization of the Company, and the printing of the stock.

F. J. HERRON, Vice President.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, City of New Orleans.

I, William S. Brown, do swear that the above is a true and correct copy of an original document signed by F. J. Herron, which original was in my possession in the summer of 1871, and when I took a copy thereof as above.

WILLIAM S. BROWN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Notary, this 9th day of February, 1872.

ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAN RICE closes his Tivoli Circle season to-day with two grand performances, 2½ M. and 7.45 P. M. He promises to bring up his reserves and take that section by storm. To-morrow (Sunday) night he opens on Washington Square, continuing Monday and Tuesday, two exhibitions each day. With settled weather his audiences increased, and last evening the mammoth canvass was well filled. The great French clown, Lorenzo Maye, is one of the leading features of this really fashionable circus.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Friday, February 9, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Relative to perjury and subornation of perjury; favorably.

On motion of Mr. Ray (who observed that this was an important subject), the bill was ordered printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Twitchell—Joint resolution [illegible] the National Congress [illegible] Southern States during the years 1864, 1865 and 1866.

By Mr. McMillan—Authorizing the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company to issue its own bonds with the view of [illegible] and [illegible] to the State its [illegible] in said company.

By Mr. Thompson—Making appropriations to pay certain expenses of the State.

Also, amending the act relative to Public Education.

By Mr. Campbell—To amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, etc., approved Sept. 14, 1868.

Also, repealing the act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, approved [illegible]

By Mr. Thompson—To protect the registration and election of voluntary political associations, to regulate primary elections, and punish frauds and interference therein, within the limits of the parish of Orleans.

By Mr. [illegible]—[illegible] and publishing [illegible] the signatures of [illegible]

By Mr. [illegible]—Resolved, That the Committee on [illegible] and Internal Improvements be [illegible] to their advantage [illegible] they are hereby authorized [illegible] to the sale of the city's interest in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, to [illegible] with the [illegible] to H. [illegible] and others, with full powers for the purpose, and authorized to examine persons and papers, and are hereby empowered to report by bill or otherwise.

[illegible] a committee of [illegible] appointed by the Chair to examine how many members of the present General Assembly are drawing pay on the City Administration. City Improvement rolls and the Metropolitan Police rolls, and the committee be authorized to call for persons and papers, and said committee shall report if any [illegible] are so employed by the said appointees.

[illegible] Resolved that a committee [illegible] to investigate the affairs of the Louisiana State Lottery, and that [illegible] authorized to send for persons and papers. Lies over.

The following substitute report of the Finance Committee upon the resolution [illegible] was adopted as follows [illegible]

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee [illegible] for [illegible] of

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 9.—Leon Say has tendered his resignation as Prefect of the Seine. He will probably be succeeded by Augustin Cochin.

The *Patrie* says the committee of the National Assembly, which is investigating the facts connected with the capitulation of the French fortifications and armies during the recent war, has obtained proof of Marshal Bazaine's treachery to the Republic.

The Assembly Committee on War Contracts [illegible] the result of their inquiry into the conduct of the American officials who were suspected of participating in the purchase of arms for the French Government during the war.

Paris, Feb. 9.—It is reported the French Embassy at Washington has been offered to Drouyn de l'Huys.

A movement is on foot to make Thiers President for life and renew the Assembly by an annual election—these propositions are reported from the Left Centre.

The Assembly has approved the reports of the committee recommending clemency to all Communists under the rank of commissioned officers and who have committed no crime under the civil law.

London, Feb. 9.—Hon. H. B. Brand, Ministerial candidate, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons to-day.

War risks are taken on American vessels in the Manilla trade in consequence of apprehensions from the Alabama dispute.

The *Post* regrets the subordination of the English press in the attack on America, believing it may stand in the way of an [illegible]

The *Standard* sees in the difficulty which has so suddenly arisen nothing but anxiety, and grave trouble [illegible] undertake [illegible] that [illegible] feels sure that the United States will not withdraw their claims, and it [illegible] all parties to support the Government in maintaining the position which [illegible]

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, one of the counsel of the United States before the Geneva Board, is in London. He will leave for [illegible]

Paris to-morrow. [illegible] Cushing, his connection with [illegible] has just arrived in Paris.

