The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Rip Van Winkle."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Engagement of Mr. Leibarrett.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Farewell Benefit of Miss Lydia Thompson—"Aladdin, the Wonderful Scamp," and "The Little Rebel."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

THE LAW OF NATIONS THE SUPREME LAW—ACTS OF STATE COURTS OF THE CONFEDERACY VALID.

International law, or the law of nations, sometimes called "public law," has always formed part of the law which every Judge, State and Federal, is bound by his oath of office and by the Constitution of the United States, to administer in all cases, coming before him, where that law is applicable and where it is paramount to the local law. Certain State Judges seem to ignore the existence of this public law.

The Supreme Court of the State of Alabama, for instance, has lately decided that the courts in that State, and their officers—Judges, Clerks, Sheriffs, etc—and the proceedings of those courts and officers, while Alabama was under the de facto jurisdiction of the Confederate States Government, were all illegal—that the courts were not lawful courts, that their officers were "usurpers," and that none of their acts entail any legal or binding consequences. It follows, if this be the law, that all marriages celebrated in Alabama, during this period, were invalid marriages, and the issue of such marriages are illegitimate. It follows, if this be the law, that all judgments, and decrees and orders of the courts there, all records certified by the Clerks of Court, all sales by the Sheriff of property under execution, and all acts of public officers were invalid, and drew after them no legal consequences. This, however, is not the law, and the mere statement of a proposition so monstrous ought to be enough to stamp it with absurdity. Such a proposition could only be advanced by a knave or a fool. It has not been and cannot be sustained by reason or by authority. The Supreme Court of the United States has had occasion to consider and decide this very question in two cases which directly conflict with the opinions of the Supreme Courts of Alabama and Louisiana. We mean the cases of Texas vs. White, decided in 1868, and Thorington vs. Smith, decided in 1869. The former is reported at length in the 7th volume of Wallace's Reports, and the latter will be reported in the 8th volume—not yet in print. The press, however, have disseminated the opinion all over the country.

The question as to the lawfulness of the acts of the officers of the courts of the State of Alabama and the other States adhering to the Confederate Government, while the war lasted and while the Confederate Government ruled the country, is one belonging peculiarly to the Federal Supreme Court to decide in the last resort. It is a question of public law—of international jurisprudence, because these States were for a time, to all intents and purposes, foreign States to the Washington Government. The question is one to be determined, not by State conventions and constitutions and laws thereunder, but according to the doctrines laid down by commentators on the law of nations. The law of nations we repeat forms part of the law of Alabama and the other States. It is also part of the law of the United States and has always been so. The law of nations has always been administered by the Federal courts and until now by the State courts. Vattel, Wheaton, Grotius, Puffendorf, Bynkershoek and the rest are authorities and have always been in the courts of Europe and America. International law as expounded by them and as settled by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and other high courts in Europe, override all our local and municipal laws where they conflict. International law is higher indeed than the Constitution of the United States, and is the supreme law. It is a principle well established by the best commentators on International law that no nation can rightfully enact and enforce a law conflicting with the rights of other nations and the jurisdiction of other nations over their subjects. Wildman, an English commentator on International law lays it down that no nation can rightfully compel the subject of another nation, when within the limits of the first, to disobey the laws and orders of his own Sovereign, because these are binding upon him and it would be a breach of international courtesy as well as international law to encourage or compel him to violate them. For this reason when the Queen of England declared that she was neutral in the late war between the North ern and Southern States, and ordered her subjects everywhere to observe that neutrality and to take no part in the war on pain of being outlawed by her, it would have been a breach of international law, and a violation of comity, if either the United States, or the Confederate States' Government had compelled British subjects to bear arms in the war or otherwise take sides in the war. This argument was used with effect by the British Minister at Washington on behalf of the Queen's subjects who were sought to be enlisted by the United States in their army, and although in many instances it was disregarded by Confederate military officers in enforcing the conscript laws, that does not prove it was lawful for them to disregard it.

The same principle ought to be applied to the laws of the Confederate States during the war, and the acts of the authorities in those States. They were binding upon the citizens of those States. Says Chief Justice Chase in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which we allude, Thorington V. Smith:

"To the extent of actual supremacy, however unlawfully gained, in all matters of government within its military lines, the power of the insurgent government (meaning the Confederate Government) cannot be questioned. The supremacy would not justify acts of hostility to the United States. How far it should excuse them must be left to the lawful Government upon the establishment of its authority. But it made civil obedience to its authority, not only a necessity but a duty, without such obedience civil order was impossible."

In the same opinion Chief Justice Chase describes what is a government de facto, and he included in this definition the Confederate Government. Says he:

"But there is another description of government, called also by publicists a government de facto, but which might, perhaps, be more aptly denominated a government of paramount force. Its distinguishing characteristics are:

1. That its existence is maintained by active military powers within the Territories and against the rightful authority of an established and lawful government, and

2. That, while it exists, it must necessarily be obeyed in civil matters by private citizens, who, by acts of obedience, rendered in submission to such force, do not become responsible as wrongdoers for those acts, though not warranted by the laws of the rightful government."

"We have already seen that the people of the insurgent States, under the Confederate Government, were in legal contemplation substantially in the same condition as inhabitants of districts of a country occupied and controlled by an invading belligerent. The rules which would apply in the former case would apply in the latter, and as in the former case the people must be regarded as subjects of a foreign power, and contracts among them be interpreted and enforced with reference to the laws imposed by the conqueror, so in the latter case the inhabitants must be regarded as under the authority of the insurgent belligerent power actually established as the government of the country, and contracts made with them must be interpreted and enforced with reference to the condition of things created by the acts of the governing power."

The same principles had been previously recognized by the Federal Supreme Court in the case of Texas vs. White, where it was argued that the State Government of Texas during the late war was an unlawful government, and its officers usurpers. The court said on that question:

"It is an historical fact that the government of Texas, then in full control of the State, was its only actual government; and certainly if Texas had been a separate State, and not one of the United States, the new government, having displaced the regular authority, and having established itself in the customary seats of power, and in the exercise of the ordinary functions of administration, would have constituted, in the strictest sense of the words, a de facto government, and its acts, during the period of its existence as such, would be effectual, and, in almost all respects, valid. And, to some extent, this is true of the actual government of Texas, though unlawful and revolutionary, as to the United States.

"It is not necessary to attempt any exact definitions, within which the acts of such a State government must be treated as valid or invalid. It may be said, perhaps with sufficient accuracy, that acts necessary to peace and good order among citizens, such for example, as acts sanctioning and protecting marriage and the domestic relations, governing the course of descents, regulating the conveyance and transfer of property, real and personal, and providing remedies for injuries to person and estate, and other similar acts, which would be valid if emanating from a lawful government, must be regarded in general as valid when proceeding from an actual though unlawful government; and that acts in furtherance or support of rebellion against the United States, or intended to defeat the just rights of citizens, and other acts of like nature, must, in general, be regarded as invalid and void."

It will be seen from these quotations that the States of the South, adhering to the Confederate Government, are regarded as having been foreign territory to the United States, while the war lasted. The consequence of this is that generally speaking all acts of the State courts and of State officers, are to be regarded as having been lawfully done. It is according to the law of nations that all contracts entered into in a territory that had been conquered, should be enforced by the conquering power.

We think that when a proper case is taken up to the Supreme Court at Washington from any of these States, the doctrine held in Alabama and Louisiana will be made to yield to the sounder doctrine held by the Judges of the higher court.

THE BANK OF LOUISIANA SPECIE.

We were quite aware when we commented on this subject that four millions of dollars in coin belonging to different Banks in this city, had been taken into the Confederate lines. That was not what the Times said. It said that Mr. R. M. Davis had had charge of four millions for the Bank of Louisiana, and it was only the erroneousness of that statement we undertook to correct. The discoveries as to the use to which part of the coin was put by the Confederate authorities which we mentioned in our last issue as having been made by Mr. R. M. Davis, we have since learned were made by others and not by him. Should we learn any other facts from authentic sources, concerning the particular purposes for which this money was used by the Confederate Government officers or others we shall publish them. We repeat that the President of the Confederate States, his Cabinet officers and the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, owe it to themselves as well as to the bill-holders of the New Orleans banks to whom these four millions in coin belonged, to inform the public where and to what objects the money was applied. Let us have a full statement. Some person must know about these four millions of coin.

Reorganization of the Courts in Orleans Parish.

A bill is now before the Legislature which provides for the reorganization of the courts in this parish.

The object of the bill, we are informed, for we have not seen it, is to divest the Judges of the First and Sixth District Courts of the jurisdiction they now exercise and to vest it in two other courts—the Third and the Eighth, the latter being a new court. The First District Court, now presided over by Judge Abell, it is proposed, shall be invested with general civil jurisdiction, instead of the exclusive criminal jurisdiction it now exercises. The Eighth District Court will be the Criminal Court. The Sixth District Court, which is now a court of general civil jurisdiction, will become the appellate tribunal for cases decided in the courts of Justices of the Peace. The Third District Court is to take the place of the Sixth.

