The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The grand military drama of the "Fire Fly, or, The Friend of the Flag."

VARIETIES THEATRE—Robertson's beautiful comedy of "School."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fox Pantomime, "Humpty Dumpty."

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

THE LAW AGAINST BRIBERY.

It appears that Judge Abell sustains Gov. Warmoth in his refusal to testify regarding the bribery and other corrupt practices made use of to obtain the passage of certain bills through the Legislature and the Executive approval thereto. The ground of refusal is, as we stated yesterday, that as no law exists on the statute book on the Governor's opinion to punish the officer and receiver of bribes of this character, no good end could be reached by his divulging the names of those known to him who have offered and received them. There is a statute on the subject of bribery, but Gov. Warmoth and Judge Abell hold that it refers only to those who attempt to *pervert* the course of justice by offering a bribe or reward *to some officer, connected with the courts of the State*. According to this construction all officers of the Government, Executive and Legislative, are free to receive bribes, while the Judiciary and officers of the courts alone are prohibited from receiving them or, to speak with more precision, according to the construction of Judge Abell, it is punishable to offer a bribe to an officer connected with the courts, while it is allowable or not punishable to approach other officers of the Government.

It is a most pernicious doctrine to say that whatever is not prohibited by law is permitted—that while you may not bribe a Judge, a Sheriff or a Clerk of Court, that is an Administrative or Executive officer of Court, you may bribe a law maker or a Governor.

We propose to examine the statute on the subject of bribery and see what it does mean. It reads thus:

"Whoever shall, directly or indirectly, give or promise, to any Judge or other person concerned in the administration of justice, any bribe or reward to influence his behavior in office, shall suffer fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the court." (Revised Statutes 1855, p. 146.)

Now the question is whether the statute does or does not refer to other persons besides officers engaged immediately in the administration of justice. The language of the statute to be construed is, "*person concerned in the administration of justice*."

It is true neither the Legislative nor Executive Departments of the State, strictly speaking, administers the justice of the State, because this duty has been confided to the Judiciary Department. But the law is not confined to *administering justice*. It includes all persons "concerned" in that administration. Who are they? Are the members of the law making bodies not "concerned" in the administration of justice? Is the Governor whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed and who has the power to nullify the sentences of courts upon criminals by pardoning them, not "concerned" also in this administration? Is not every officer of the Government, in a large sense "concerned" in this administration? Worcester defines the verb "concern," thus:

To relate to, to belong to; especially in a manner to awaken interest or feeling; to touch nearly; to affect; to interest.

Are not all public officers supposed to be more or less engaged in administering justice? Do not their duties "relate to," and "belong to" the administration of public justice? Certainly when our law-makers are engaged in the enactment of penal laws they are "concerned" to some extent in the administration of justice. So is the Governor when he approves or disapproves of such laws and when he is called upon to enforce them. Had the law read thus:

"Whoever shall promise etc. to any Judge or other person *appointed (or elected)* to administer justice," there might have been some plausibility in the argument of Governor Warmoth.

Again the Legislature may at any moment repeal the statute making a certain act a criminal act. This has been done pending the trial of accused persons, and it has been held that if the statute were repealed, the accused could not be punished under the statute as it existed when the offense was committed. Now, according to Gov. Warmoth's construction it is not a statutory offense in Louisiana for an accused person or his friends to approach the members of the Legislature with a bribe to induce them to repeal the statute under which he is indicted, because, forsooth, they are not "concerned in the administration of justice!"

There is another statute of a similar character to the one we have quoted, under which all officers of the State might be punished, who permit themselves to oppress the citizen:

"Sec. 68. Any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Constable, *or other civil officer*, who shall be guilty of oppression or extortion in the administration, or under the color of his office, shall on conviction suffer fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court." (Revised Statutes 1855, p. 146.)

The statute first quoted reaches the *offerer* of a bribe or reward, while the last reaches *him who receives* a bribe or otherwise exercises his office oppressively to those who have to deal with him.

It would be very strange, indeed, if the framers of these statutes had only contemplated the punishment of those who pervert justice and had failed to provide a punishment for him who poisons the very sources of justice. As if it were criminal only to give one to drink of water already poisoned by another, and not criminal to put the poison in the water. There is a spirit underlying our Constitution and laws which it would be well for our Executive and Judicial officers and Legislators to study. "It is the letter which killeth while the spirit giveth life." Are we not all prone to study the letter only of our laws and to neglect studying their spirit?

THE NEW ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—We have had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Turnbull, one of the proprietors of the *New Eclectic Magazine*, of Baltimore, a publication formed by the consolidation of the *Richmond Eclectic*, formerly edited by the Rev. Dr. Hoge and Dr. Brown, of that city, and *The Land We Love*, formerly edited by General D. H. Hill, of Charlotte, N. C. It is devoted to the publication of selected articles from the best American and foreign periodicals, and original papers on general literature, science, art, and the educational and material development of the Southern States. We observe among the names of contributors the following well-known Southern writers: W. Gilmore Simms, S. Teackle Wallis, John R. Thompson, Alex. H. Stephens, James K. Randall, Joseph Jones, M. D., John Esten Cooke, Prof. Gildersleeve, and others.

Mr. Turnbull seeks to extend the circulation of his Magazine, which, we have no hesitation in saying, is a credit to the South. We hope he will meet with encouragement.

THE MISTICK CREWE OF COMUS.—A very handsomely got up card of invitation to the High Revels of the Mistick Crewe in the Varieties Theatre, on the evening of the 1st of March, has mysteriously reached us. We acknowledge the courtesy which prompted the invitation and shall take care to avail ourselves of it to participate in the amusements of the evening, which as usual with these revellers, will doubtless be very attractive.

The "oldest Freemason" has again turned up in the person of a Connecticut landlord, named Howell, aged 98.

Prince Bonaparte is said to be despondent. He looks forward to "five years' seclusion" as a punishment for his recent murder.

Nominating Committee of Twenty-One.

The *Times* claims as its own the plan suggested by the *Bee* in its issue of Saturday last, of a nominating committee of our leading citizens, self-appointed, as it were, to select candidates to be voted for by the Conservative voters of New Orleans at the coming municipal election. We are, however, quite willing to abandon all claim to the paternity of the scheme, and will be satisfied that the *Times* should have the credit of its adoption.

We trust the scheme will meet with public approval, and pledge ourselves to support the nominations to be made with all the force we can bring to bear in their favor. The *Times* proposes a committee of twenty-one, while we proposed twenty-five, but the number is immaterial. Let twenty-one of our leading men of business make up a list of candidates, and we have not the slightest doubt that they would be elected by a large majority.

THE "LEONARD SCOTT" PUBLICATIONS. We are in receipt of the *Edinburgh Review* for January, reprint of the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York. Its contents are as follows:

1. A review of volumes 5 and 6 of Mr. Froude's History of England, covering the period from Wolsey's fall to the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
2. Geological Theory in Britain.
3. Memoirs of Gen. Von Brandt.
4. Sir Charles Adderly on Colonial Policy.
5. John Calvin in Church and State.
6. London Topography and Street Nomenclature.
7. Veitch's Memoirs of Sir W. Hamilton.
8. The Pre-Christian Cross.
9. The Irish Land Question.