London, Feb. 9.—It is reported that the Americans in Liverpool do not approve of the claims for indirect damages.

The *Times* to-day declares that England will not revoke, and never will revoke [illegible] [illegible] is still ready and resolved to stand by it, but cannot [illegible] in an [illegible] [illegible] to close the door on all hope of a settlement.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.—All efforts to save the steamer Colorado, which was beached yesterday, after colliding with the Arabia, have failed. She broke in two, and will prove a total loss.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—In the Diet to-day during a debate on the education bill [illegible] that the Government was disposed to [illegible] the Roman Catholics, but he [illegible] was unknown. He announced it as the policy of Prussia hereafter to [illegible] the Polish schools as Prussian and Germanize those of Alsace and Lorraine.

Madrid, Feb. 9.—Agitations against the Government are reported in Valencia and Andalusia.

FROM MEXICO.

[illegible] under General Quiroga, captured [illegible] on the 20th [illegible] a large number [illegible] and arms.

[illegible] Trevino, with 2000 [illegible] advanced on San Luis Potosi [illegible] [illegible] entered that city [illegible] on the 26th [illegible] before Trevino could reach there. General Trevino is receiving reinforcements daily and will doubtless capture the place.

A part of Cortina's troops are expected here to-night, while that chieftain will remain outside to harass the enemy.

Northern Dispatches.

St. Paul, Feb. 9.—The Coroner's jury have rendered a verdict in the case of the railroad accident near Afton, charging Frederick Baker, conductor, as principal, and Patrick Halpone, engineer, as accessory, in causing said accident.

Columbus, O., Feb. 9.—In the House a bill was introduced to repeal the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill and authorizing the city of Cincinnati to give a bonus not exceeding $2,000,000 to any persons who will build said road.

[illegible], Feb. 9.—There is no prospect [illegible] the trade [illegible] on the [illegible] road.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The Legislature, by a party vote, rescinded the resolution withdrawing ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Liverpool, Feb. 9—Noon.—Cotton market flat. Sales to-day 10,000 bales; middling uplands 11⅛d; middling Orleans 11¼d; at sea, nearly due, from New Orleans, 11⅛d. Sales 117,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were for export, and 63,000 bales for speculation. Total stock 414,000 bales, of which 157,000 bales are American. Total stock afloat 414,000 bales, of which 256,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week 62,000 bales, of which 26,000 bales are American. Actual exports 11,000 bales.

Frankfort, Feb. 9.—The difficulty about the Alabama claims has a depressing influence on American securities at Continental markets. United States 5-20's of 1862 have declined [illegible] here since Wednesday, and the market to-day is very firm.

Havre, Feb. 9—Noon.—Cotton market heavy; low middling afloat 139@137f.

London, Feb. 9—Noon.—Consols 92⅛@ [illegible] Bonds 91⅜.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1872.

The money market proper continues quiet and easy, with a fair amount of good paper [illegible] offering on the street. At bank the demand for discounts is moderate, and borrowers on discounted notes find no difficulty in obtaining accommodations. We repeat our previous quotations of street rates, as follows: 10@11 per cent per annum for A1 notes secured by approved mortgages, or collateral, 12 per cent per annum for A1 notes without collaterals, and 13@15 for good and second grade. Mortgage notes are quoted at 9@10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 and first-class, and 12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110⅛@110 ... [illegible]

Demand for Silver came within the compass. We quote 107@108 for American half dollars, and 105 for [illegible] [illegible] in gold for Mexican dollars.