Besides these changes another has been proposed with a view to prevent these courts from coming in conflict with each other, as they now do, by issuing contradictory orders and assuming a jurisdiction in matters which already pend before one of the courts.

When we have read the bill, we may allude to it again.

Home Mutual Insurance Company.

We publish in our advertising columns to-day the annual statement of the business of this company for the year ending December 31, 1869.

The receipts for the year are stated to be..........$262,631 21
Losses in same time..........148,857 41

Profit..........$113,773 81
The company's assets amount to $1,084,714 24

The Board of Trustees, it is announced have resolved to pay six per cent interest on all outstanding certificates of profits, and thirty per cent. of the scrip issue of the year 1859 to the legal holders of same on and after 14th February next; and further that a scrip dividend of fifty per cent. be declared on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1869, for which certificates will be delivered on and after 15th March next.

This is certainly a gratifying exhibit of the company's condition, and speaks well for the skill and prudence of the company's officers.

We have received from Messrs. W. Richardson & Co., proprietors of the Galveston News, a copy of their almanac for the year 1870. We return them our thanks therefor. Like former issues we find in it a mass of information touching the climate, soil, and productions of Texas, invaluable to those who desire to become acquainted with that State and its advantages.

City Licences.—The City Treasurer notifies the public, in another column, that only nine days remain in which licenses can be paid without the 10 per cent. penalty.

We acknowledge receipt of a polite invitation forwarded to us by the President of St. Mary, Jefferson, College, to attend a literary and dramatic entertainment to take place at the College Hall, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

The Situation in Georgia.

The following letter from Judge Linton Stephens, an eminent citizen of Georgia, touching the political situation in Georgia, probably expresses the views of nine-tenths of the white people of that State and of the South. We publish it because it suits the latitude of Louisiana as well as that of Georgia:

SPARTA, January 2, 1870.

Dunlop Scott, Esq., Rome, Ga.:

My Dear Sir—Your very courteous and interesting letter of the 29th December was received day before yesterday. Yesterday was so busy a day that I had no time to write even a line; and to-day we have no mail.

While I have very strong convictions as to the course which our people ought to pursue, I have not the least expectation of seeing my views adopted; and an effort to carry them out would probably only produce additional mischief by divided counsels and inflicting action among those to whose co-operation the country must look for its final redemption. I have, therefore, never given publication to my views; but at the same time, I have never concealed them. I will give them to you, as you request them; but from want of time must confine myself to the barest outlines without the reasons which support them.

My fundamental idea is that it is folly and self destruction to take any action in obedience to dictation. I do not propose forcible resistance, for that would be equally foolish and destructive, but what I deplore and deprecate is any action of ours done in obedience to dictation. Our enemies dare not accomplish their infamous purposes by their own action alone. Some co-operation on the part of the intelligence of the State has been their necessity from the beginning. It is still their necessity. Our misfortune is that this necessity has been realized by them, and not by us. Their whole legislation betrays their unmistakable appreciation of it. They have not dared, and will not dare, to make a Constitution or Government for us directly—by their own sole action—but have directed, and will direct, all their action to the end of compelling us to act for ourselves in their way. The results are claimed by them as our work, and would not be tolerated by the country—by the mass of the Northern people—on any other basis. They could not maintain themselves before the country six months in making and breaking State Governments, carried on solely by a combination of negroes, scalawags and carpet baggers, while the intelligence, and virtue of the people should be standing aloof and acting on the announced resolution to touch not, taste not, handle not, the unclean thing. This position, if taken with unanimity and firmness, and dignity on our part, and supported by temperate but strong and statesmanlike exposition of the enormities inflicted on all constitutional liberty through us as the mere point of commencement, would do more than anything else to make a revelation of the true situation to the people of the North. To suppose that they understand it already, and are actuated by a mere spirit of reckless malice, is simply to make an egregious mistake. If they saw the truth, it would alarm them and change their course not so much to do justice to us as to preserve themselves. They do not see it. This position on our part, sustained as I have indicated, would give us an immense moral power, and would sow the seeds of reformation and redemption. We ought to never forget that moral honor is all that is really left to us now. But we should also remember, that in the end it is the greatest of all powers in the government of mankind. Men are governed at last by ideas—not always right ideas by any means—but always by ideas of some kind. Our great point in statesmanship, next in importance to the formation and recommendation of right ideas, is the presentation of ideas in lights which will strike and hold masses of the people. In doing this, action, positions taken and maintained through suffering sacrifice, is far more effective than words. Speech and writing are only auxiliary forces—very important indeed, but still only auxiliary. The main power lies in action—action and position in the exposition of right ideas. If our own sound material had all stood aloof from the beginning, refusing to participate in it in any way, and protesting against it as an overthrow of the Constitution and of Republican Government, the nefarious scheme would have broken down long ago and the old constitutional constituencies of the South would have been allowed to reconstruct themselves. While the chances of this result are greatly diminished by the past co-operation into which we have been beguiled and entrapped, still its only impossibility is in the want of hereafter such action in the right course among men who desire the preservation of liberty and good government. I am thoroughly satisfied, however, that this harmonious action cannot, as yet, be obtained even in our own State, to say nothing of the other Southern States. To be successful it would have to be general. True, the example of Georgia alone in that position would have tremendous force, because it would produce terrible embarrassment in the Radical camp; and it might, therefore, prove contagious among our companions in distress. A State where the sound element of population should all stand in that position, would be as troublesome to the Radicals as the elephant was to the man who won him. But, as I have said before I regard such a position as impossible to be secured for our own State; and, therefore, I do not propose it. I know it is the nature of man to temporize, and resort to palliations, and because it is their nature, I do not expect them to rise above it. Our friends are already pointing back to past non-action as a fatal mistake. The real mistake was in abandoning it too soon. They voted on the question of ratification, and thereby relieved Congress from the embarrassment of sanctioning a Constitution and government formed by negroes, scalawags, and carpet-baggers, without any participation on the part of the intelligence and respectability of the State. But I must close, and I do so with a feeling that I really had done just as well not to begin.

With a high appreciation of the motives which seem to have actuated you in your public course, and with good wishes for your personal welfare, and high hopes that you may realize the brilliant career which your beginning has promised to your country, I am yours very truly, LINTON STEPHENS.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, January 20, 1870.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Dunn called the Senate to order at 12 M.

A quorum present.

ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Jenks—To provide for the protection of the town of Bayou Sara, and appropriating the sum of ten thousand dollars therefor. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

By Mr. Packard—Relative to auctioneers. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Day—To pay George Jackson as State House keeper. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill to lay out and construct a road from the Mississippi river to the Brashear City settlement in the parish of St. James.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved for a suspension of the rules to take up the bill. Rules suspended and the bill passed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Whitney—Authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the books, accounts, etc., of the Louisiana Lottery Company.

Mr. O'Hara moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

Mr. Beares seconded the motion.

Mr. Todd amended by moving that action on the Joint Resolution be deferred until to-morrow. Adopted.

By Mr. Wittgenstein—Relative to a State Seminary and authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings to examine the State Seminary, parish of St. James, for the purpose of ascertaining whether this building would be a suitable building therefor.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The "Election Bill" offered by Mr. Campbell came up as the order of the day

Senators Braughn and Ogden spoke eloquently and at some length against the passage of the bill and exposed the features which were most objectionable in it.

Pending consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair. Seventy members present.

Mr. Hall, of Orleans, introduced a resolution providing for the publication of the journal in the Carrollton Standard newspaper. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, introduced a resolution requiring members of the House to stand up while the Chaplain is praying. Laid over.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely upon the memorial of Mr. Jasper Blackburn. Report not adopted.

Mr. Gartekamp, of Jefferson, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported favorably on Senate resolution providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee to see to the erection of a State House, etc.

Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Mr. Gartekamp moved to lay the motion of Mr. Wiltz on the table, which prevailed by a vote of 58 yeas to 30 nays.

The resolution was then passed.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the bill providing for the creation of parish to be named Monticello, submitted a majority and minority report.

Mr. Dawson, of Bienville, moved the adoption of the minority report, and called for the previous question, which was ordered.

The special order of the day, the majority and minority reports of the Committee on the Constitution, relative to proposing to amend the Constitution, so that the Judges shall be appointed by the Governor instead of being elected by the people.

The minority report was signed by Messrs. Abbott and Prescott, and was first taken up. This report is adverse to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, took the floor in favor of the minority report. He opposed placing such power in the hands of the Governor. It should be retained by the people. This question was fully discussed in the Constitutional Convention, and was overwhelmingly voted down. It is dangerous to the liberties of the people to entrust such power into the hands of one man.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, was in favor of an appointed judiciary instead of an elective one. It is the conceded opinion of the world now that the appointed judiciary is abler and safer than the one which is elected.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, favored the proposed amendment to the Constitution as he thought that a judiciary appointed was safer than an elective one.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved that further consideration of the amendment be postponed until Saturday next.