These reprints of the great *London* and *Edinburgh Reviews* cannot be too highly commended, as they bring to our people the best thoughts of the leading writers of England and Scotland at the present time, of which but for these reprints we should probably remain ignorant.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, master, from New York Feb. 12th, with merchandise, to A. Moulton, has arrived. On the 18th inst. had a very heavy northwest gale. Hove to thirteen hours, carried away a portion of her bulwarks, etc. The following is a list of her passengers:

F S Witherlee, H Haight, Wm H Shaffer, Mrs W H Gardner, Miss F Hausman and two children, A White, G Angle, G H Tinker, A Stevenson, L C Thomas, J R Vanbusen, Charles Backer, J H Kingsley, and 1 steerage.

Our Indian Policy.

LETTER FROM GEORGE CATLIN, THE ARTIST—A PLEA FOR THE RED MAN.

George Catlin, who has spent so many years among the Indians, has addressed a feeling letter to General Sheridan in reference to the latter's treatment to the Red Men, from which the following extracts are made:

You are commanded to "sweep the whole country," to drive from their habitations and hunting grounds, and from the graves of their parents and children, the entire population of 1,500,000 square miles into restricted and gameless and worthless reservations, in which starvation will be inevitable; and out of the limits of which you are commanded to treat all Indians as "enemies of war"—that is, to put them to death if they do not surrender to your arms, and give you their country, to be occupied by squatters. The history of the world records no decree like this. Brave soldiers and gallant officers, I have been over the ground. I know the people and I know the difficulties you will have to encounter. You go in obedience to the government of your country. "The government must protect the citizens," protect them in possession of another people's lands and in the robbery of their only means of existence. Recollect that the government of your country "in protecting her citizens" destroys a race and gains a continent. This may be a "necessity" and it may not, but it will be for history and not for you to decide. For the inhuman massacre but a short time since of 300 poor Cheyennes—massacre with treachery! did the government of your country punish any one? Had not the Cheyennes a right to do it? For the subsequent destruction of a Cheyenne village, and the massacre of every man, 102 with the capture of 53 warriors, and 800 horses, who, we are told by the Indian agent, were friendly, and on their way to their appointed reservation, has the government punished any one? And had not the Cheyennes a right to retaliate?

The atrocities of these horrible scenes, in this age of "glorious civilization," surpass in cruelty any thing in the invasions of Cortez, of Pizarro, and de Soto, and the American journals tell me that you have recently surprised a camp, village of the Cheyennes, killed 52 warriors, and captured 400 horses, and 4 tons of dried buffalo meat, the only and last means of their existence. Oh, mercy, mercy! A small and friendly tribe when I lived amongst them thirty-five years since. Where are they going? What have they done? How many of them now exist, and who have got possession of their lands, their buffaloes, and wild horses?

God, perhaps, may forgive my country for such cruel warfare, and O, for my country's sake, that there could be a solvent for history, to erase such records from its pages. The government of your country that sends you with cannons, with sabres and revolvers, to "sweep" these people out of their country (and, consequently, from the face of the earth) has been proud before the civilized world, in assuming and exercising a "guardianship" over these poor people, denominating them its "red children," and instructing them to call the President of the United States their "Great Father," which they have always and everywhere obediently done; and, when your swords are drawn, forget not that just when the full rights of American citizenship have been magnanimously granted to 4,000,000 of Africans, the blows you are dealing are to distract those an independent and the only American race, and show to the observing world, and record in the pages of history, the singular anomaly in an unfanticidal war of a father inheriting a whole continent from his dying children.

The following is the closing passage of Mr. Winthrop's oration at the obsequies of George Peabody. The allusion to Prince Arthur admirably strikes the true line between compliment and the affectation of unconsciousness:

In hundreds of comfortable homes, provided by thy bounty, the poor of the grandest city of the world, even now, are breathing blessings on thy memory. The proudest shrine of Old England has unlocked its consecrated vaults for thy repose. The bravest ship of a navy "whose march is o'er the mountain waves, whose home is on the deep," has borne thee as a conqueror to thy chosen rest; and, as it passed from isle to isle, and from sea to sea, in a circumnavigation almost as wide as thy own charity, has given new significance to the memorable saying of the great funeral orator of antiquity: "Of illustrious men, the whole earth is the sepulchre; and not only does the inscription upon columns in their own land point it out, but in that also which is not their own, there dwells with every one an unwritten memorial of the heart."

And now, around thee, are assembled, not only surviving schoolmates and old companions of thy youth, and neighbors and friends of thy maturer years, but votaries of Science, ornaments of Literature, heads of Universities and Academies, foremost men of Commerce and Arts, ministers of the Gospel, delegates from distant States and rulers of their own State, all eager to unite in paying such homage to a career of grand but simple Beneficence, as neither rank nor fortune nor learning nor genius could ever have commanded. Chiefs of the Republic, representatives and more than representatives of Royalty, are not absent from thy bier. Nothing is wanting to give emphasis to thy example. Nothing is wanting to fill up the measure of thy fame. But what earthly honor—what accumulation of earthly honors—shall compare for a moment with the supreme hope and trust which we all humbly and devoutly cherish at this hour, that when the struggles and victories, the pangs and the pageants of time shall be ended, and the great awards of eternity shall be made up, thou mayest be found among those who are "more than conquerors, through Him who loved us!"

And so we bid thee farewell, brave, honest, noble-hearted Friend of Mankind!

"Tetch It Light."

(From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.)

A venerable secessionist, who had passed through all the sights, the scenes, the trials, and calamities of the late civil strife, was conversing with a friend about the state of the country, when he was asked what he thought now of his favorite remedy for encroachments by the General Government upon the rights of the States. He replied that as long as it worked right it was good; but, after this last experience, if secession came around again he should "tetch it very light!"

Just now this is a good motto with reference to other matters. There are other things which we should now "tetch very light." If you are desired to enter into a new agitation to right wrongs and redress grievances, in which the past is to be raked over, and all the inflammable material gathered up for a grand explosion of popular feeling, "tetch it very light." It is dangerous to meddle with explosives just now. Keep very quiet and calm, and wait awhile, till you know more about surroundings. Recently knocked down, your head is still slightly confused—it is not exactly level. Wait awhile till the smoke clears away and you are yourself again. Then you may venture forth. Until then reject all the solicitations of impulsive people to enter the ring and do or die. They may offer this alternative, but cannot control results. In fact, there is no alternative just now. You can only die. So until you have a chance—a real alternative—why, "tetch it very light."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday.—The 22d of February, the birthday of Washington, was recognized yesterday by the display of flags from the public buildings and the United States shipping. The post-office, the banks, the Legislature, the courts and public buildings were also closed. Other than this there were no special marks of observance of the day.

The Election.—There was a meeting of the Board of Aldermen called last evening, but only three members were present.

President Potthoff adjourned the meeting till 10 o'clock this morning, the object being to take action corresponding with that of the Lower Board, responsive to the mandamus from Judge Collens, ordering the Council to take steps for holding the usual charter election on the second Monday in March. The Mayor seems to be recalcitrant and has done nothing as yet. He will be required, we presume, to explain himself before Judge Collens, this morning.

Academy of Music.—The Kiralfys' last night introduced a new and beautiful ballet, "The Amazons," in which they appear more charmingly than ever. The clown of the Pantomime troupe is excellent, particularly in his ladder dance and his take-off of the policeman. Humpty Dumpty is to be repeated to-night and for the matinee to-day noon. It is a very amusing and brilliant stage production.

Duel.—A duel was fought yesterday evening at the Oakland Park, near the Half-Way House, between Mr. Giquel, son of the late Mr. E. Giquel, and Mr. Bonny, growing out of a difficulty Saturday night outside the Opera House. They fought with fencing swords, and after several passes at each other, the friends interfered and settled the matter amicably, neither party being injured.