We quote as follows:

State of Louisiana, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Louisiana, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' and Traders' Bank, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent Banking Company, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans National Bank, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
State National Bank, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia National Bank, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union National Bank, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana National Bank, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teutonia National Bank, paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual National Bank of New Orleans, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Insurance Co., par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Home Insurance Company, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factors and Traders' Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Insurance Company, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hope Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia Insurance Company, par value $100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad shares, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans City Railroad, shares, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Street Railroad, shares, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne St. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans Railroad, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans and Washington Railroad Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Telegraph Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gas Company, par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Gas Light stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson Gas Light Co., par value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ammonia Propelling Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pneumatic Propelling Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Levee Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal and Drainage Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Canal & Nav. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Canal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red River Valley Navigation Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontchartrain Hotel	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Hotel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opera House Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Varieties Theatre Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Sulphur Mine Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Copper Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polk County Copper Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. Cotton Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. Bag Manufacturing and Furnishing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Lottery Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. Wrecking and Salvage Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Debt Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne Street R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi Levee Ten Per Cent Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Hotel Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bonds of 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bonds of 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Penitentiary Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
State North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Levee Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Levee Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Warrants, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City six per cent. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City six ⅌ Cent Bonds to Jackson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
City six ⅌ Cent Bonds to Opelousas R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City six ⅌ Cent Bonds to [illegible] Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Five Per Cent Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven ⅌ Cent Bonds (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven Per Cent Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 7-30 Certificates (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Bonds (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Improvement Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Certificates of Appropriation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Police Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Dividend.
[illegible] privilege of drainage stock.

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

[illegible]

Board adjourned until Wednesday.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1872.

COTTON.—The sales to-day sum up 4000 bales, the market closing at an irregular decline of ⅛@¼c. We again reduce our quotations as follows, giving also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lots with the outside notes for strict:

[illegible]

The market opened with a limited demand, buyers offering ¼ to ½c under yesterday's prices, which factors refused to concede, and the business during the forenoon was confined to about 850 bales at the decline. Later in the day, however, the inquiry became more animated, and as the offers made were more in accordance with the views of holders, sales were effected to the extent noted above at irregular rates, the bulk of the business involving a falling off of ⅛ to ¼c. Exceptional sales were made above and below quotations. Good ordinary sold at 20½c, but on the other hand low middling, good style, brought 21¾c and middling 22½c. These, however, are outside figures, and are merely mentioned as indications of the irregularity of the market. Strict ordinary was reported at 20c, low middling at 21¼ and 21½c, and strict middling [illegible]

The Exchange reports: "Market unsettled, quotations quite nominal."

The sales for the past three days sum up 15,000 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 26,700 bales, against 49,300 last week and 32,000 the week before. Week's receipts 27,284 bales, embracing [illegible] from other delivery ports and [illegible] proper, against 33,115 proper last week and 27,600 last year. Total proper since August 31 [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last year. The week's exports comprise 27,820 bales, embracing 15,421 to Liverpool, 2650 to Cork, for orders, 3687 to Havre, 2938 to Bremen, 4796 to Antwerp, 400 to Barcelona, 1924 to New York, 1904 to Boston, and 300 to Galveston.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1871		[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	3,729	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	7,860	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on ship board not cleared		[illegible]

The exports to-day comprised 7860 bales to Liverpool, 2867 to Havre, and 400 to Barcelona. Receipts proper since last evening 3188 bales, against 3821 last Friday and 4873 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 28,152, against 33,115 last week and 27,600 last year, and since August 31st [illegible] bales, against 765,267.

FREIGHTS—We note a fair movement at firm rates. We quote: By steam—4d to Liverpool; 5-16@—d; to Hamburg 11-16d; to New York ⅝@11-16c; to Philadelphia 1c; to Boston ¾c. Sugar to New York [illegible] ⅌ hhd; Molasses [illegible] ⅌ bbl. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32@½d, to Havre 1⅝@1 1-16c; Antwerp 15-16@1c; to Bremen 1c; Boston 11-16c. Sugar to North ... ports [illegible] ⅌ hhd; Molasses [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

TOBACCO.—Some 50 hhds have come to fine leaf were sold in the past few days at 10c the pound lots. The stock is yet too small to fill the orders now for export in the market. Prices are well sustained, and we continue to quote lugs at 7¼@8c; low leaf 8½@9c; medium 9@10c; good 10½@11½c; fine and selections 12@15c.