Mr. Gartekamp, of Jefferson, introduced a resolution permitting Mrs. M. F. Oliver, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to lecture in the Hall of the House of Representatives the evening of the 21st inst., on the subject of Woman Suffrage, which was adopted.

Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, introduced a bill to define and punish official corruption in this State, which was placed on the calendar.

The special order of the day, the vote message of the House bill incorporating the Arkansas and Red River Railroad Company, and to grant State aid to the same, was taken up, and postponed until Monday.

Mr. Carroll, of Orleans, introduced a bill to re-enact article 2627 of the Civil Code, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Belot, of Orleans, introduced a bill creating the office of Public Administrator, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dewees introduced a bill to pay B. L. Lynch for extra services while Attorney General. Referred.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Loan and Pledge Association. Referred.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, introduced a bill to raise means to pay for work done on the levee under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, and to pay indebtedness due for work heretofore done by Levee Commissioners, etc., etc., which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Mr. Carroll, of Orleans, introduced a bill to amend and re-enact article 245 of the Code of Practice. Referred.

Mr. Gray of St. James, introduced a bill to authorize the issuance of bonds to pay P. J. Kennedy for indebtedness due to him. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, introduced a bill to pay, by the issuance of bonds, certain indebtedness due by the State to certain banks in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Wren, of Bossier, moved to lay Mr. McMillen's motion on the table, which was lost by a vote of 32 yeas to 42 nays. The question then recurred on the motion to indefinitely postpone, which was sustained by a vote of 41 yeas to 36 nays.

The House then adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock M.

Income Tax.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION—A MERCHANT NOT COMPELLED TO DELIVER HIS BOOKS TO A UNITED STATES ASSESSOR.

[From the Philadelphia Post, Jan. 15.]

The case of George Doll, of the firm of George Doll & Co., importers of fancy goods, heard on writ of habeas corpus to be discharged from arrest because of a refusal to deliver his books to the United States Assessor, was heard yesterday. Mr. Sharpless, for the defendant, made the following points, which are of interest to every merchant:

1. That the 116th section of the act of June 30, 1864, under which the income tax is levied, is unconstitutional and void, as undertaking to levy a capitation, or at all events a direct tax, by the rule of uniformity, and not that of apportionment.

2. That so much of the 14th section of the same act as invests the assessor with power to compel a citizen who has once made his return of income under oath, to produce his books and give evidence in regard to the same after its correctness has been challenged by the officer, is unconstitutional and void, as infringing upon the provision of article fifth, amendments of 1789, Constitution of the United States; "Nor shall any person * * * be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself."

3. That the power sought to be conferred upon the assessor by the last section is really the "judicial power of the United States," which, by the Constitution, can only be exercised by judges holding their offices for the term of good behavior; and not by officers who are removable at any moment, probably at the discretion of the President, certainly at that of the President and Senate.

4. That the proceedings authorized by the same section are an infringement of the citizen's constitutional right of trial by a jury in every criminal case. The Federal Legislature cannot create a new criminal offence unknown to the common law or our statute law at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and which was not then punishable by "attachment as for a contempt," and provide for its ascertainment now by any other than the ordinary machinery of a trial by a jury at common law.

5. The extraordinary remedies provided by the same section are not to be used in reassessing income duties; if there is occasion to reassess them it is to be done under the 114th section of the same act, which contains no provision for an "attachment as for a contempt."

6. If the five preceding points are decided against us the proceedings here are so radically defective and hopelessly incurable that the relator must be discharged.

At the close of the argument Judge Cadwalader, without hesitation, discharged Mr. Doll.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Virginia's Fate Still Unknown.

A Vote Promised for To-day.

Grand Preparations for Celebrating Her Admission.

The Mississippi Legislature.

Election of a Colored Man to the United States Senate.

FROM EUROPE.

Address of Cardinal Antonelli.

Raspail Not Dead.

Gen. Prim Accused of Conspiring With Queen Isabella.

Seward Serenaded at Havana.

FROM MEXICO.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 20—Noon.—The following named Republicans voted nay on Edmunds' amendment yesterday: Terry, Fowler, Kellogg, Norton, Ross, Stewart, Trumbull and Vickers.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $590 0000.

The gold committee to-day examined Chas. J. Osborne and Mr. Bocock in reference to the gold panic.

The Treasury books show that the receipts are light and the expenditures heavy, as compared with the last four months.

The American Colonization Society visited the President to-day, who expressed sympathy with their views and motives.

The flag ship Nepsie and the steamer John Bell collided in New York harbor during a fog. The damages to the Nepsie will detain the Darien expedition a fortnight.

Coin in the Treasury $4,000,000, gold certificates $3,000,000; currency $6,000,000.

The friends of Virginia are very much down in the mouth to-day, in regard to early action.

Washington, Jan. 20—Noon.—SENATE.—Rhode Island presented Congress with the statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, which will be unveiled to-day. Senator Anthony is delivering the eulogy.

HOUSE.—A petition has been received, signed by 2000 citizens of Utah, asking for a State government. No business transacted by the committee.

Butler, in the course of a conversation with Zeph Turner, the Speaker of the Virginia House of delegates, said: The Senate bill did not suit him, that he would have the bill recommitted when it came to the House. Butler is indignant about the passing of Bingham's bill as he terms it snap judgment during his absence, and a thin house. He will snap back.

Washington, Jan. 20—HOUSE.—Bingham introduced a bill making it an offense punishable with a fine and imprisonment for any person to repeal the ratification of any proposed amendment to the Constitution.

A preamble and resolution was introduced declaring the absence of a constitutional authority to acquire territory without the consent of the House.

The League Island bill was resumed.

Dawes and Schofield had a sharp controversy involving their political and mutual veracity and honesty.

The House passed the Military Academy bill. The balance of the day was consumed by the Committee on Printing to adjournment.

SENATE.—The Virginia bill resumed. The following is Wilson's amendment which was defeated without a division: That the Constitution of the State shall never be so amended as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote or to hold office who are now entitled under the said Constitution, except in punishment of crime, nor exclude from service as a juror any person on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The amendment was not agreed to.

Drake renewed the amendment previously offered by him, admitting Virginia to representation in Congress on the following fundamental conditions: "That the State Constitution shall never be changed to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote who are now entitled to vote, except in the punishment of such crimes as are viewed as felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under the laws equally applicable to all inhabitants in the said State. It is provided that any alteration of the State Constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to the time, and place of residence of voters.

The argument on Drake's amendment was continued at great length, the Senators displaying much contradictory historical knowledge regarding the terms and conditions whereby Virginia was allianced to the North Western territory. Several opponents of the amendment were driven into its support by the legal and historical quibbles.

The Senate adjourned at half-past five, with the understanding that a vote would be taken at four o'clock to-morrow. A vote was about being taken at four o'clock, when Howard sent a dispatch of probably 700 words regarding the condition of affairs in Georgia. Howard refused to name another hour.

Morton said he had received several messages containing assertions that a large fund had been raised to defend the persons against whom the charge of perjury is made.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, Jan. 20—The steamer Lady Gay, bound for New Orleans, sunk near Grand Tower. No lives lost. No other particulars yet received.

Boston, Jan. 20.—The monitors Miantonomah and Terror, with the Leyden as an escort, departed for Portland.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Resolutions were introduced to-day in both Houses against treaties acquiring territory without the approval of the House of Representatives.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—Mexican advices have been received, via Mazatlan, which state the country is unsettled and revolutions impending in several States.

The hatred of the Mexicans for foreigners is manifested in numerous instances.

Lozada had raised an independent standard at Tepic and called a convention for the 15th of January to frame laws for the State.

The Mexican steamer brings $353,000 treasure from Mazatalan.

The tracks of the Union and Central Railroads, except in one instance, have been free from snow this winter.

The heads of the Chinese companies have decided to make another effort against the importation of women. A large number of dissolute Chinese women were arrested last night at the instance of the companies. The matter will come before the courts to-morrow.

The Chinese quarters at San Jose were burned yesterday, leaving one thousand Chinese homeless.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 20.—The Legislature to-day elected H. R. Revels, a colored man, to the United States Senate for the unexpired term ending March, 1871. Revels is a native of North Carolina, was educated in Indiana and Ohio, is of free birth and is forty-seven years of age. He is a Minister of the African Methodist Church, is of very light color, and would scarcely be recognized as a colored man.

The Legislature adopted a memorial requesting Congress to remove the disabilities of all the people of Mississippi, and entrusted the memorial to Senator Revels for presentation.

The Legislature adjourned to meet the second Tuesday after the admission of the State into the Union.

Richmond, Jan. 20.—A detachment of United States Artillery arrived here to-night from Fortress Monroe. They were sent by the Government authorities in compliance with an application of the citizens for artillery to fire a salute on the admission of the State into the Union. They were marched to camp to await the event. Their arrival in view of the action in Congress being rather premature.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 20.—Four guns with officers and ammunition to fire a salute of 100 guns on the admission of Virginia left here to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Jan. 20.—Ten thousand men have struck work at Creusot. The strike is considered grave. President Schneider, the proprietor of the works, has gone to Creusot.

