The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Martha."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Lydia Thompson Troupe: "Lurline; or, the Knight and the Naiads," and the "Two Buzzards."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Gaiety Comique Groupe—"Robinson Crusoe."
BULLARD'S PANORAMA of New York City, at Lyceum Hall, City Hall Building, at 2 and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—No. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

Life Insurance has a two-fold function. It imparts content to a home during the life-time of the insured, and it secures a home for his family in the event of his death.

AUDITOR GRAHAM'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Condition of the State Treasury.

We have before us the annual report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, which have just been presented to the General Assembly, and make these extracts from it:

Receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1870 ... $6,537,[illegible] 27
Expenditures for the same period ... 7,050,6[illegible] 59
Debt of the State ... 17,721,[illegible] 00

Appended to the report, the Auditor in accordance with law submits to the Legislature such recommendations as his experience in office have suggested with reference to "the support of the public credit, lessening the public expenses, promoting frugality and economy in the public offices, and generally for the better management and more perfect understanding of the fiscal affairs of the State."

Mr. Graham states that the present revenue act contains "several important errors of commission as well as omission, and that the means it employs to enforce payment of taxes are not sufficiently stringent to secure the State its just claims against those disposed to avoid them without tedious and expensive litigation." And for other reasons which he sets forth, he recommends the speedy passage of a new act. Such an act he has prepared with a view of obviating the deficiencies and the objections to the present revenue law, and submits it to the General Assembly for the consideration of that body.

The Auditor presents forcible reasons why the fiscal year should end on the 31st day of December, rather than on the 30th day of November as it does now. To enable the change to be made, he recommends that the Legislature should assemble two weeks later than the time established by the law now in force—that is on the 3d Monday of January instead of the first Monday—so as to afford him an opportunity of preparing his annual report, in the event of the fiscal year being made to end with the 31st of December, as he suggests to be desirable.

The Auditor draws the attention of the General Assembly to the necessity of adopting measures to check attempts to counterfeit the coupons attached to the bonds of the State. He reports the fact that counterfeit coupons had been presented to him during the year, to an amount exceeding twenty-eight thousand dollars and that the parties holding them have been arrested and are now held for trial.

The amount of unpaid taxes for 1869 and following years up to 1870 is reported to be $4,340,6[illegible] 71. The Auditor recommends the passage of a law remitting the penalties which have accrued on all unpaid taxes prior to and including 1867, upon payment of these taxes prior to January 1st, 1872. He thinks such a concession on the part of the State might secure an early settlement of these back dues and greatly relieve those who owe them.

Mr. Graham's remarks regarding the cost of keeping up the levees, will doubtless attract the attention of the General Assembly, as nothing can come before them of greater importance to the State than measures having for their object an interest of such magnitude. We quote the entire paragraph containing his recommendations on this subject:

"Of the $5,000,000 of bonds, issued to provide means for the payment of work done, or to be done, on the levees of the State, etc., being Act 32 of 1870, over $2,000,000, have been expended, and the remainder will be used during the present year. Since the war, the reconstruction of the levees of the State has caused an issue of $8,000,000 of bonds, viz: $1,000,000 under the Act No. 115, of 1867; $4,000,000 under the Act 32 of 1870. Although much of the two mentioned loans was fruitlessly expended, still the whole of the money thus raised for local purposes will, it is thought, be sufficient to put our levees in as good order as they were in prior to the war. Under these circumstances, would it not be well for the General Assembly to take into consideration the expediency of hereafter transferring the burden of keeping the levees in repair from the State to those who were formerly subjected to that obligation, viz: the riparian proprietors; and to this end of recurring to the principles embodied in the former laws relative to "roads and levees," to be found at page 180, Revised Statutes of 1856. However the expense of reconstructing the levees may have been regarded by the people of those portions of the State not liable to inundation, they would not, I think, acquiesce long in a policy which made their repair a continuous charge upon the State treasury. They would regard such a policy as having the effect of appreciating, at their cost, the value of property fronting on the Mississippi and on the bayous running to and from the same, and of adding unduly to the heavy burdens of taxation they are otherwise obliged to bear. The former system referred to worked well and satisfactorily to all parties while it lasted. The interests of the front proprietors and others liable to the provisions of the law furnished a sufficient guarantee that the work to be done would be well done, and that expenses would never exceed the requirements of the occasion. With the best intentions in the world, the system prevailing since would fail to secure like results. There is little now to show, I am informed, for the five millions expended in this way. It is highly expedient that the State should be hereafter relieved from all expenses not indispensably necessary. And the expenditure in question is, I have reason to believe, regarded by a large majority of the people of the State as one which should be met by the locality benefitted thereby. It will be borne in mind that the State is already irrevocably bound for the payment of the principal and interest of these $8,000,000 of levee bonds as the same become due. The annual interest to be paid amounts to $480,000. I respectfully submit, then, that when the present resources for the construction and repair of levees are exhausted, it would be equally judicious and just to provide by law that thenceforward the cost of keeping them in good order should be met by those directly interested in their preservation, as designated in the act of 1856, referred to."