SUGAR.—The supplies are light, but the demand is slack and prices are barely sustained. Inferior 6@7½c, common 7¾@8c, fair 8¼@9c, good fair 9¼@9½c, fully fair 9¾@9⅞c, prime 9½@9¾c, strictly prime [illegible]. Louisiana [illegible] 9¾@11c, yellow clarified 11¼@11¾c, white 12@12¾c ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES.—Is in light supply and good demand at 45@55c. Plantation reboiled 45@50c, common to strictly prime fermenting 50@60c. Inferior not fermenting 35@40c, common 38@40c, centrifugal 30@35c, fair 40@45c, prime 45@50c, strictly prime 50@55c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—The market is bare of choice, which is very much in request. Treble extra and the higher grades are scarce. Double extra and the lower grades are in supply but dull. The sales to-day are confined to 2200 bbls. of each 120 and 72 low treble extra at $7; 160 do. at $7 12½; 10 choice treble extra at $8 25; 3 of do. at $8 75; 25 and 100 choice extra at $8 25; 10 do. at $8 50, and 375 superfine on private terms.

CORN.—The market is extremely dull. The dealers are supplied and buyers have withdrawn entirely from the market. White is offering at 58c and white at 58c ⅌ bushel; 200 yellow mixed sold at 60c, and 800 do. at 58c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—The market for Oats is also at a stand-still, with supplies offering at 46c ⅌ bushel; 150 sacks sold at 45c, 200 choice [illegible] at 48c, and 150 at 49c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—The market is bare, or nearly so. Wheat Bran is here to hold at $1 00 ⅌ 100 ℔.

HAY—Is in light supply, but the market is dull to-day. 200 bales choice Western sold at $32 ⅌ ton.

PORK—The market is very firm owing to the light stock on hand, and mess is quoted at $15 75 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $16 25 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—Is quiet, and quoted in first hands at 7c for shoulders, 9c for clear rib sides, and 10c for clear sides. At retail ¼c ⅌ ℔ advance is obtained. 10 and 20 casks clear sides sold at the Jackson Railroad depot at 9¾c ⅌ ℔, and 15 casks clear rib sides, in store, at 9½c ⅌ ℔.

HAMS—The market is more depressed, and sugar-cured are now quoted at 13@13½c ⅌ ℔, and 20 tierces sold on private terms.

BREAKFAST BACON—Choice Western is scarce and in demand, and commands 10¾@11c ⅌ ℔.

LARD—Is without any movement to-day. Packers' in tierces is quoted at 9½c, in kegs 10c, kegs 10¾@10¾c ⅌ ℔.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is quiet but firm. Shoulders are quoted at 6¾c, clear rib sides 8½c, clear sides 8¾c ⅌ ℔ in a jobbing way. The stock is in the hands of dealers.

COFFEE—The market is very firm, with a good demand from dealers. Stock in first hands 2000 bags Rio; in second hands 16,000 bags. We quote prime 21½@22½c, (gold duty paid), good 21¼@21¾c, fair 20¾@21c, ordinary 20c ⅌ ℔.

CORNMEAL—Is quiet, but firm, and is quoted at $4 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE—Is in light supply and good demand at 12½@14c for Western reserve, and 16@16c for factory. New York cream commands 17c ⅌ ℔.

BUTTER—Choice continues in light supply and good demand. Choice Western commands 30@37c, Goshen 38@40c ⅌ ℔. There is no demand for inferior.

BAGGING—Offers of 13c cash are refused for jute. The stock is held out of market for much higher prices. The dealers' sales in filling orders for the country are 16c ⅌ yard for jute, 15c for Western, 17c for India in bales and 15c in rolls.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens sell on the landing at $5@5 50 ⅌ dozen for the grown and $4 for the young; Ducks $4 50; Geese $9; Turkeys $15@18; Eggs 25@26c ⅌ dozen.