Madrid, Jan. 20.—Serious disturbances at Badajoz. The municipal authorities were attacked by a mob. The troops interfered and quelled the riot.

Prince Enrique De Bourbon publicly accuses Gen. Prim of having conspired with Queen Isabella. His statements are not credited.

Bremen, Jan. 20.—The steamship Frankfort, from New Orleans, has arrived.

Havana, Jan. 20—Ex-Secretary Seward was serenaded last night by the troops. Several thousand people assembled, and were complimented by Seward on the improvements they had made since his former visit. All nations, he said, were interested in the permanent peace and prosperity of Cuba, and I pray God this progress may continue, and peace and harmony be restored to the Island.

Referring to Spain, he expressed the hope that the political action of the country that was the most Ancient ally of America would result in a safe, happy and speedy issue.

Seward's remarks from the beginning to the end were strictly non-committal on the matter of the insurrection.

Ten of the gunboats that recently arrived from New York have gone to sea. Their destination is unknown.

Paris, Jan. 20.—The new cable in the interest of the French and American Cable Company has been successfully laid between France and England.

Deputy Raspail is not dead. There is much indignation expressed at the unknown author of the hoax.

Paris, Jan. 20.—The Ministry have declared their intention of proposing that all press offences shall be tried before a jury, but as the proposition is not yet a law, Rochefort will not have the privilege of a jury.

The Radical journals charge the Government with pressing Rochefort's case for the purpose of avoiding the proposed law.

Florence, Jan. 20.—The National Parliament will be convened on the 7th of March.

Rome, Jan. 20.—Cardinal Antonelli has issued an address to the French embassadors stating that the Pope will never hesitate to maintain the rights of the Church as usual, to those of the State.

London, Jan. 20.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 31st ult. have been received. President Lopez had appeared again in the field with 5000 whites and 15,000 Indians, and a full corps of staff officers.

Paris, Jan. 20.—The Belgian journals have been seized on the frontier.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, Jan. 20—Noon.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 73 and 12.

Havana, Jan. 20.—Sterling 11¼ to 12¼. Federal 17¾ discount.

London, Jan. 20—Evening.—Specie in the Bank of England has increased £181,000. Consols 92⅝.

Frankfort, Jan. 20—Evening.—Bonds closed firmer—91⅝ to 91¾.

Paris, Jan. 20—Evening.—Bonds closed firm. Rentes 73 and 40.

Havre, Jan. 20.—Cotton market closed quiet at 1.37, both on the spot and afloat.

Liverpool, Jan. 20—Evening.—Cotton market closed quiet, but steady; Uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11½d. Sales 12,000 bales, 2000 of which were for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 20—noon.—Stocks weak. Money easy at 6 to 7. Exchange—long 8¾, short 9¼. 5-20s of 1862, coupons, 115⅛. Tennessee, ex-coupons, 55; new 47¾. Virginia, ex-coupons, 55; new 61. Louisiana—old 69½; new 65. Levee 6s, 65½; 8s, 80. Alabama 8s, 95; 5s, 68. Georgia 6s, 80; 7s, 90. North Carolina 7s—old 41; new 24½. South Carolina 7s—old 81; new 75¾.

New York, Jan. 20—noon.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet, without a decided change. Corn 1 to 2c better for new. Pork dull; $27 50 to $28. Lard quiet; 16⅛ to 16¾c. Turpentine steady; 44½c. Rosin quiet at $2 05 to $2 10 for strained. Freights firm.

New York, Jan. 20—evening.—Cotton market dull and heavy, sales to-day 1600 bales. Flour dull, favors buyers; Southern dull and drooping, ranging from $5 40 to $9 75. Wheat closed 1c better. Corn scarce, 1 to 2c better, new mixed Western 85 to 88c; old $1 to $1 04. Beef steady. Oats a shade firmer; Western $1 26 to $1 60. Pork steady; new $27 75 to $28. Lard unchanged. Whisky lower; $1 02 to $1 03. Rice and Sugar dull. Coffee active; sales 2100 bags; Rio 15¾c. Molasses dull. Turpentine, 44 to 45c. Rosin $2 10 to $8. Freights quiet and firm, cotton by sail 3-16d.

New York, Jan. 20—Evening.—Money closed quiet and easy at 5 to 7. Sterling weaker, 60 day bills 8¾. Gold dull and heavy, closing at 120⅞ to 120⅞. Governments closed steady. 5-20s of 1862, 115⅞. Southern securities strong.

New York, Jan. 20—Evening.—5-20s of 1862, 115⅞, 5s, 115⅞. new issues 114, 67s, 114¾, 68s, 114⅛. 10-40s, 112. Louisiana 69. Levee 6s, 65½. Stocks closed steady.

Mobile, Jan. 20.—Cotton in good demand—middlings 24c; sales 3000 bales; receipts 959; exports 801 bales.

Savannah, Jan. 20—Cotton market firm. sales to-day 800 bales; middlings 24⅛c; receipts 1463; exports 1334.

Charleston, Jan. 20—Cotton market quiet. Sales to-day 2000 bales. Middlings 24¼ to 24⅜c. Receipts 1258 bales. Exports to the Continent 1336 bales. Coastwise 189 bales.

Memphis, Jan. 20.—Cotton closed quiet and firm; middlings 24⅛c; receipts 1632; shipped 2976 bales.

Cincinnati, Jan. 20—Family Flour $5 25 to $5 50. Wheat $1 10 to $1 12. Corn 75c. Oats 50 to 57c. Cotton firm; middlings 24⅛c. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky higher at 94c. Pork $27. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11½c. clear rib and clear sides 14¼ to 15c. Bacon—shoulders 13¼c. clear rib and clear sides 15¼ to 16c. Lard 15¼ to 16½c. Butter 28 to 32c. Eggs 25c.

St. Louis, Jan. 20—Flour ranges from $4 to $6 50. Wheat—no spring in market. Corn—mixed 66c. Oats 54 to 55c. Whisky 92½ to 93½c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $27 to $27 50. Bulk Meats—clear rib and clear sides 14 to 14¼c. Bacon—shoulders 13 to 13¼c; clear rib and clear sides 15⅞ to 16¼c. Lard 15½c.

Chicago, Jan. 20—Flour—spring extras $3 75 to $4 50. Wheat 79 to 79½c. Corn 71 to 71½c. Oats 40¼ to 40½c. Rye 70c. Barley 74 to 78c. High wines 92 to 93c. Pork $26 35. Lard 16c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10⅜c; clear rib and clear sides 14 to 14⅛c. Bacon—shoulders 13 to 14c; clear rib and clear sides 15⅞ to 16c. Lard 15⅞c.

Louisville, Jan. 20.—Cotton firm—middlings 24c. Flour and Grain unchanged. Prime Sugar 14c. Molasses 72c. Tobacco—sales 76 hhds at $6 to $40. Pork $28 50. Bacon—shoulders 13⅛c, clear rib and clear sides 16 to 16¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13⅛c, clear rib and clear sides 15 to 15¼c. Hams 20c. Lard 17c. Whisky 93 to 94c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Jan. 20.—Passed down—Chas. H. Darlee at 10 A M; Louisville at 8 P. M. River falling rapidly. Weather clear and warm.

Memphis, Jan. 20—Passed up—Emma No. 3. Passed down—Longworth, Commonwealth, Lorena, Mountaineer. River rising rapidly. Weather clear and pleasant.

Louisville, Jan. 20.—The river is stationary.

Cairo, Jan. 20—Passed down—Clara, Robinson, Emperor and T. L. McGill. The river has risen 2 feet in the past 24 hours.

The steamer Lady Gay, from St. Louis, bound for New Orleans, sunk near Grand Tower last night. Fifty mules were drowned. Boat probably a total loss.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 20—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:51. Weather calm. Arrived—Bark Argeas, Lindsey, master, 60 days from Marseilles, with a general cargo, to Blanchin & Giraud. Ship Charlotte Getzen, master, 43 days from Rotterdam, in ballast, to Selkendstedt & Co. Ship Auguste, Von Horten, master, 49 days from Rotterdam, in ballast, to Marray, Lolling & Co. Sailed—Bark St. Cloud and brig Arnabel Rose.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 19.—The schooner Addie Fuller, from Portland for Mobile, was spoken by the brig Jennie Cushman in latitude 34, longitude 46. She had lost her sails and was lying to repairing.

Montreal, Jan. 19.—Caldwell, implicated in the New York drawback frauds, and whose extradition had been ordered, has escaped.

Paris, Jan. 19.—Copies of certain Belgian journals have been intercepted by the French authorities.

This seizure, coming as it does after the declaration that all foreign journals were to be free from censorship, excites surprise.

Radical journals charge the Government with bad faith.

A preliminary examination of witnesses in the case of Prince Bonaparte, charged with the murder of Victor Noir, has been commenced before the Police Court.

Rochefort had been summoned to appear as a witness on Saturday.

The High Court of Justice will be convened in a few days, to try the accused.