The Germans and the Reform Movement.—At the mass meeting of our German population held at the Turners' Hall, Monday night, a permanent organization in connection with the proposed reform movement in our State and municipal affairs, was effected by the selection of the following officers:

For President—Charles Potthoff.
For Vice President for the First District—Charles F. Buck.
For Vice President for the Second District—George Merz.
For Vice President for the Third District—F. Kuhnholz.
For Vice President for the Fourth District—George Geier.
For Recording Secretary—L. R. Jacoby.
For Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin Armbruster.
For Treasurer—Dr. James Wentz.

Mr. J. Hassinger, of the *German Gazette*, read a constitution which was adopted as the platform of the organization, the principle features of which are as follows:

It is made incumbent upon the members of the club to be untiring in their efforts, at the next and all other elections, to exclude from office corrupt and incapable legislators, partisan judges, and other unscrupulous officers, State and municipal, without regard to their politics, and to substitute for them men better qualified to discharge the duties of a public office. The voter, whether belonging to the Democratic or Republican party, shall act independent of the dictates of party leaders; that he may learn to think and act in accordance with his own individual opinion, and cease to be a mere voting machine. A stop is to be put to fraud and corruption, which seek refuge behind the standard of the party, at all elections for municipal and State offices, for which the qualifications shall hereafter be ability, honesty and a full sense of the duties which such office may require. Political questions are to be excluded at elections of a purely character.

An equal and just distribution of taxes is demanded. The wealthy are to pay their taxes in equal proportion, and at the same time, with the middle classes. It must not occur again that the wealthy are in arrears with their taxes for two years, and often longer, while the poor mechanic either voluntarily pays promptly, or is compelled to do so by the Sheriff.

Public officers are to be strictly controlled; fraud and corruption to be exposed, and the guilty to be punished.

The German citizens further ask to representation in proportion to taxation, which had, up to day, never been accorded to them. They now demand to be represented in the legislative halls, in the State government, on the judicial bench and in the municipal administration; in short, to have a voice in the administration of our public affairs, which they ask not as a favor, but as a right to which they are entitled by virtue of their numbers and the large amount of taxes they pay.

Great and continued applause followed the reading of the platform, after which the Secretary read the names of those gentlemen that had, previous to the meeting, become members of the German Political Reform Club.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. May to the effect that only those gentlemen present who, by signing their names to the rolls, had become members of the organization, were entitled to participate in the proceedings, and calling upon all present to join in the movement by signing their names. During the recess which followed the adoption of this resolution, the lists for membership were numerously signed.

The following resolution was then offered by Dr. James Wentz, and unanimously adopted:

Be it Resolved, That no member of this organization who is at the same time a member of a State or parish committee, or a member of any political club of any of the now existing party organizations, can be eligible to any office within the organization of the German Political Reform Club, or its auxiliary clubs, so long as he holds an office in such State or parish committee, or as long as he is a member of the political clubs mentioned.

Mr. Geo. Foerster offered a resolution to the effect that, immediately after its organization, the Central Executive Committee shall issue an address in German, English and French, to the population of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, explaining the principles and objects of the German Political Reform Club, and calling upon all honest and right minded citizens, without regard to their nationality and politics, to act in concert with the German citizens in forming a great reform party, and carrying out the principles laid down in the platform.

Fire.—The alarm of fire given about 5 o'clock yesterday evening was caused by the burning of a two-story frame house, No. 102 First street, between Constance and Magazine, occupied by Mrs. Wood, and owned by Jas. Tiller. The building was insured for $2000. The flames extended to a two-story frame house occupied by A. T. Burnett, and owned by a colored woman. This house was also insured, but our reporter did not ascertain to what amount. A one and half story house, owned and occupied by Mr. Thorn, was partially destroyed; the two first were completely destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Brouching a Cargo.—A man named Johnson was arrested last evening while in the act of brouching the cargo of the steamboat Cornelian. When discovered he threw several packages overboard.

Mrs. Dr. Walker.—This notable, in her way, was before the Chief of Police, we believe voluntarily, and we presume in connection with her threatened arrest for wearing breeches in this latitude. The Chief advised her to get out of them, as people could not tell what was her sex. The Doctor saying she didn't care, left.

First District Court.—Arnheim and Carpenter, tried before the First District Court for subornation of perjury in procuring an old negro, Wm. Noble, to swear he was a veteran, have been convicted by the jury.

Sudden Death.—A man named Stringer Kennedy, aged about 35 years, and well known as a native of this city, died suddenly last evening, at No. 17 Royal street from appoplexy.

Burglary.—The tailor shop of J. Kugler, 164 Gravier street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets, was visited to his detriment to the amount of about a thousand dollars, on Monday night, by some of the professionals who forced the door with a crowbar, demolishing two locks. They renewed their suits besides providing themselves with several more for wet days, and took several pieces of fine goods for safe-keeping. When we visited the place early yesterday morning the proprietor was "blessing" the police.

About 8 o'clock Monday night the residence of Mr. Mitchell, corner of Orange and Magazine streets, was entered and robbed of a gold watch and chain and other valuables, worth together about $600.

Another.—At a late hour, Monday night, some unknown persons entered the residence of Mr. Lesuiere, No. 80 Tonti street, and robbed it of several articles of jewelry, some wearing apparel and other valuables. An entrance was effected by prizing open a back door, by means of which access was gained to the house. The robbers made their escape, leaving no clue to their identity.

Robbery.—At about 12 o'clock, Monday, the residence of Mr. Eagan, on Jackson street, was entered by a colored man named John Stroud, who, while the family were engaged at luncheon, robbed the parlor of several valuable ornaments and the hat rack of a fine overcoat. He was seen to leave the yard by a colored girl, a servant, who recognized him. He, however, succeeded in escaping, and has not since been arrested.

Accident.—A very old man, Mr. Wm. Pollard, while walking down St. Charles street, Monday morning, slipped upon the wet banquette, and, falling, received severe injuries on his head and back. He was carried in an insensible condition to his residence near by, and a physician called in to see him. He, however, yet remains in a critical state.

Delirium Tremens.—A fearful scene of delirium tremens is reported by the police at a house on Tchoupitoulas street, near the corner of Gaienne. It is that of a sailor named John Handlin. For two days he has been suffering the most terrible tortures, and his screams of agony may be heard blocks away.

Drowned.—Nathan Erskin, an Englishman, employed as fireman on board the steamship Beaufort, fell from the Ocean Dry Dock, Algiers, at half-past 9 last night, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Fifty girls are wanted in a match factory at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. You cant make matches without girls.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Illness of Commodore Farragut.

Georgia Senators Visiting the President.

General Sypher's Card.

Election of Texas U. S. Senators.

Letter from the Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

Confession of a Notorious Character in Tennessee.

FROM EUROPE.

Debate in the Corps Legislatif.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs discussed Cuban affairs, but with no definite result.

Admiral Farragut is here sick.

Dispatches to politicians from Texas announce the nomination in caucus, which is equivalent to an election, of Morgan C. Hamilton for the short and long term, and Gov. Flanagan for the five years' term.

The indications in the executive session yesterday were that Judge Pearre will not be confirmed as a Circuit Judge.

The newly elected Senators from Georgia visited the President to-day, who again disavowed any intention of interference between Messrs. Hill and Miller.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The credentials of Messrs. Farrow and Whitely, Senators elect from Georgia, were presented. Mr. Drake said that both credentials were in utter disregard of the law. The credentials were finally withdrawn. The Senate, without transacting any further business, adjourned in honor of the day.