PRODUCE—Western Potatoes sell on the landing at $3@3 25; Onions $3@3 50; Apples $6@6 ⅌ bbl; Cabbages $7@10 ⅌ 100; Sourkrout $9@13 ⅌ bbl; Beets and Turnips $1 50; Carrots and Parsnips $2; Horse Radish $9@12; Green Peas $7 [illegible]; Peas $7@8; blackeyed Peas $5@7; Western Beans $9@11; Red Beans $9@12 ⅌ bbl; Dried Apples and Peaches 8@8c ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—The market is quiet. Choice Western rectified is quoted at $1 02½ ⅌ gallon. Good proof rectified is dull at $1, and ordinary 95c ⅌ gallon. 75 bbls choice Western rectified sold at $1 02½ ⅌ gallon.

RICE—Is in better supply with less demand. Inferior is quoted at 4½@4¾c; [illegible] choice [illegible] 6½@8c ⅌ ℔.

LOUISIANA RICE—The market is dull, and owing to free arrivals from Charleston prices are drooping. Fair is quoted at 8½@9c, prime 9c, choice 9½c. Choice Carolina in jobbing at 9c, Rangoon 7@7¾c ⅌ ℔.

BEEF—Is in light supply and fair demand. Texas commands $11@12, Western $14@15 ⅌ bbl.

TALLOW—Is quiet with a light supply, and is quoted at 8@8½c ⅌ ℔.

WOOL—There is very little here. A small lot of Lake sold at 40c ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Are scarce, with an active demand and higher prices. Green salted command 10½@12c, dry salted 15@16c, dry flint 17@18c, kips 13@14c ⅌ ℔.

PIGS FEET—Pickled, in kegs, are selling at $2 25, half bbls $5, bbls $9.

MACKEREL—Is in good demand, with only a moderate stock on hand and an upward tendency in prices. No. 1 barrels command $16@16, No. 2 $10@11, No. 3 $8@9; No. 1 kits $1 85, No. 2 $1 35, No. 3 $1 15.

LIME—The supply is small, and owing to the late severe weather the demand is light. Prices continue as previously. Western $2@2 25, Alabama and Rock Island $1 25 ⅌ bbl.

COTTON SEED—Is in demand and commands $13 per ton when bags are furnished by the purchaser, $14 per ton when in planters' bags, and $15 per ton for Seed and bags.

IRON COTTON TIES—Sell at 5¼@5¾c ⅌ ℔.

BALING TWINE—Commands 16@18c ⅌ ℔.

COOPERAGE—Is dull. There is no demand for Sugar Hogsheads, the season being over. Molasses Barrels sell slowly at $1 75 and half Barrels $1 25 each. Green Poles command $65 ⅌ 1000 for barrel Poles, and $50 for hogshead Poles. Staves $2 ... for barrel, and $25 for hogshead.

NAVAL STORES—The market is bare of common No. 2 Rosin, or virgin Rosin. No. 1 commands $5 50 and pale $6 ⅌ bbl. Tar is quoted at $3 75 ⅌ half bbl and $6 ⅌ bbl. There is no Pitch on hand. Spirits Turpentine is in light supply and jobbing at 80@85c ⅌ gallon.

SALT—The market is very dull. Dealers are asking $1 50 ⅌ sack for Liverpool, both coarse and fine, delivered—with a reduction for cartage when taken by dealers at [illegible]. Turk's Island is dull at [illegible] per bushel, and the stock is [illegible]. Table Salt in [illegible] at [illegible] ⅌ packet, as in size. The last [illegible] of Liverpool was at $1 35 ⅌ sack, Liverpool coarse and fine.

STAR CANDLES—Are in limited supply and good demand at 19c in round lots and 19½c jobbing. The supplies are all sold, to arrive.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1872.

Arrived during the past week—[illegible] Beeves, 178 Texas Beeves, 20 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep.

Sold—[illegible] Western Beeves, [illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] Milch Cows.