Liverpool, Jan. 20—Noon.—Cotton market easier; not quotably lower.

Estimated sales 12,000 bales. Uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11⅝d.

London, Jan. 20—Noon.—Consols 92⅛ to 92⅜. 5-20s of 1862, 86⅝.

Havre, Jan. 20.—Cotton market quiet. Tres ordinaire on the spot, 1.37; low middling afloat, 1.37.

The Fierce Journalists of France.

The article from Rochefort's paper, on the killing of Victor Noir by Prince Bonaparte, published in our cable telegrams lately, is expressed with an intemperance of language which, however outrageous the act complained of, is not likely to enlist public sympathy for the writer. Of the exact quality of the crime committed by Prince Napoleon, whether deliberate murder or killing in the heat of passion, it is impossible to speak with certainty, inasmuch as the statements of the Prince and the companion of Noir are so contradictory. That it was an atrocious act, unless called for in self defense, no one will deny, but there is no phase of it which justifies Rochefort in declaring that a Bonaparte could be no other than an assassin, that a fair duel was impossible (he does not seem to have made the experiment himself, but only through his colaborer) in a family where murder and waylaying were traditional and habitual, and that France had been for eighteen years in the blood-stained hands of cut throats. There have been times, not long ago, in our own country, when such language, with reference to our own rulers, would have been as much as a man's life was worth. It is, however, in this spirit and strain that Rochefort's paper has been all along conducted. It has been vituperative and raffianly to the last degree against the Emperor and his family.

It is unfortunate for the republicans of France that such demagogues should thrust themselves into the leadership, for the last revolution and its horrible predecessor evinced that wild, violent, often men, however brilliant in scholarship and eloquent in popular appeals, have no practical statesmanship. It has been said of the Bourbons that they never forgot anything and never learned anything, and the same is just as true of the red radicals of France. The utterances of Rochefort are almost a literal reproduction, with a change of names and dates, of the Jacobin oratory of 1789, and a late bitter anathema of his against all religion sounds like a sullen echo of the storm that once overthrew all the altars of France. It appears by cable dispatches published recently that it is deemed probable Rochefort will resign his seat in the Legislature. It is a pity that such disturbers of the public peace should be able so often to attain so much influence in France. But there is a moderate ministry now in control of the Government, and, though we can only deem it legitimate to combat error of opinion with truth, it is possible that it may feel able to dispose more summarily of dangerous ultraists than its predecessor, as has been indicated by the suppression of Rochefort's paper, and the repeated declarations of M. Ollivier that the Government, if necessary, would show its power.—Baltimore Sun.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.—The writer is much obliged to the parties happily concerned for an invitation to be present last evening at an interesting ceremony, indicated in the terms below, and regrets that he was prevented by other engagements from attending:

At the Residence of Charles Jaeger,
No 242 Customhouse street,
Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Henry Frank....Emily Julia Birchardt.

Funeral of Alfred Hennen.—The funeral of the late Alfred Hennen, of this city, took place yesterday forenoon from the First Presbyterian Church, opposite Lafayette Square. The funeral discourse, by Rev. B. M. Palmer, Pastor of the Church, was most eloquent and impressive. There was a large attendance of the Protestant Clergy of the city, including Bishop Wilmer, besides a large delegation of members of the Bar and most of the Judiciary.

Dr. Palmer paid a high tribute to the deceased, not only as a churchman and one of the original twenty-four founders of the church, only four of whom survive, but as a fine biblical scholar, having a profound knowledge of the Scriptures. After the services were concluded large numbers of the congregation walked up the aisles of the church to view the face of the deceased prior to the removal of the body for interment in the Washington Cemetery.

The gentlemen acting as pall-bearers were Mr. Maybin, J. T. Hardie and W. C. Black, representing the church members, and Judge Campbell, Mr. Roselius and Thomas Allen Clarke representing the Bar.

Mule Stealing.—Joseph Ferrand has been arrested on this charge.

False Imprisonment.—A L Bradley has been arrested in the Second District, charged by George Lee with false arrest and imprisonment.

Robbery of $1800.—A cabin-boy named Ray, belonging to the steamer Wild Wagoner, has been arrested on suspicion of having robbed Mr. Thomas C. Coleman, a passenger of the boat, of $1800.

Accident.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a young lady named Minie Pleasants, in crossing the street at the corner of Customhouse and Rampart, was run against by a milk wagon, knocked down and run over. The wheel of the vehicle passing over her body, inflicted severe injuries, and broke, it is thought, one of her ribs. She was taken to her residence, near by, and a physician was called in to see her. Such accidents have become very frequent of late.

Burglary.—The grocery store of Mr. Vincent Asbury, No. 166 Orleans street, between Villere and Marais streets, was entered by some unknown persons Wednesday night and robbed of a small sum in currency, ten gallons of wine, and other articles of value. The key of the safe have been left in the lock, but the valuables had been fortunately remove from it. The key was taken away by the robbers, who left no clue to their identity.

Missing.—The friends of Mr. Charles F Grater express apprehensions for his safety, on account of his disappearance from this city since the 1st instant, without being heard from. He was well known as a steamboat clerk, and was at one time with Captain Leathers. He had deposited here $2000 with the banking house of Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, from which he had drawn $200 in gold just before he left. At this time, also, we learn he had with him a $1000 United States Treasury note. Any information concerning him will be gladly received by Mr A P. Roan, of this city, living on Bayou Road.

Rumored Robbery.—The Superintendent has received information by telegraph that a passenger on board the ship Vanguard, now on her way up the river, has been robbed of a large sum of money and his clothing. A special detective will board the ship before she reaches the wharf, and it is probable the thief will be arrested.

The Question Decided.

[From Chicago Times.]

The Legislature of Ohio has repealed the act of the preceding Legislature, which repealed the act of its legislative predecessors ratifying the proposed "Fifteenth amendment." Every Republican member of the body voted for the act of repeal, thus recognizing the validity of the act which was repealed. And the Washington telegram tells the country that the passage of this repealing act "is the subject of much congratulation" among the Republicans.

"It is hoped that this action of the Ohio Republicans, and the rejoicing thereat by the Washington Republicans, will stop, from this time forth, the yawp of those radical newspaper jurists and statesmen who have so vehemently argued that a State, having once voted by its Legislature to ratify an amendment to the Federal Constitution, could not afterward rescind the ratifying act, notwithstanding that the proposed amendment had not become an actual amendment. The Republicans in the Ohio Legislature have exhibited better sense than to adopt any such absurd view. They have decided, to the full extent that their action decides anything, that it is entirely competent for a State Legislature to pass a resolution ratifying such proposed amendment, to rescind that resolution, to pass it over again, and to rescind it over again, as many times and as often as the legislative body sees fit, until the amendment has actually become a part of the Constitution by the positive ratification of three fourths of all the States. And this decision is right, by every principle of law, logic, or common sense.

But the decision of the Ohio Republicans make it a little awkward for Mr. Roscoe Conkling, one of the Radical Senators for the State of New York. The New York Legislature has rescinded its resolution ratifying the proposed amendment, just as the Ohio Legislature, preceding the present one, did. Mr. Conkling presented the rescinding resolution of his State to the Federal Senate with a very wry face, and announced his intention, at a future time, to make a speech, proving that his State couldn't do any such thing! The Ohio Republicans have been interfering with Mr. Conkling's line of argument in a way that cannot be satisfactory to that Senator.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. oct17 3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1870.

We noticed a fair demand for discounts to-day, but the Money market continued without any marked change. The liberal sales of cotton within the past few days have served to impart a better feeling and the tendency is toward more ease, although, as yet, the amount of available funds has not been sufficiently increased to cause any further reduction in the street rates. We still quote 1 to 1¼ per cent per month for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, and 1½ to 1¾ for second grade; 1½ for A1 business paper, without collaterals, and 1¾ for good; 10 to 11 per cent per annum for A1 mortgage paper and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 121⅛ to 121⅜, but on the receipt of the 10 30 dispatch from New York quoting 121⅛, stood at 121⅜ to 121⅞c, and after a moderate business closed at 121⅛ to 121¼. The sales embraced $5300 at 121⅛; $9000, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000 and $20,000 at 121⅜; $5000, $6500 and $20,000 at 121⅛; $10,000 and $15,000 at 121⅜, and $90,000 Buyer thirty days, flat, at 121⅜. Nothing transpired in Silver.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was less active, but the business was of fair extent, the market closing at a decline of ⅛ to ½ per cent., owing to the falling off in gold. The sales of Sterling embraced about £70,000, of which £1000 clear at 130, £2000, £2500 and £3000 bill of lading at 130⅛, £2000 and £5000 A1 clear at the same, £1000 at 130⅜, £10,000 at 130⅛ to 130⅜, £2500, £3500 and £10,000 at 130⅜, £3500 at 130⅝, £9000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 130⅞ to 131, £1500 private bankers' at 131⅛, and £3000 bank at 131⅛. In Francs there were sales of 250,000 A1 commercial, including 150,000 at 4 35, and 100,000 at 4 33⅜. Sterling may now be quoted at 130 to 130⅞ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 131 to 131⅛ for bank; and Francs 4 37½ to 4.36¼ for the former, and — to 4 32½ for the latter.