House. The resolution censuring Mr. Mungen for words used regarding Mr. Sumner, was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Voorhees made a personal explanation denying that he ever belonged to any secret political society, or aided in resisting the draft during the war.

An effort to adjourn in honor of the day was defeated. The Appropriation bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

Washington, Feb. 22. In the Senate to day Mr. Conkling made a speech against the right of New York's withdrawing her ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The House Elections Committee have postponed the vote on the admission of Mr. Segar, of Virginia, as a representative from the State at large.

The Military Committee have been examining witnesses in the Cadet corruptions.

The Consul at Santiago de Cuba, under date of January 5th, writes to the Secretary of State on the merits of political affairs in that Consular District, which are in a most deplorable condition:

The assassination at Bayamo of citizens sent from that city by order of Gen. Valmaseda, was nothing more than what is daily perpetrated. It is well known that Valmaseda aspires to the position of Captain General of the Island, and in order to increase his popularity among "the blood-craving" Catalans who are operating in his behalf, both on this island and in Spain, he gives imperative orders to make this a war of extermination, and we daily learn of peaceful citizens residing in the country assassinated by the mobilized Spanish troops. These orders are probably carried to an extreme point from the fact that those who are commanding such troops are constantly supplying some Cuban produce dealers of this city, and whose object is to sack the country and forward to them agents such portions of the crop as may fall into their hands. The planters are persecuted to such a degree as to be compelled to flee from their estates, and their crops are immediately sequestered and appropriated to private purposes. Very little credit can be place upon the Spanish press, it being a Government organ, maintains flatly that the insurrection is finished in this Department, which is far from the truth. The insurrection continues in full force, and numerous encounters take place, which is seen by the frequent arrivals of the wounded Spanish soldiers. The Cubans being better armed and disciplined than formerly, in many cases take the offensive and having had their numbers increased by desertion from the Spanish troops, who find it impossible to endure the climate. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of the Spanish volunteers from sickness are put *hors du combat*. The hospitals are full to overflowing. It is impossible for any force that Spain can send to exterminate the rebel forces, owing to the climate and topography of the country, and while both the contending forces destroy every vestige of agriculture.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The following card from Gen. J. H. Sypher will appear in the *Chronicle* and *Republican* to-morrow morning: My attention has been recently called to paragraphs in the newspapers associating my name with the sale of Cadet appointments at the Military and Naval Academy of the United States. These reports so industriously circulated are false, and slanderous. There is no evidence before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, implicating me directly or indirectly in the sale of Cadetships. I invite and challenge investigation.

Signed: J. H. SYPHER.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Galveston, Feb. 22.—A special dispatch from Austin, states that M. C. Hamilton and J. W. Flanagan, were elected United States Senators to-day.

San Francisco Feb. 22.—There are heavy rains falling throughout the State.

Louisville, Feb. 22.—The detectives are after a band of counterfeiters at Pulaski, Wayne county.

New York, Feb. 22.—No commercial or financial reports to-day. Markets and Change closed in honor of the day.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—The banks, Board of Trade and Open Board closed to-day. No market.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 22.—There was a grand firemen's tournament and procession here to-day. The procession was a mile long. Several companies present from neighboring cities.

Mobile, Feb. 22.—It has been raining here all day. Col. Harrington was installed as Mayor and ex-Mayor Price was released from prison.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 22.—LEGISLATURE.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill repealing all railroad appropriation, acts passed by the last session and levying special tax therefor.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 22.—The Legislature has adopted the report of the Judiciary Committee to the effect that further ratification of constitutional amendments is unnecessary.

The Governor has appointed Messrs. Roberts, Sutherlin and Aylett to adjust the question of indebtedness between this State and West Virginia.

Memphis, Feb. 22.—Major Robertson, Paymaster of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was robbed of two thousand dollars at Humboldt yesterday. The notorious Johnny Reagan was arrested on suspicion, and after being hung up confessed to the robbery and delivered up the money.

He also confessed that he and Jim Creighton robbed the office of the Southern Express Company at Jackson, Tennessee, a year ago, of which they were acquitted. There is strong talk among the citizens of hanging them.

New York, Feb. 22.—Arrived steamship Cortes from New Orleans.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—The Missouri Legislature has amended the laws, to allow women to vote on school matters.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—The banks and general business was suspended in honor of the day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Feb. 22.—A semi-monthly line of steamers has been established between Liverpool and Panama.

The Bishop of Chichester is dead, aged 84 years.

Paris, Feb. 22.—The preliminary examinations of parties implicated in the recent riots are over. Fifty only have been arraigned for trial.

Rome, Feb. 22.—The discussion on the infallibility article will be opened this week.

Munich, Feb. 22.—It is feared that Prince Hohenlohe will retire from public life.

Madrid, Feb. 22.—A determined contest is anticipated over the Constitution for Porto Rico. It is feared the dispute may lead to a rupture of the good understanding which now exists between the parties in the Cortes.

Lisbon, Feb. 22.—It is rumored a band of 200 Miguelistas rebels have appeared at Mogador.

Brussels, Feb. 22.—The postal authorities forbid the sending of money or valuables by mail, and threaten to return all letters containing them to the senders.

Paris, Feb. 22.—M. Chevandier, Minister of the Interior, has submitted to the Emperor and legislative bodies a report favoring the decentralization of the executive administration. The Corps Legislatif has referred it to a committee consisting of Barrett, Guizot and Prevost Paradol.

The *Journal*, official, publishes a list of persons appointed to revise and modify the administrative regulations throughout the Empire on the suggestions made by the Minister of the Interior, and approved by the Emperor. In the list are the following liberals: Benoit, Darey, Desmarets, Guillarme, Guisot, Louis Lacaze, Delaverne, and Prevost Paradol.

In the Corps Legislative, the debate on the interpolation regarding the domestic policy of the Government was continued. Count Dorn, on the part of the Ministry, replied to a speech delivered yesterday by Jules Favre. He pronounced against the demand for a dissolution of the Chambers, and declared that the Government desired to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to lay the foundation of a parliamentary government. The Emperor had manifested the will to follow a liberal policy, but if discord arose between the Chambers and the ministry the Emperor must decide, and the ministry would respect his will. The speech of the minister was received with enthusiastic cheers, and the debate terminated with a vote of 236 in favor, and 18 against the ministry.

Toronto, C. W., Feb. 22.—The troop ship Orientes, which sailed two days before the City of Boston, arrived out in 32 days, after encountering fearful weather. All the horses of the sixteenth regiment perished. This news is considered as unfavorable for the safety of the City of Boston.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—The snow has blocked up the roads in all directions, delaying the English mails via Portland.

Havana, Feb. 22.—Information just received from Nassau states that General Quesada and five companions arrived at Nassau on the 14th instant, in a small boat. It is reported that the steamer Anna has again been seized on the declaration of one of her crew.

A schooner which left Nassau with coal for this steamer went to Green Key, but was unable to find her and returned to Nassau. She brought back a number of Cubans who had gone to the Key to wait for the Anna.

The Governor of New Providence hearing that a Cuban depot and rendezvous had been established on Green Key, dispatched the English gunboat Dart to break it up. She has just returned to Nassau with two cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition which had been deposited there for the steamer Anna.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 22 — evening. — Cotton closed firm; uplands 11⅛a11⅜d; Orleans 11⅜d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Pork dull. Bacon 58s.

London, Feb. 22, — evening. — Consols [illegible]. Bonds [illegible].

Frankfort, Feb. 22.—Bonds closed firm; 93⅞a94.