On hand for sale—[illegible] Western Beeves, [illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] Milch Cows.

[illegible]

DIED.

CHURCHILL—On Friday evening, February 9, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. LOUISIANA CHURCHILL, aged 42 years, native of Newbern, North Carolina, and resident of this city for the last 23 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons Sylvester B. Wily C. and Thos. H. Churchill and those of her son-in-law Dr. Alcée Chaslant, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 62 St. Charles street, between Toulouse and Esplanade streets, at four o'clock, THIS (Saturday) EVENING.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

[illegible] BAR .... Proprietor.

LOTTA! LOTTA! LOTTA!
Assisted by BEN DEBAR.
GRAND RAINBOW MATINEE TO-DAY at Noon. This Evening: Plays—CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE; NORMA; FAMILY JARS.
The annual MARDI GRAS BALL will take place at this Theatre on February 13th. Ladies' invitations to the Ball can be procured at the box office of the theatre of Mr. Gleason, Treasurer, commencing on Thursday, to be placed before the Committee. Tickets of admission for gentlemen, $5. Mr. Bowe's full band will be in attendance.

Varieties Theatre.

L. BARRETT .... Sole Lessee and Manager.
Saturday Evening, February 10th, 1872.
Mr. Edwin Adams,
In his great creation of
ENOCH ARDEN.
Grand Matinee at 12 M., and Evening at [illegible] o'clock.
ENOCH ARDEN.
MR. EDWIN ADAMS as ENOCH ARDEN.
Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON as Annie Leigh.
In active preparation John Brougham's great drama, in 5 acts, entitled
RED LIGHT.

Grand Panorama,

242 .... Poydras Street 242
Between Prytania and [illegible] streets.
REPRESENTING the Battles and Campaigns of [illegible] by the last Revolution in France, also, views of the principal cities of Europe. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

The St. Louis Hotel.

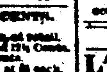
THIS magnificent Hotel, lately repaired and greatly improved, and refurnished in the most elegant and elegant style by the St. Louis Hotel Association, of which E. F. Mioton, Esq. is President, is now open for the reception of guests. [illegible]
HIRAM CRANSTON,
[illegible] New York Hotel.

Dr. J. B. PEREZ,

OFFICE, 129 Carondelet street, near the corner of Lafayette, New Orleans. Having an experience of over twenty years [illegible] [illegible]

Gun and Fishing Tackle Depot,

56 .... ST. CHARLES STREET 56
F. CHARLEVILLE,
RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION.
All kinds of Arms Repaired.
Every description of Breechloading Shot Guns.
Gun Material and Fishing Tackle of every description.



ORDERS taken and solicited for GUNS of the following celebrated makers and others: Westley & Powell, J. B. Cooper, W. W. Greener, Wm. Chance, [illegible] Wert & Sons, Scott's Purdy, Parker, [illegible] Lefaucheux, Legard Bernard, [illegible] 57 Madison street, New York.
Agents—Chas. A. Cook, New York; Ch. Moy, England; F. Guebie, Paris

Wanted.

A GOOD COOK, at No. 24 Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. Apply immediately.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT 10 CENTS.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS at 12½ cents at retail. 10,000 lbs Sugar-cured HAMS, at 10 and 12½ Cents. Also 50 [illegible] SHOULDERS 8 Cents. Also, 500 McCLELLAN SADDLES, at $5 each. For sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S, No. 69 Magazine street, Between Natchez and Gravier streets. Under St. James Hotel.

[illegible] Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, February 1st, 1872.

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

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Notice.

ALL parties wishing to become members of the Crescent City Saw Mill Association, now being formed can do so on application at the office of the Mill, corner [illegible] and General Taylor streets, Sixth District. The object of the Association is to carry on the business of the Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, already well known to the public. The establishment is made very valuable by its proximity to the business portion of the city and its advantageous position on the river. The best machinery [illegible] made highly profitable.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Ins. Co.,
No. 129 Common street.