Operations in Domestic Exchange were of moderate extent at about previous rates. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent discount, and the sales included $40,000 and $90,000 commercial sight on New York at ⅛ discount; $15,000 commercial, $30,000 private bankers', and $20,000 and $35,000 bank at 9-16, $5000, $10,000 and $15,000 commercial at ⅛; $12,000 on a day's sight on New York at 1, and $15,000 forty-five days' sight at 2⅛.

Nothing was reported in Stocks or Bonds We noticed, a better feeling in all city securities, however, and a stiffening tendency in rates. There have been sales within the past day or two of city Bonds in favor of the railroads at 66.

State Warrants were in request for tax paying, and sold at higher rates. $5000 large and $3000 veteran warrants changed hands at 72. Dealers bought at 67 to 70 and sold at 70 to 74, according to size. Metropolitan Warrants were stiffer. Dealers' rates were 73 buying and 74 to 75 selling.

There was some demand for City Treasury Notes, but beyond a few small lots to dealers no sales transpired. Dealers bought at 35 per cent. discount and sold at 33.

Specie and Exchange Office of Bruno & Warner, No. 148 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Quotes—	
Victoria Sovereigns	6 42
Old do.	4 81
English Bank Notes	4 81
20 Francs	3 51
Bills of Bank of France, (in francs)	18
X Thaler	7 50
X Thaler Prussian	7 90
X Guilders Holl	7 55
Kroner	10
Ducats	2 70
Spanish Doubloons	15 80
Patriot do.	15 50
SILVER.	
English Silver	4 80
French do.	22
Mexican Dollars	1 11
Spanish do.	1 01
French Crowns	1 08
German do.	1 01
Thaler	70
Prussian Paper Thaler	70
Guilders	40
Spanish Silver per Ounce	1 40

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 5500 bales at full prices, without any quotable change. We continue to quote low ordinary at 20¼ to 21¼c, ordinary at 21¾ to 22¼c, good ordinary at 22¾ to 23¼c, low middling at 23¾ to 24c, middling at 24⅛ to 24¼c, strict middling at 24⅝ to 24¾c, and good middling at — to 25¼c.

The market opened with a good inquiry, but only a limited supply, and although additional samples were subsequently opened, yet only a moderate scope was offered to buyers, and factors were enabled to realize full prices without any quotable improvement. From the apparent extent of the offerings very few expected that the business would exceed, even if it reached, 5000 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales		770
Arrived since last statement	2,366	
Arrived previously	584,035	587,405
		588,175
Cleared to-day	6,160	
Cleared previously	408,136	414,296
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales		173,879

To-day's exports embraced 2694 bales to Liverpool and 3475 to Havre. Receipts proper since Friday evening 35,723 bales, against 26,887 for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1st 554,025 bales, against 513,780 last year.

FREIGHTS—The offerings of cotton for foreign ports continue quite liberal, and rates are steady. Coastwise the business is dull.

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d; to New York ⅝c; to Boston 1c; to Philadelphia ⅞c per lb. Molasses to New York $1 50 per bbl; Beef $1 50 to $1 75 per tierce.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d; to Havre 13 16c; to Bremen ⅝c; to Hamburg 1 1-16. to Boston ⅝c per lb. Tallow to Liverpool 30s per ton. Grain to do. 10d per bushel. Other rates nominal.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts this morning embraced 789 hhds Sugar, 1121 bbls and 197 half bbls Molasses. The demand is good, especially for the better descriptions, which are comparatively scarce, and prices are firmer. The supplies are selling at 8¼ to 8¾c per lb for inferior, 9¼ to 10c for common, 10⅛ to 11¼c for fair, 11⅜ to 11¾c for fully fair, 12 to 12¼c for prime, 12⅜c for choice; 13 to 13⅜c for yellow clarified, and 13⅝ to 14½c for white; 45 to 56c per gallon for inferior Molasses, 58 to 63c for fermenting, common and centrifugal 64 to 66c for fair, 67 to 69c for prime, and 70c for strictly prime, some half bbls prime sold at 70 to 73c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers Grossbeck from Cincinnati, and Virginia from St Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The stock is light, the demand is active, and prices are firmer to-day. The sales embrace 10,000 bbls, of which 100 fine at $4 90, 40 and 60 do at $5 10, 100 superfine at $5 30, 600 do at $5 30; 200 do at $5 35, 100 do at $5 37½, 136 and 200 do at $5 37½, 100 and 200 do at $5 40, 50 single extra at $5 50, 75 do at $5 65, 100 treble extra at $6, 75 do at $6 40, 20 and 100 do at $6 25; 50 choice extra at $7 50, 200 mixed brands, 300 and 1000 choice extra on private terms; 2954 and 3000 bbls superfine to double extra and 478 choice extra on private terms, 200 and 300 treble extra at $6 50, and 30 bbls double extra at $5 75 per bbl.

CORN—Continues scarce and in demand, and prices are firmer. Sales to-day 8200 sacks, of which 300 ordinary white at $1 03, 1000, 3500 and 1200 white and yellow at $1 05, 100 and 150 choice white, and 1000 choice white and yellow at $1 10 per bushel, 400 inferior at 95c, 200 soft at 97½c, and 330 white at $1 07½ per bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and firm, with a fair demand. Sales to-day 2000 sacks, of which 300, 205 and 396, in poor order, 150 and 100 Ohio river at 68c, and 580 and 400 St. Louis at 70c per bushel.

BRAN—Is scarce and firm, and commands $1 30 per 100 lbs, 130 sacks sold at that price today.

HAY—Is scarce and firm at $31 to $35 per ton for prime to choice Western.

PORK—Is in fair demand, and prices are decidedly firmer; 100 and 100 bbls mess sold at $30 per bbl. Yesterday, not reported, 60 bbls mess sold at $29 75 per bbl. Mess is retailing now at $31 per bbl, and is held at wholesale at $30 50 per bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 12 to 12½c per lb.

BACON—Is scarce and in request at still higher prices. There were sales to-day of 6 10 and 10 casks clear rib sides at 17c, 3 and 5 tcs uncanvassed sugar-cured hams at 18c per lb, 20 and 30 tcs do canvassed at 19c per lb. Subsequently shoulders were held at 14⅛ to 14⅜c, clear rib sides 17½c, clear sides 19⅛c per lb.

LARD—50 kegs kettle-rendered and 100 do pressed sold at 17⅜c per lb. Tierces are quoted at 16⅛ to 17¼c, kegs 17⅜ to 18c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull at 17 to 18c per lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The demand is still very light, and almost entirely in a jobbing way. The stock is ample. Round lots of choice are quoted nominally at 7 to 7¼c per lb, prime to good do 6¾ to 6⅞c, ordinary to good do 5½ to 6c, inferior and broken 3¾ to 5c per lb.

CORN MEAL—The stock of choice kiln-dried has become reduced and is in few hands, and holders ask the advanced price of $4 75 to $5 per bbl.

FRUIT—There is a good demand for Raisins for the West, and we note a sale of 1000 boxes layer at $4 50 per box. Holders are now asking $4 55 to $4 60 per box.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt continues limited, and we still quote from dealers' hands at $1 60 to $1 65 per sack for coarse, and $1 70 to $1 75 for fine. When large lots are taken from warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. One cargo sold on private terms, we understand, below quotations. Turk's Island neglected and quotations nominal.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and prices are steady, 6 to 20 below proof is quoted at 92½c to $1 06 per gallon. Domestic spirits are scarce and firm at $1 12½ to $1 15 per gallon. No highwines here, they would bring $1 per gallon. 30 bbls rectified, 6 below proof, sold at $1 02, 40 bbls Indiana at (6 below) at 97½c per gallon, and 50 bbls Bourbon on private terms.

BUTTER—Western roll butter is in ample supply and light demand at 28 to 32c per lb. Solid packed is in good request at 28 to 32c for choice, and 16 to 23c for inferior. Northern is in good supply at 43 to 44c for choice Goshen, and 35 to 38c for common.

BEEF—Receipts of Texas Beef are increasing and there will soon be a liberal stock. The local demand is good at $13 to $14 and $15 per bbl for extra mess, and $11 to $12 for ordinary. In tierces we quote prime shipping mess at $15 to $16 per tierce.

TALLOW—Is in fair demand for export at 9¼ to 9¾c per lb for Texas rendered. City-rendered is held at 10¼ to 10½c per lb.

WOOL—The stock is confined to some 25,000 the Mexican, which is held at 20c per lb. There is no demand.

INDIA BAGGING—The season is about over, and there is no movement in round lots. The retail demand is limited, and the dealers are selling at 23 to 23½c per yard in rolls, and 25c in bales.

Treasurer's Office, City Hall, New Orleans, Jan. 21, 1870.

CITY LICENSES.

ONLY NINE DAYS MORE in which LICENSES can be paid without the penalty of TEN PER CENT.
W. E. MOUNT, Treasurer.
jan21 9t

WHISKIES, GINS, WINES, &c.