Havre, Feb. 22.—Cotton closed at a declining tendency; *tres ordinaire* on the spot 135; low middlings afloat 137¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Savannah, Feb. 22.—Cotton closed with a fair inquiry. Middlings 23a23¼c. Freights—by sail ⅜; steam via New York 9-16.

Mobile, Feb. 22.—Cotton closed dull. Middlings 23¾c. Freights—by sail 7-16; by steam 1.

Memphis, Feb. 22.—Cotton market dull. Sales 800 bales; middling uplands 23¾c. Receipts 535 bales; exports 235.

Galveston, Feb. 22.—Cotton very dull; good ordinary 18¾a19c in gold.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 22.—Turpentine 43¼a44c. Rosin firm.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—Flour—Fall superfine $4 25a5 50. Wheat, No. 2 spring 87½a88c. Corn, mixed 68a72c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, No. 2 red $1 05. Corn 68a70c. Oats 53a55c. Rye 88c. [illegible] $1 10. Cotton market dull. Middlings 20½c. Tobacco sales 86 hhds at from $6 50 to $22 50. Sugar 10⅛a13⅝c. Refined ⅞c lower. Molasses very firm, 78a80c.

Louisville, Feb. 22.—Cotton market dull. Middlings 24½c. Bagging 25c. Flour quiet and steady. Extra family $5. Prime sugar 13c. Tobacco—lugs 6a7½c; leaf 8a13½c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Feb. 22.—Passed up—P. W. Strader at 10, Pauline Carroll at 11 P. M., Emilie Labarge at 4 A. M. River falling fast. Weather cloudy and rainy.

Memphis, Feb. 22.—Passed up—Belle Lee, Henry Ames, Viola Bell. Down—Colorado. River rose 12 inches. Weather cloudy—raining.

Louisville, Feb. 22.—River falling, 11 feet 6 inches in the canal by the mark.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 22—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Wind south, strong. Arrived—Bark Braggio, Englechuen, master, 36 days from Palermo, with fruit and passengers, to Gregorio & Co.; ship Hannah Morris, Morris, master, 31 days from Liverpool, via Cardiff, with a general cargo to master; ship Queen of Hearts, O'Neil, master, 55 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wheeler, Shepherd & Co.; ship Arran, Lawson, master, 39 days from Greenock, with pig iron to J. A. Bryson; ship Graham's Polly, Burgess, master, 43 days from Glasgow, with a general cargo to master; bark Wm. G. Putnam, Rickord, master, 55 days from Liverpool, with a general cargo to Geo. A. Fosdick & Co. No departures.

Outside waiting for a fair wind to sail—ships Huron and Undaunted, and bark Glenrolloch.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Austin, Feb. 21.—Radical caucus this afternoon made nominations for United Senators as follows:

M. C. Hamilton for terms ending in 1871 and 1877; Lieut. Governor J. W. Flanagan for the term ending in 1875. Balloting will commence at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

New York, Feb. 22.—The steamship City of Boston, hence for Liverpool, January 25th, via Halifax, has been out twenty-nine days.

Her agents think she has been compelled to make harbor in the Azores. She had eighty days provisions.

[Holiday—no domestic markets.]

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—Ex-Secretary Wm. H. Seward arrived here to-day from Havana. His health is excellent.

London, Feb. 22.—Disraeli's health is improving.

The naval estimates are three quarters of a million pounds less than they were last year.

The Fleetwood Lighthouse was destroyed by having a ship dashed against it in the recent gale.

London, Feb. 22—noon. — Consols 92⅝a92¾. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 88¾; '65, 88⅛; '67s, 87⅞; 10-40s, 84¾. Turpentine dull.

Paris, Feb. 22.—Cotton opened quiet.

Paris is beginning to make tunnels, like London, seeing that the latter has found such a vast benefit in its underground railways. But the necessities of the French capital are far less; and "crossings" only will be tunneled under the boulevards where they are most crowded. The French, of course, will make these ornamental as well as useful. We have something of the sort in the Central Park, and it would be a good thing if the civic sewers, pipes and conduits would allow us to have a few of those subterranean crossings below Canal street.

GENERAL GRANT'S LATEST HIT.—A Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* relates that a letter from Gov. Ashley, of Montana, to a friend, was lately read to Gen. Grant. The Governor was rather free in his strictures on Grant's appointees. Finally this passage was read: "The President has made some bad appointments," &c. Grant quietly said, "Well, I think I have, and I'll just remove one of them now." And the order for Ashley's decapitation was made forthwith. This is among the best things Grant has done during his administration. Let him keep up the joke, and send other weak and uncongenial heads adrift.

A NEW WAY OF SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.—"I have *declined to sign* the act to incorporate the Pensacola and Barancas Railroad Company, *because I believe* it to be *in violation of the Constitutional* provision relating to special legislation, but *don't want to be exacting*, and I have filed the act with the Secretary of State, and it *will become a law five days hence without my signature*." Harrison Reed to the Senate, February 8th, 1870.

The *Savannah Republican* says that Governor Reed will either leave the State of Florida or get into the Penitentiary in less than two years from date.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1870.

To-day being a legal holiday, most of the banks were closed for business, and there was, consequently, little or no movement in the Money market proper. We repeat our previous quotations for reference, however, say: 10a12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 notes secured by first-class collaterals, and 1¼a2 ⅌ cent. ⅌ month for second grade: 1a1¼ ⅌ cent. ⅌ month for A1 business papers without collaterals, [illegible] for second class; 10a11 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 mortgage notes, and 12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 119a119¼ against 118⅝, the rate published in the morning papers as the closing quotations in New York last evening, and after a small business closed at 119a119¼. The sales included $1000 and $20,000 at 119; $25,000 at 119a119⅛; $5000 and $10,000 at 119⅛, and $3000 at 119¼.

Notwithstanding the absence of the usual dispatches from New York an active business was done in Foreign Exchange at easier rates for Francs but no quotable decline in Sterling. The sales of the latter embraced £104,000, of which £900 ship's bill and £6000 bill of lading at 128; £4000 at 128¼; £2000 and £2500 clear and £12,000 A1 bill of lading at 128⅝; £60,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 128⅝a128⅞; £3000 and £3000 A1 clear at 128⅝; £2000 at 128⅝; £3000 at 128¾, and £600 private bankers' at 128⅞. The business in Francs summed up 1,135,000 commercial, including 35,000 at 4.41¼, and 500,000 and 600,000 at 4.41¼a4.40. Sterling may be quoted at 128a128⅞ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 129a129¼ bank, and Francs 4.41¼a4.40 for the former and 4.37½a4.36¼ for the latter.

Scarcely anything was done in Domestic Exchange. Only two of the banks were opened up to noon and they were drawing at par a ⅛ per cent. premium for sight drafts on New York. The sales of commercial included $15,000, $25,000 and $30,000 New York sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

The only sales of Stocks reported are 2 shares Pneumatic Propelling Company at $129, and 2 at $125.

Nothing reported in Bonds.

We notice a sale of $2500 Metropolitan Police Warrants at 78¼. Dealers bought State at 72a75 and Metropolitan Police at 76¾, and sold the former at 74a77 and the latter at 78¾.

Nothing transpired in City Treasury Notes. Dealers' rates for small sums were 35 per cent. discount buying and 32 selling.