AN ELECTION of Trustees, to serve for one year, from the second Monday of April next, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 19, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Removal.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK REMOVED to No. 48 Camp street.
[illegible] HARRIS, Cashier.

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

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

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

L. BISCOE,	THEO. G. BOYERS,
J. P. COULON,	SAMUEL SMITH,
H. GALLY,	S. H. BLOCOMB,
R. GEDDES,	[illegible]
JAS. JACKSON,	F. STAUFFER,
[illegible] M. O'BRIEN,	E. WHITE.

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

C. U. LEWIS, Secretary.

February 1, 1872.

E. HUBERWALD,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
(SUCCESSOR OF J. HEBBER,)
165 .... Canal Street 165,
Between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

DEALERS in Drugs, Fine Chemicals, French and American Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and every article usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to planters and family orders. Prescriptions carefully compounded, day and night, by skillful assistants.

CASSIDY & MILLER,
168 St. Charles Street, New Orleans,
SAIL MAKERS and Agents for the FLEETWING COTTON DUCK FACTORY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Woodbury, Druid and Ontario DUCK, of all weights and widths, from 22 inches to 3 feet;
Keep on hand a large and well-assorted stock of Tents, Tarpaulins, Flags, Dray and Wagon Covers, Flags of all nations, Tarred and Manilla Rope, Wood and Iron Blocks, etc.
We call attention of Contractors, Railroad Companies, etc., to our great facilities for furnishing Tents, Tarpaulins, or anything in the Cotton Duck line, as cheap as New York, St. Louis, or any Northern city.
Awnings, Gallery Curtains, Window and Door shades made to order at reduced rates.
TRUNKS neatly covered.

HILL'S EXTRA GOLD PENS.

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

ALL styles Pens and Holders made—all PENS. Finest points in the World—Perfect Pens, Ladies Pens.
Gold Holders and Pencils, FACTORY PRICES.
Gold Pens repointed at 50 and 75 cents.

Embalming Without Cutting.

P. MARCHAND, Druggist,

CORNER MARAIS AND ST. PHILIP STS.

EMBALMS Corpses without opening them and with no trouble for the families of the deceased. He has practised Mr. Sucquet's process [illegible] [illegible] Prices moderate.

FERNET C. VILLERE, DEALER IN FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALE, PORTER, etc., No. 133 Common street, under the [illegible] Office, New Orleans. [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the Splendid Steamships

GUIDING STAR	Capt. THOS. HALSEY
[illegible]	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. R. HOWES
MISSISSIPPI	Capt. W. P. KENNEY
WESTERN METROPOLIS	Capt. E. S. QUICG
EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. B. F. BURDICK

Sailing from New York and New Orleans as [illegible]

The steamship GUIDING STAR, HALSEY, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, February 11th, at 8 A. M.

These steamships have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE .... $50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... [illegible]
Through Bills of Lading signed to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg.
Through Tickets for first-class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN A. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
No. 120 Common street.

The steamship UNITED STATES will follow, sailing SATURDAY, Feb. 17th, at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK—MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The steamship

WESTERN METROPOLIS,
E. S. Quick, Commander,
Will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 8 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
Cabin Passage .... $50.
Steerage .... $[illegible].
Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen and Hamburg.
Through Tickets for First-Class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN A. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
130 Common street.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamers:
GEO. WASHINGTON, HORNET,
GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.

The steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander.
Will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, Sunday, February 11, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE .... $[illegible].
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN, HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
[illegible] Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, February 10, at 8 P. M. The [illegible] steamship JUNIATA, [illegible] Hoxie, commander.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. CREEVY, Agent,
Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.
The steamship Catharine, YAZOO, 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,	L. C. HARRIS,	W. G. HEWES,
HUTCHINSON,	JOSEPHINE,	MATAGORDA,
MORGAN,	ST. MARY,	WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola.

Steamer

HARLAN,
JNO. LEWIS, Master
Will leave foot of St. Joseph street, on SATURDAY, February 10, at 8 A. M.
[illegible] Freight landed at Indianola wharf.