100 BBLS. J. A. Miller's BOURBON WHISKY;
50 .. [illegible] old;
75 .. T. J. Megibben's
50 .. [illegible] old;
25 .. GEM BOURBON WHISKY, old stock;
25 .. OLD RYE WHISKY, Megibben's.
Also, sundry other brands of Rye and Bourbon.
10 half puncheons IRISH WHISKY, Jameson's.
1 quarter puncheon fine BATARIA ARRACK.
2 puncheons STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY.
Ex S. S. Bremen and Hanover:
15 half pipes HOLLAND GIN, Bell Brand,
1 .. "OLD TOM" GIN.
SHERRY WINES of Widow Harmony, such as Topaz, Amontillado, Cabinet, Vino de Pasto, V. H. & Co., and H., in quantities.
—Also—
PORT WINES of sundry Brands and Grades.
25 quarter casks T. Hine & Co.'s COGNAC, of various vintages.
Also, PEACH and APPLE BRANDY, Wine and Soda CORKS, CHAMPAGNE, &c.
To arrive per brig "Sailor Boy":
100 cases BOKER'S BITTERS.
For sale by J. RIVIERE,
jan20 1m 79 Customhouse street.

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co., New Orleans, January 19th, 1870.
AT an election to be held THIS DAY for eighteen Directors of this Board, there being no Stock represented, the election for said Directors was postponed to Wednesday, the 26th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. CHARLES FARES, Secretary. jan20 td

Wanted.
A GOOD DINING-ROOM SERVANT, male or female. Apply immediately at the corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets, Third District. jan20 1f ep

Notice.
Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, No 9 St. Louis street. New Orleans Jan 17th, 1870.
AT a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held to-day, there not being a majority of the stock represented as required by the 14th section of the Charter the meeting was postponed to MONDAY NEXT, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M. CHARLES FARES, Secretary. jan18 td

Office New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company.—No. 36 Dryades street. New Orleans, January 13th, 1870.
AT a meeting of the Stockholders held in the office of the Company, on the 12th inst., it was unanimously resolved, that the Capital Stock of the Company and is hereby increased to two thousand shares and the one thousand additional shall be one hundred dollars each, payable as follows, to-wit: Twenty per cent of twenty dollars on each share at the time of subscribing, and the balance in monthly installments of ten per cent, or ten dollars on each share subscribed for. Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the additional shares are now open at the office of the Company and at the office of C. E. Girardey & Co., No. 17 and 19 Exchange Place. J. C. GOLDING, Secretary. jan16 td

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, January 6th, 1870.
AN election for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on Monday, 7th of February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. L. DELERY, Cashier. jan6 2aw & feb7

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co. New Orleans, January 6, 1870.
AT an election by the Stockholders of this Institution, on the 10th ult., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to-wit:
Geo. Jonas, G. W. Babcock,
Chs. Kennedy, D. McCord,
R. J. Hart, J. C. Morris,
J. M. Allen.
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, GEO. JONAS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. jan6 2aw CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.
LAST WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Monday, January 17, 1870
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Saturday—Last RIP VAN WINKLE Matinee.
Miss BATEMAN will shortly appear. jal6

Varieties Theatre.
EXTRA MATINEE CARD.
Saturday, Jan. 22.
Last RIP VAN WINKLE Matinee. MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE. Last RIP VAN WINKLE Matinee.
Seats can be secured for this Matinee. ja20 2

St. Charles Theatre.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
FRIDAY evening, Jan 21 1870 First time the Oriental burlesque of ALADDIN the WONDERFUL SCAMP. Performance commencing with the LITTLE REBEL. Miss Thompson in both pieces. To-morrow only, Aladdin matinee. Monday next first appearance of Mary Gladstane. jan21 1t

St. Charles Theatre.
MATINEE NOON.
Saturday, January 22d 1870.
ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON as Aladdin and last appearance but two of the GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE. jan21 2t

St Charles Theatre.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Engagement of the Distinguished Artiste,
MRS. MARY GLADSTANE
Monday, January 24. jan21 2t

National Theatre.
Corner Baronne and Perdido streets.
Manager..........H. GRAU.
Sunday January 23.
Opening night of the GRAND GERMAN OPERA when will be produced Mozart's Immortal Masterpiece La Flute Enchantee (The Enchanted Flute.) With the following [illegible] Mme BERTHA JOHANSENN AMELIA JACKSON M. THEO HABELMAN Mr. WILHELM FORMES [illegible] Mme SOPHIE DZIUBA HEINRICH STEINECKE JOSEPH WEINLICH FULL CHORUS AND POWERFUL ORCHESTRA under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
MONDAY Jan 24—Second Opera [illegible]
TUESDAY Jan 25—LADAME BLANCHE—(THE WHITE LADY—[illegible])
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES
Admission..........$1 00
Parquette and Dress Circle Seats reserved..........1 50
Private Boxes..........6 00
Family Circle..........[illegible]
The sale of Reserved Seats will commence at the Box Office of the Theatre and at LAZARUS [illegible] Charles street, on FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M. jan18 tf

Three Lectures
—BY—
REVEREND DOCTOR WISE,
ON THE GOSPEL AND THE TALMUD.
At the Deutsch Company Hall, corner of Bienville street and [illegible]
A research into the Origin of Christianity, from the original sources.
The subjects [illegible]
1st LECTURE—JESUS.
[illegible]
2d LECTURE—THE APOSTLES.
[illegible]
3d LECTURE—PAUL.
SUNDAY [illegible]
Tickets for the course [illegible]. Doors open at [illegible] P. M. Commencing at [illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
[illegible]
The above statement is a just true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
ALFRED MOULTON, President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of January, A. D. 1870.
A. SHELLEY, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.
The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this 17th day of January, 1870, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:
Resolved, That six per cent interest on all outstanding certificates of profits and thirty per cent of the scrip issue of the year 1859 be paid to the legal holders of the same on and after the 14th day of February next, and further that a scrip dividend of Fifty per cent be declared on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1869, for which certificates will be delivered on and after the 15th day of March next.
ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
A. Moulton, Archie Woods
W. M. Perkins, E. K. Converse,
A. H. May, Wm. Chambers,
R. Hare, Jno. T. Moore
R. M. Horrell, J. M. Allen,
Jno. C. Rogers, Edward Page.
ja21 1m

Notice.
TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE PARISH OF JEFFERSON, RIGHT BANK.
THE Tax Payers of the Parish of Jefferson, Right Bank, are hereby notified that the Taxes on the Assessment Roll of 1869 are now due, also the Licenses of trades and professions for 1870. The undersigned will be at his office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. to receive the payment of the same. After the 1st day of March 1870, all bills unpaid will be collected by judiciary process.
E. A. HARANG, Secretary and Tax Collector.
ja13 1m eod

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana. New Orleans, January 8th, 1870.
THE annual election for THREE DIRECTORS, of this Institution, to serve the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 7th of February next, between the hours of 12 M and 2 P. M.
H. L. PEIRE, Cashier.
ja8 t feb7

Notice
To State Tax and License Payers of the Second District
THE STATE TAX COLLECTOR hereby gives notice to all Tax and License Payers, that his office, No. 160 Bourbon street, will be open and ready for collection of the State Tax for 1869 and Licenses for 1870, on professions trades and occupations, on the 1st day of February, 1870, which will then be due and if not paid within ten days, he will proceed to enforce the same according to law.
L. F. LEMAIRE, State Tax Collector, Second District.
ja11 1t

The Meridian.
WE have purchased from the late proprietor, Mr. Carone, the popular and centrally situated Beer house, on Exchange Alley, between Canal and Customhouse streets, nearly opposite the "Bazaar," and respectfully invite the patronage of our friends. Only the best Liquors sold, as we intend to keep up the reputation of the "Meridian," and retain its first-class customers.
JOHN LATKENTE, Lately of the Washington House.
MANUEL NAVAL, Lately of the "Sazerac."
Hot Lunch from 10½ to 1 o'clock. ja18 1m

20,000 Agents Wanted.
A WATCH given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York.
ja11 6t

To Rent.
THE extensive four-story building, with a four-story warehouse in the yard, situated at the corner of Conti and Chartres streets, and now used as a Crockery Store. Possession to be given on the 1st of October next.
Apply at C. Dufour's office, No. 84 Bienville street, to GUS. JAQUET. M. ESCOBAL.