Specie and Exchange Office of BRUNO & WARNER, No. 146 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Quote	
GOLD.	
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 82
Old	4 80
English Bank Notes	4 81
20 Francs	3 84
Bills of Bank of France, (in francs)	19
X Thaler	7 60
X Thaler Prussian	7 75
X Guilders Holl.	3 85
Krouen	6 25
Ducats	2 00
Spanish Doubloons	16 00
Patriot	15 35
SILVER.	
English Silver	$ 23
French	18
Mexican Dollars	00
Spanish	[illegible]
French Crowns	1 01
German	1 06
Thaler	1 02
Prussian Paper Thaler	68
Guilders	67
Speales	98
Spanish Silver ⅌ Unze	1 02 / 1 15

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 10,000 bales at easier prices, assuming, however, more firmness towards the close. We quote: Low ordinary at 17a20c; ordinary at 20¾a21¼c; good ordinary at 21a22¼c; low middling at 22¼a22¾c; middling at 23a23¼c; strict middling at 23¾a24c, and good middling at 24¼a[illegible]c.

The market opened with a good enquiry, and factors meeting the demand more freely, which stimulated the demand and a fair business was done during the morning partly at previous rates and partly at ⅛c less, and although towards the close prices hardened and were decidedly stiffer than during the morning, yet in the whole the advantage was on the side of the buyers, requiring a slight modification in quotations as above.

The sales for the past three days sum up 19,700 bales, and the receipts 27,203, embracing 567 from other delivery ports and 26,822 proper against 26,987 proper for the corresponding time last week. Receipts proper since September 1st, 784,065 bales against 651,284 last year. The exports comprise 30,311 bales, embracing 16,251 to Liverpool, 380 to Helsingfors, 1175 to Cronstadt, 1850 to New York, and 285 to Philadelphia.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869 ... bales		770
Arrived since last statement	27,374	
Arrived previously	815,902	[illegible]
Cleared today	[illegible]	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

To-day's exports were to Liverpool [illegible]. Receipts proper since Friday evening 26,822 bales against 26,987 for the corresponding time last week, and receipts since September 1st, 784,065 bales against 651,284 last year.

TOBACCO—Since our review of Saturday last there has been more life in the market, and some 60 hhds have been taken for export, of which 1 hhd new lugs at 7¼, 2 do at 8, 1 old do at 7c, Inferior leaf new at 8c, 2 new medium leaf at 10a[illegible], 17 do 11c, 17 new heavy low leaf at 11c, 8 new good at 11½c. The stock of new Tobacco on sale is very light, and receipts are small. There are several hundred hhds at different shipping points in the West, destined for this market, which cannot find transportation. The old stock is neglected.

TOBACCO STATEMENT. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The demand for room for foreign ports is better to-day, and with a moderate supply of available tonnage in port rates are firm. The offerings are confined to cotton, and principally for Liverpool. Coastwise excessive dullness prevails.

By Steam—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d; to Bremen ⅞d; to New York [illegible]; Boston [illegible]; Pork [illegible]; Beef [illegible] tierce and Molasses $1 ⅌ bbl to New York $1 50. Flour to do 75c ⅌ bbl.

By Sail—Cotton to Liverpool ½d, to Havre 1⅝a1⅞c, to Bremen [illegible]. Oil Cake to Liverpool 25s ⅌ ton. Other rates nominal.

SUGAR—The receipts this morning embraced 60 hhds. We have to note a very dull market to-day with prices barely sustained. Only a few lots were sold to-day and the supplies are accumulating. We quote inferior 7a8c; common 8⅛a9c; fair, 9⅛a10c; good fair 10¼a10½c; fully fair, 11a11½c, prime 12c; choice 12½c; yellow clarified 13a13¾c, white 14a14½c.

MOLASSES—The receipts this morning were confined to 350 bbls. Sound Molasses is scarce and in good request, and the supplies of all descriptions are disposed of readily. Prices ruled to-day at 60a70c for fermenting, as in quality; 65a68c for centrifugal, not fermenting; 55a58c for reboiled; 75a78c for fair, not reboiled, and 78a80c for prime.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The T. L. McGill, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—We have again to note light supplies, and with a continued good demand prices are firmer. Superfine is now held at $5 75, double extra $6 12½ ⅌ bbl. The sales to-day embrace 2500 barrels, of which 50 and 150 superfine at $5 70, 100 single extra at $5 75, 100 do at $5 85, 200 double extra at $6, 100, 125 and 250 do at $6 12½, 80 treble extra at $6 37½, 50 do at $6 25, 100 and 250 do at $6 50, 50 do at $6 62½, 50 choice extra at $7 37½, 50 do at $8, and 400 bbls superfine and double extra on private terms. A lot of 150 half double extra sold at $3 50 ⅌ half bbl.

CORN—Is scarce, the demand is active, and prices are ruling with a further upward tendency. Sales to-day 1600 sacks, of which 700 yellow at $1 15, 400, 500, 700, 1500 and 300 white, and 150 white and yellow at $1 17½, 500, 600 and 100 white at $1 20 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—The market is quiet but firm, with a fair supply. Sales to-day 2700 sacks, of which 400 Ohio river at 67c, 200 and 600 St. Louis, at 68c, 200, 100 and 300 Galena at 70c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—There is none in first hands; the last sold at $1 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is scarce, and in request. Prime Western is selling to the trade at $35 ⅌ ton. A lot of 155 bales New York sold at $30.

PORK—We note a good demand and firmer market with a light stock. There were sales to-day of 300 bbls, of which 50, 50 and 200 mess at $30 25 ⅌ bbl. Subsequently that price was refused for 200 bbls. It is retailing at $30 ⅌ bbl.

PICKLED JOLES—A lot of 15 bbls sold at $15 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—Is in light supply, and clear sides are very scarce. 10 casks clear rib sides sold at 17½c; 20 do clear sides at 18¼c; and 5 do at 18¾c. Shoulders are quoted at 13¾a14c; clear rib sides 17¾a17⅞c; clear sides 18⅛a18¼c; sugar-cured hams 19a19½c.

LARD—Tierces continue dull, while kegs are scarce. Tierces are quoted at 16¾a16¾c; kegs 18a18½c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are held in first hands at 13c; rib sides 15½c. Shoulders are retailing at 12½c; rib sides 14¾c; and clear rib 14¾c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is in light supply and in request at 19a20c for Northern and Western.

LOUISIANA RICE—The market is inactive, and with continued liberal receipts prices are easier. The sales are only in a jobbing and retail way. We repeat quotations, which, however, are nominal, viz: choice 7⅛a7¾c, prime to good 6⅞a7c, ordinary 5¾a6¼c ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL—Is quiet and steady; 50 and 50 bbls kiln-dried sold on the landing at $5 ⅌ bbl. From store it commands $5 25.

SALT—Liverpool Salt is selling slowly from dealers' hands at $1 60a1 65 ⅌ sack for coarse and $1 75a1 80 for fine; when large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Bulk Salt is nominal. Louisiana Rock Salt in sacks $16 ⅌ ton.

WHISKY—The market is very dull, and Rectified is quoted nominally at 97½a$1 02½ for choice, and 90a95c for low proof. Spirits are steady at $1 12½ ⅌ gallon. No Highwines in market.

COTTON SEED—Is in fair supply and demand at $13 ⅌ ton in bulk, and $20 ⅌ ton in second-hand sacks.

TALLOW—Is in demand for export. Texas-rendered is quoted at 9¾a10c and city at 9¾a10c ⅌ lb.

BALING STUFFS—There is only a light retail demand at 25a27c ⅌ yard for India Bagging in bales and 30c in rolls; 6¾a6¼c for Iron Cotton Ties.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is selling to the local trade at $2 75 bbl for No. 2, and $3 50a$6 for No. 1 and pale. The lower grades are very scarce. Tar is steady at 10c ⅌ gallon. Spirits Turpentine jobbing slowly at 47½c ⅌ gallon.