For Brazos Santiago, Corpus Christi, Fulton, St. Mary and [illegible] connecting at [illegible] with the Iron Steamer
MORGAN,
J. B. LOCKWOOD, Commander,
Will leave Brashear on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from Algiers on
SATURDAY, February 10.
Lighterage at Brazos Santiago at risk and expense of consignee.
St. Mary and Corpus Christi Freight landed at Rockport.
No freight received.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passage—and Red Route, via Morgan's La. and Texas R. R. and Brashear—FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY.
Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M., reaching Brashear City at 11½ A. M. [illegible] connecting with Steamer
JOSEPHINE,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
WHITNEY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
CITY OF NORFOLK,
THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS.
Tickets and Staterooms secured until 3 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) at Agent's office, or the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

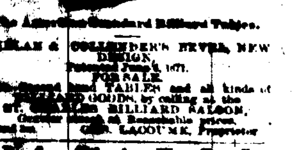
GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, Growth of 1871.—H. HAFNER has now in store a large and well selected assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for fall and winter planting, also, a lot of Onion Sets and Top Onions.
Country merchants supplied with seeds by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers.
H. HAFNER,
165 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre.

Dr. Chas. Mermilliod, Dentist,
COMPLETE UPPER SET ONLY $20.

INFORMS his customers that owing to the dullness of the season, and for the purpose of affording facilities to persons in need of his services, he has reduced his already moderate prices. He hopes that his friends will avail themselves of the opportunity offered, and acknowledges his desire to serve those who have only small means. Consultations free, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the well-known office of Dr. Deperron, 88 Bienville street, corner Royal.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 [illegible] Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.



The American Standard Billiard Tables.

PHELAN & COLLENDER'S NEVER NEW DESIGN,
Patented June 6, 1871.
FOR SALE.
Also, Second-hand TABLES and all kinds of BILLIARD GOODS, by calling at the ST. CHARLES BILLIARD SALOON.
[illegible] Reasonable prices.
[illegible] LACOUMBE, Proprietor.

Roofing Tiles! Fire Proof!

THIS favorite article manufactured in this city [illegible] ready to be put on the building, without use of nails or cement by any common laborer, can now be supplied in any quantity by application to B. J. Mont, No. 119 Magazine street, or to Thos. S. Elder, 21 Commercial Place.
The Tiles are particularly adapted for PLANTATION and other country use, as no skilled labor is required to cover buildings.
C. W. PATTEN,
Superintendent at Factory, corner Tchoupitoulas and Upper Line streets.

Tennessee Sugar Kettles,
From the celebrated STACKER IRON WORKS.
—New—
Messrs. Woods, Yeatman & 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

Costumes, Masks and Dominoes,
FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED
Mme. ALABAU,
81 .... Canal Street 81
(Between Bourbon and Dauphine)
Begs leave to inform her numerous customers, and all those who wish Masquerade Costumes, that she offers them COSTUMES, MASKS and DOMINOES of the richest kinds, in gold and silver, in lace embroidery, for ladies and gentlemen, she also invites the public to call and see her magnificent costumes. They have come for all tastes. Take all your costumes from Mme. ALABAU, and don't make a mistake in going to another store. Only place where Costumes embroidered in gold and silver may be found.

For Rent.

[illegible] No. 48 Bienville street, between [illegible], occupied for several years by the [illegible]. Apply to E. DUFOUR, [illegible] street, or at the office of this paper.

ANDERSON'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
No. 132 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.
WILL be found all the latest improvements in the Photographic Art. With close personal attention and the best appliances, we produce pictures equal to any others ever done in this city or anywhere else, at lower prices. Children taken from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. The SUN PEARL a specialty. All work guaranteed.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Cor. Fulton, Water and Pearl Sts., N. Y.
THIS well known favorite hotel has recently been newly furnished [illegible] It is kept on the European plan.
The location is more accessible to all parts of New York and Brooklyn than any other hotel in the city. [illegible]
[illegible]