Cistern Shop
And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.
PROMPTLY attended to; also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. H. BEHAN, 14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Glass Box 223, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 362 Canal street, near Franklin. ap13 ly eod

To All Who Are Afflicted With HARDNESS OF HEARING.
NOW READY—Notes on Deafness. By W. L. Davis, M. D. A new edition, founded on the author's own observations, showing the benefit that can be obtained and much more besides. Price 50 cents. To be had of Steel & Co., 76 Camp street; Eyrich, 130 Canal street; Ellis, opposite to the Postoffice, also, by mail, of the author, No. 9 Basin street, New Orleans. Sent post paid on receipt of price. dec18 6m eod

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office: No. 190 Common Street.
Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $600,000.
Insures Fire, Marine and River risks at the lowest rates of premiums, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the insured.
Fire Insurance on Brick Dwelling Houses and furniture therein from three-eighths to one-half of one per cent. per annum, and Frame Dwelling Houses, Stores, Stocks of Merchandise and other risks proportionably low.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
dec5 6m

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans,
No. 81 CAMP STREET.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1870.
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1869:
[illegible]
The above statement is a just true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of January 1870.
A. SHELLEY, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.
The Board of Directors have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of Profits, also THIRTY THREE AND A THIRD PER CENT on the balance of the scrip of the year 1867, on and after the second Monday of February 1870. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of EIGHTY PER CENT on the earned participating Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1869, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 21st day of March next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JOHN S. GAINES, Vice President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1870:
[illegible] E. J. Hart
[illegible] Henry Renshaw,
[illegible] Hugh Wilson
[illegible] W. E. Seymour,
[illegible] Richard Venables,
Richard Flower, Thos. Sloo.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company,
CORNER CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.
TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement of business during the year ending 31st December 1869:
[illegible]
The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of January, 1870.
W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th day of January, 1870, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of fifty five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 3d Monday in March next.
It was also resolved to pay six per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of scrip, and sixty per cent. on each of the issue of 1865, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the 3d Monday of March next.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. Urquhart, M. Payro,
A. Rochereau, W. T. Williams,
G. W. Babcock, Aug. Reichard,
T. H. Blanchard, E. Miltenberger,
W. Steven, W. B. Schmidt,
A. Dunbar, J. Tuyes.
jan16 1f

G. JAQUET & CO.,
Manufacturers of
SMOKING TOBACCO, FINE CUT CHEWING AND SNUFF,
Dealers in
Plug Chewing Tobacco of all Grades and Styles and Domestic Segars.
Importers of
HAVANA SEGARS AND CIGARETTES, MEERSCHAUM, CLAY AND BRIAR PIPES,
And all
SMOKERS ARTICLES
44...St. Peter st., between Chartres and Royal Sts...44
NEW ORLEANS. nov6 1y

GEORGE W. SQUIRES,
SUGAR BROKER
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 70 GRAVIER STREET,
nov 13 6m New Orleans.

Flour. Flour.
A. POINCY & SON,
31......TCHOUPITOULAS STREET......31
Agents for the following celebrated brands of Flour—
TEXAS, DIXIE,
OSTRICH, SAXONY,
BATES STREET, WESTERN STAR,
POSTEL'S ORIGINAL MASCOUTAH STAR,
CHOUTEAU & EDWARD'S PEERLESS.
dec8 3m

Book Keeping.
THE PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. PHILIP SCHOOL will give lessons in Book Keeping to individuals and classes. The instructions will be thorough and embrace all kinds of transactions in Merchandise, Cash Bills Commission, Consignments, Shipments and Partnerships domestic and foreign, etc. Two sets of books by double entry, will be opened and closed, the second set being opened from the balance sheet of the first. He guarantees a perfect knowledge of the Art as can be acquired in any institution in this city. Terms moderate. Apply at the St. Philip School, St. Philip street, near Royal, from 9 A. M. to 3½ P. M. jan 16 1m

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class steamships:
MISSISSIPPI..........Capt. W. F. HENR
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
GEN. [illegible]..........Capt. H. S. QUICK
GEN'L MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans:
The steamship CRESCENT CITY, Geo. L. [illegible], Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, January 23d, at 8 A. M. These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE..........$60 00
Through Bills Lading signed for Liverpool.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. [illegible] Common street.
The steamship SHERMAN will follow—leaving on SATURDAY, Jan. 29th, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, January 22d, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE..........$[illegible]
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON, 31 Carondelet street.
my9 1y

For New York via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
To sail on FRIDAY, February 4th, at 8 A. M.
The magnificent A1 side-wheel ocean steamship BIENVILLE, Baker, Commander, will leave her wharf, Post 24, First District, as above. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to WM. CREEVY, Agent, 35 Carondelet street, corner Gravier.
The steamship DE SOTO, Moreau, commander—will follow, leaving FRIDAY, February 17th. jan14d

Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST LAURENT..........Lemarie..........Saturday, 8th Jan'y
LAFAYETTE..........Rousseau..........Saturday, 22d Jan'y
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..........Saturday, 5th Feb
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont..........Saturday, 19th Feb
PRICE OF PASSAGE (in gold) TO BREST OR HAVRE
First Cabin, $140, Second Cabin, $85—including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin..........$145
Second Cabin..........90.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing and telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to L. GRANDA & CO., Agents, 13 Carondelet street.
aug4 1md

Bayou Des Glaize.
Leaves every SATURDAY at [illegible] P. M.
FOR OLD RIVER, Kaneapass, Hamburg, Big Bend, Moreauville, Bridge, Jackson, Borfee's Point, Evergreen and all intermediate landings. The steamer PEER LESS, L. Gleason, Master, A. P. [illegible], Clerk.
This regular packet leaves as above [illegible] for passage, apply on board, or to [illegible] No. [illegible] Louis street.
ja21 tf

For Attakapas Via Atchafalaya.
THE steamer ROB ROY, [illegible], Master, leave on SATURDAY, January 22, at 5 o'clock P. M., taking freight for Atchafalaya River, Grand River, Bayou Chene, Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, Charenton, Jeanerette, New Iberia, St. Martinsville, Martinsville. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to [illegible] Louis street.
ja21 tf
A clerk will be on the levee to receive the freight.

Dr. C. Blancke,
416 & 418...St. Charles St...416 & 418
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY.
ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE
GREAT SUCCESS!
DR. C. BLANCKE [illegible] Aluminium [illegible] Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible [illegible]

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,
No. 15..........Baronne Street..........No. 15
NEAR CANAL STREET.
HAVING been more than ten years a resident DENTIST of New Orleans, [illegible] his professional brethren will [illegible] his merit as an operator. oc15

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. MERMILLIOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that he being desirous that all, rich and poor, should enjoy the benefits of Artificial Teeth [illegible] Vulcanized Gutta Percha Teeth. All Surgical and Mechanical operations made on moderate terms. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. [illegible] Bienville street, corner Royal.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH. augl

Premium Dentistry.
DR. MALONEY, 93 St. Andrew street, [illegible] Magazine street, Fourth District, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is [illegible] [illegible] AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE [illegible]

Dr. CHARLES [illegible] KELLS,
DENTIST,
OFFICE and Residence No. [illegible] Dauphine street, second [illegible] from Canal street.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

Removal!
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 130 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET.
HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth of gold, silver and vulcanite, at moderate prices. Consultations [illegible] Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of nitrous oxyd gas.
French, Spanish and English. sepl f

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
UNDER the management of Madame E. LAVILLEBEUVRE, successor of Mme. DE [illegible]
No. 75..........Dauphine Street..........No. 75
BETWEEN URSULINES AND HOSPITAL.
sept 6m

Notice to Gardeners and Planters.
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, Crop of 1869.—The undersigned has now in store a large assortment of Fall and Winter Garden Seeds, to which he begs to call the attention of his friends and the public.
Also, a large lot of Button Onions and Onion Sets. Country merchants supplied [illegible] on hundred or thousand papers [illegible]
H. [illegible] R, 109 [illegible] street, Opposite St. Charles Theatre.
jy29 3m

A Card.
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
oc14 6m

Photographs—Sun Pearls.
TRIUMPHS OF THE ART.
THE public are respectfully invited to visit the rooms of the subscriber and [illegible] to the superior quality of his Pictures, Plain and Colored Photographs. Copies [illegible] executed with promptness and [illegible] SUN PEARL, one of the newest [illegible] pictures, has been made a specialty [illegible] excited admiration. Persons are requested [illegible] before visiting other Galleries, at [illegible]
oc29 3m

F. GONTRIE,
Has opened his
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
—AT—
34..........St. Charles street..........34
OPPOSITE THE HOTEL,
Where he is prepared to receive his [illegible] and attend to their orders at reduced prices.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.
Office, No. 190 Common Street.
INSURES against FIRE, MARINE and RIVER RISKS, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre or Bremen at the option of the insured.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANTOINE CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

J. Bontemps,
DYER AND SCOURER,
183..........Poydras street..........183
Between Carondelet and Baronne streets (formerly in Bourbon street), New Orleans.

TREATMENT
—OF—
SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATION, STRICTURE, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA SCURVY, &c.
E. GARDOR, Druggist, from the Paris University. Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

For Sale! For Sale!
CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!
MOET and CHANDON, VERZENAY.
In quarts and pints, at
CARL L. BRAUN, [illegible]
jal6 1m 79 Common street.

RICHARD FROTSCHER,
SEEDSMAN,
NO. 19, DUMAINE STREET.
KEEPS on hand a well selected stock of GARDEN SEEDS for fall and winter planting, which he offers in quantities to suit purchasers, [illegible]