BUTTER—The market continues dull with a full supply of all descriptions. Western is quoted at 20a30c ⅌ lb for choice, 10a25c for inferior; Northern at 40a[illegible]c for choice goshen, and 35a40c for common.

CHEESE—Is also dull, but prices are unchanged. Western reserve commands 15a16c, factory 17a18c, English dairy 20a21c, Northern factory 17½a18¼c, cream 19a19½c, and English dairy 21a22c ⅌ lb.

BEEF—There is no export demand, but a fair local business doing at $12a14 ⅌ bbl for clear and extra mess, and $11a12 for ordinary. Tierces Beef is quoted nominally at 14a16c. The bulk of the receipts are going forward.

ESCULENTS—Eating Potatoes are in heavy supply and dull. St. Louis are selling on the landing at $1 50a$1 75, and Ohio at $2a$2 25 ⅌ bbl. The demand for planting Potatoes has fallen off, and Western now command only $2a$2 50 ⅌ bbl. Apples continue in ample supply and dull at $2a$4 ⅌ bbl as in quality. Onions are also dull at $2 50a$3 for St. Louis, and $4a$4 50 for Ohio. Choice Krout is firm at $12 ⅌ bbl. Cabbages $10a$12 ⅌ crate.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6a$7 ⅌ dozen; Geese at $9a$9, and Turkeys at $20a$24 ⅌ dozen. Eggs are in good demand at 25a27c ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Foreign oranges and lemons are in good supply, there being two cargoes just arrived on the market. Palermo oranges in poor order are selling by auction at $3a$3 25 ⅌ box, and lemons at $2 50a$3 50 ⅌ box. Raisins are plentiful and command $4a$5 ⅌ box for layer.

STAR CANDLES—Continue inactive, the demand being principally in a jobbing and retail way. Full weight are quoted at 19a19½c, 12 oz. at 16c, and 14 oz. at 17a18c ⅌ lb. 50 boxes 12 oz. sold at 14c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Is quiet but firm. The stock in first hands is light, but the dealers hold fair supplies. We continue to quote prime gold duty paid, at 17a17½c, good 16¼a16½c, and fair 15½a16¼c ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Feb. 22, 1870.

Arrived yesterday 257 Texas Beeves and 67 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold Yesterday 12 Texas Beeves, 57 Calves and Yearlings and 42 Hogs.

Stock on Sale 142 Texas Beeves, 84 Calves and Yearlings, 107 Hogs, 71 Sheep and 87 Milch Cows.

Tex Beeves corn fed 1st qual. ⅌ head	[illegible]	75 00
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d qual. ⅌ head	45 00	[illegible]
Texas Beeves 1st quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves 2d quality ⅌ head	30 00	40 00
Texas Beeves 3d quality ⅌ head	14 00	22 00
Hogs ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]	10
Stock Hogs ⅌ lb gross	7 00	9 25
Sheep 1st quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep 2d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep 3d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	3 00
Milch cows (choice) ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch cows ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings ⅌ head		
Calves, ⅌ head	7 00	12 00
Goats, ⅌ head	[illegible]	12 00
	[illegible]	4 00

To the Democracy of Louisiana.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, New Orleans, February 21, 1870.

In view of the fact that the Parish [illegible] the State cannot be represented in a State Convention of the Democratic Party at so early a date as the 4th March next, therefore

Resolved, That the order of the Democratic State Central Committee calling a Convention for the 4th of March next be rescinded, and the time for the meeting of the said Convention be postponed until the second Monday of September next. [illegible]

H. HATCH, President.
THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.

For Street Commissioner.

At the instance of many friends I offer myself as a candidate for Street Commissioner [illegible]

Capt. E. W. Elliott,

One of the most active, prominent [illegible] Street Commissioner [illegible]

MANY CITIZENS.

MR. C. H. SLOCOMB Announces himself as a Candidate for the Office of Street Commissioner.

PERSONAL. [illegible]

Guns, Rifles and Pistols.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

500 SETS Wagon HARNESS [illegible]

Notice.

[illegible] J. S. SIMONDS.

Notice.

Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the Norwegian bark HILDA, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

Consignees per bark HILDA [illegible] are notified to attend to the delivery of their goods [illegible] stored at their risk and expense.

A. CAVAROC, 5 Exchange Place.

A. Card.

The public are hereby notified that [illegible]

CHALLENGE TO BURGLARS.

Locks that Cannot be Picked.

Just received an invoice of French pump and such Locks which cannot be picked.

For sale, wholesale and retail by OERMICHEN & POTHIER, Corner Old Levee and Bienville streets, And 99 Old Levee.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, February 1, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Eight Per Cent on the Capital of the Banking Department was declared, payable to the Cash Stockholders on and after Monday, 14th inst.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans, February 14, 1870.

At an election for Directors, held on Monday 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected to serve for one year:

Samuel H. Kennedy, Paulin Durel, A. D. Grieff, J. Leisy, G. F. Blancand, Samuel Friedlander, F. D. Ruleff, Charles E. Fenner, Edward Rigney.

At a meeting of the above named Directors, held this day, Samuel H. Kennedy, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

CHAS. L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, February 14th, 1870.

At an election held on the 7th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz: Jno. G. Gaines, Ant. Carriere, A. Chiapella, P. Forstall, C. Brugier, D. A. Chaffraix, Paul Fourchy.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held THIS DAY, Jno. G. Gaines was unanimously re-elected President.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Cotton Seed. Cotton Seed.

Petit Gulf, $1; Vicks 100, $1; Egyptian Lace, $2; Boyd Prolific, $1 25; Brown Mexican, $1; Edward's four bales $1; Peeler, $1; Johnston, $1; Tennessee, $1; Monterey, $1 25; Okra, $1; Arkansas, $1; Jethro, $1 25; Goosey $1; Dickson $1; fixed price.

All at above low prices and a margin of 10 to 25 per cent to dealers, as to quantity.

STEELE, PINCKARD & CO., Corner Common and Tchoupitoulas.

Office New Orleans Gas Light Company, February 9, 1870.

At an election held at this office on MONDAY Jan. 3, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors to serve for the year 1870: EDMUND FORSTALL, G. CURRIE, R. DUNCAN, THOMAS SLOO, J. LINDHAM, JAMES JACKSON, ALBIN ROCHEREAU.

At a meeting of the above Board of Directors, held on the 7th inst., JAMES JACKSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer.

F. NEWHALL,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

And Window Shades of Every Description, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Maupay's Warranted Garden Seeds.

Garden and Plantation Seeds, pure and reliable, wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices. R. A. MAUPAY, No. 78 Gravier street, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine. Send for illustrated Almanac.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I will pay State taxes in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Districts without charge, and will furnish the necessary Warrants to pay the same at the lowest market price. J. HERNANDEZ, 41 Carondelet street.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

GEORGE MERTZ,

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD, Corner Toulouse and Robertson Sts., (Old Basin.)

Seasoned and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices. Shipments punctually attended to.

To All Who Are Afflicted With HARDNESS OF HEARING.

Now Ready—Notes on Deafness. By W. T. Davis, M. D. A new edition, founded on the author's own observations, showing the benefit that can be effected, and much more besides. Price 40 cents. To be had of Steel & Co. 72 Camp street, Kyrlan, 109 Canal street, Ellis, opposite the Postoffice, also, by mail of the author, No 9 Baronne street, New Orleans. Sent post paid on receipt of price.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

LAST WEEK of the INCOMPARABLE LOTTA.

MR. CHARLES POPE Will Appear

Wednesday Evening, February 23d, 1870.

The Grand Military Drama of the FIRE FLY; OR, THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. [illegible]

Varieties Theatre.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 23d, 1870.

Will be presented Robertson's superb Comedy of SCHOOL! SCHOOL! SCHOOL! With Mr. W. R. Floyd and the entire Company in the cast.

THURSDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. WALTER LENNOX. Under the Palm, and Found in a Four Wheeler.

"SCHOOL" MATINEE SATURDAY AT 12.

The Richings English Opera Company are engaged to appear at this theatre, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

Varieties Theatre.

W. R. FLOYD .... Lessee and Manager

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Manager takes pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this [illegible]

RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, acknowledged to be the MOST COMPLETE DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ORGANIZATION now in existence [illegible]

A BRIEF SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA, Under the Direction of the Talented Prima Donna, MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD.

On Wednesday Evening, March 2, 1870.

CROWN DIAMONDS.

[illegible] BOHEMIAN GIRL, MARITANA, TRAVIATA, MARTHA, [illegible] FRA DIAVOLO, [illegible] LA SOMNAMBULA, FAUST [illegible]

ADMISSION [illegible]

Academy of Music.

Commencing Monday, February 14th. [illegible]

J. Bontemps,

DYER AND SCOURER,

192 Poydras Street, Between Carondelet and Baronne streets, formerly in Bourbon street, New Orleans.

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS, USE

Stern's Raw Bone Super Phosphate AND FINE GROUND BONE, THE GREAT FERTILIZERS. [illegible]

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

DOUBLE REFINED NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.

This superior oil will burn in all kinds of portable Lamps and gas burners [illegible] LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, and WICKS at the lowest wholesale prices. [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

Trusses! Trusses!

Without Springs, Back Pads or Leg Straps.

H. SPILLMANN'S [illegible]

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 & EDWARDS PEERLESS.

Steam Tobacco Manufactory.

J. P. SARRAZIN,

91 CHARTRES STREET 93, Corner of Conti. Branch 20 Chartres Street.

Importer of Pipes and all Articles for Smokers.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS to country Merchants the most complete assortment to be found in his line in New Orleans [illegible]

G. L. FEVRE,

148 Royal Street 148

IMPORTER,

HAS on hand and SOLICITS ORDERS for the various kinds of goods adapted to the wants of ROOF AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, [illegible]

TOBACCO,

ALL FORMS, STEAM MANUFACTORY.

L. MOULOR,

53 Old Levee Street, Corner Bienville.

His numerous customers and the public are respectfully informed that, as heretofore, [illegible] Constantly on hand ONE MILLION of assorted CIGARS. [illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Great inducements offered to City and Country Dealers.

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.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE Co.

Office: No. 120 Common Street.

Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $600,000.

Insures Fire, Marine and River risks at the lowest rates of premium, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured.

Fire insurance on Brick Dwelling Houses and Furniture therein from three-eighths to one half one per cent. per annum, and Frame Dwelling Houses, Stores, Stocks of Merchandise and other risks proportionately low.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of the Charter, the Company publish the following Statement for the year ending December 31, 1869: [illegible]

The above 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. [illegible], Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

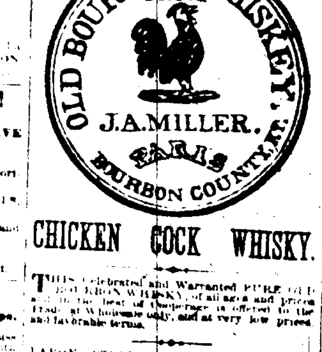
The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this [illegible] day of January, 1870, unanimously adopted the following resolutions: [illegible]

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
W. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
A. Moulton, W. M. Perkins, A. H. May, R. Hare, R. M. Horrell, John [illegible] Rogers, Archie Woods, E. E. Converse, Wm. Chambers, Jas. I. Moore, J. M. Allen, Edward Page.

Tarpaulins—Tarpaulins.

SAMUEL BROOK, 38 New Levee between Lafayette and Poydras streets, keeps always on hand a large assortment of Tarpaulins, which he will rent to Merchants for covering Merchandise on the Levee [illegible] to protect the same.



CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.

This Celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, of all ages and prices [illegible] offered to the trade at wholesale only, and at very low prices and favorable terms.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., Sole Agents for the South, 90 Magazine Street.

GLYNN & WINTZ,

9 CAMP STREET 9

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Ladies', Gents' and Children BOOTS and SHOES.

Also—Agents for Cahill's Imperial Bronze. We use the finest material and employ the best of workmen, therefore we guarantee satisfaction. Day & Martin's celebrated English Blacking always on hand. GLYNN & WINTZ.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN AT LAST!

PRICE'S

CELEBRATED AROMATIC STOMACH AND TONIC BITTERS.

OUR TRADE MARK For Family Use I X L

THIS INVALUABLE PRODUCTION IS THE result of many years' application [illegible]

TRY BEFORE PURCHASING. It will be gratuitous if not satisfactory to both consumer and dealer the money refunded. For sale by grocers, druggists and dealers in general. JAS. W. PRICE & CO., Sole Proprietors, Depot, 162 Perdido street.

French and German Looking-glass Depot.

The Largest House in that Line in the Southern States.

L. UTER,

No. 49 ROYAL STREET No. 49, Between Customhouse and Bienville Sts.

Offers for sale at Low Prices, and keeps always on hand the largest variety of French and German Looking-glasses, French Plate and double thick Glasses for show windows, show cases, etc. Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings and Lithographs in colors and plain, Chromos, [illegible] Frames of all sizes and patterns, Artists' materials for painting in Oil, Water and Pastel Colors, [illegible]

Mr. UTER has just returned from the North, where he selected the latest styles out of the above mentioned articles, and is receiving them by every steamer and invites his friends and the public to inspect them.

Notice to Gardeners and Planters.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. [illegible] The undersigned has now a large, full and 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 by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers for retailing. R. HAFFNER, 165 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line. Comprising the first class Steamships MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. H. Hawes; CRESCENT CITY, [illegible]; GEN. MEADE, [illegible]; UNITED STATES, [illegible]. Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship SHERMAN, [illegible] will leave her wharf [illegible] February 27 [illegible]. CABIN PASSAGE $50 00. For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIG [illegible].

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line. This line is composed of the following Steamships: GEN. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEN. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA. MARIPOSA, Kemble, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on [illegible] day, February 27, at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.

For New York via Havana.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. [illegible] BIENVILLE, [illegible]

Removal. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 130 CANAL STREET, [illegible]

Dr. C. Blancke, [illegible] St. Charles St. REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY. ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM! THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. GREAT SUCCESS! [illegible]

S. KNAPP, D. D. S., Baronne Street, Near Canal Street. [illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20. [illegible]

Premium Dentistry. [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST. [illegible] TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN [illegible]

F. GONTHIER Has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] St. Charles street [illegible]

TREATMENT [illegible]

Dr. Luke [illegible]

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS, FOR YOUNG LADIES, [illegible] Dauphine Street [illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. Office No. 120 Common Street. [illegible]

Southern Manufactory. JOHN NORWOOD, [illegible] NEW ORLEANS.

Dr. Pierre Déjan [illegible]

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD. [illegible]

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY, ESTABLISHED IN 1825. Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets. [illegible]

John E. Holland, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, [illegible] ROYAL STREET.

Sugars and Molasses. [illegible]

[illegible] Bonds. [illegible]

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse. [illegible] ELKIN & CO. [illegible] Opposite Christ Church [illegible] WINDOW SHADES.