We have already alluded in a previous article upon State affairs, to the Auditor's announcement touching the rate of taxation which the people will be required to pay for the year 1871—that is to say, 14½ mills on the dollar of the taxable property in the State. The assessed valuation being $243,850,274, the sum of $3,500,000 or thereabouts is the result of the tax. On this subject Mr. Graham says:

"This is a rate of taxation nearly twice as large as ever levied before. And when considered in connection with the taxes imposed on the people by our cities and parishes, should not be continued a moment longer than necessary. The only way to bring about their reduction at an early day is by the adoption of, and adherence to a rigid rule of economy, an avoidance of all unnecessary expenses, and a steady refusal to give the money or to lend the credit of the State in aid of private enterprises. The Constitution of the State of Illinois, adopted in July, 1870, forbids the appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law, or for any but public purposes. The Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of The People ex rel. the Detroit and Howell Railroad Company, vs. the Township Board of Salem, recently pronounced railroad aid laws unconstitutional. There are but indications of a growing sentiment observable everywhere in the nation that the money raised by taxation should be used solely for the support of Government, and not lent or given away to individuals or corporations. And seeing that for all the vast sums the State has expended, in aid, for instance, of railroads which are not now in existence, we have not a dollar to show, we should not be among the last in conforming to a policy which promises to form a new and advanced epoch in our political history.

The receipts from the taxes of 1871, together with those from back taxes, and other sources of revenue, ought to be sufficient to release the State from its pecuniary embarrassments, and enable it to meet all claims upon it, on demand, before the first July next. And if the expenses are kept within proper limits, I think they will."

The Auditor's remarks touching the necessity that now exists for the practice of a rigid economy and an avoidance of all unnecessary expenses, and a steady refusal to give the money or to lend the credit of the State in aid of private enterprises, deserve to be carefully pondered by our law-makers, meeting the approval as they do of every citizen who desires the welfare and prosperity of the State. Mr. Graham has evidently given careful attention to the duties of his office, and possessing, as he does, the confidence of the community as an able, industrious and—so far as he is uncontrolled by those who are superior to him—faithful officer of the State, his suggestions are valuable and should be well considered.

The Coalition with Warmoth.

Senator Blackman in his place in the Senate has denied the existence of any coalition between the Democratic members of the Legislature and Gov. Warmoth, having in view the election of the candidate of the latter for the seat of Mr. Harris in the Senate of the United States, which becomes vacant on the 4th of March next.

The Times, of this city, has also undertaken to deny that any such arrangement has been consummated.

We were informed by a member of the Legislature a week ago that such an agreement had been entered into, and we now find in the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, of Jan. 2d, a telegram from Mr. Henry J. Hyams of West Baton Rouge, a member of the House of Representatives, announcing to the Editors of the *Advocate* that such a coalition had been effected, and that the large vote for Mr. Carr (Warmoth's candidate) as Speaker of the House was an evidence that the terms of the coalition were being carried into effect. We append a copy of the dispatch of Mr. Hyams:

As we were about closing the paper we received the following dispatch from our confrere of the *Sugar Planter*. This coalition secures to Warmoth a triumph over Dunn, and doubtless will secure the election of General West to the United States Senate:

NEW ORLEANS, January 2—5 P. M.—The Democrats in caucus this morning decided to act with the Warmoth wing of the Republican party. Carr, candidate for Speaker, was elected by a very heavy majority. The whites have now a good working majority in the House.

BURNS'S BIRTH DAY FESTIVAL.—The St. Andrew Society of New Orleans propose to celebrate the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the birth-day of Robert Burns, on the 25th January, in the Minerva Hall, 138 Clio street, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the St. Andrew Society.

Very sad must be the reflections of a widow, who, having persistently dissuaded her husband from insuring his life, influenced by the absurd superstition that a policy of Life Insurance is a death warrant, sees death fill upon him nevertheless, while their children are yet unprovided for, and realizes the fact that her weakness is the cause of destitution to her little ones.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We present in another column the claims of this company to the confidence and support of our readers. The advantages offered to insurers are not exceeded by those of any rival association. It combines all the elements of strength and popularity. Its assets are amply sufficient to respond promptly to all possible demands. The plan upon which it is founded is purely mutual, the policy holders being the stockholders of the company. The most liberal treatment is practised towards all persons doing business with it. See advertisement.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.—Mothers as you love your offspring don't fail to use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing children. Read the advertisement in another column.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, stopping up of the nose at times giving nasal twang to voice, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, feel dull and stupid, have pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in Consumption, or insanity, and end in the grave. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect specific for Catarrh, which he sends to any address, postpaid, for sixty cents. Sold by most druggists everywhere. wed,fri,sun&sw

SAILING OF THE BIENVILLE.—The steamship Bienville, Captain Baker, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Capt Nickerson, J B Judkins, Mlle Antoinin, R J Woodstock, Saml C Noyes, W H Moore, W H Whitson, M Wangner, M Zangner.

SAILING OF THE GEN'L MEADE.—The steamship Gen. Meade, Captain Sampson, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Louis Lee and wife, R G Porter, Mrs W B Fulton, Harry Sammons, G T Bowling and 6 in steerage.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Crescent City, Capt. Norton, from New York:

Mrs Ruperts and 6 children, Mrs O Prien, W C Rapou, J Fyre, O A Palmer, Mrs Simpson, D Vernice and wife, J Caulfield and 10 in steerage.

A French writer compares life to a door, and Life Insurance to the bolt affixed to it. The bolt, which is for security, does not prevent free use of the door; but, if it should be withdrawn altogether, and the thief should come in the night, where is the security?

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SIXTH DAY.

SATURDAY, January 7, 1871.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Dunn at 12 M.

Thirty-three Senators present.

A blessing was invoked by the Rev. Mr. Batch.

Notice of contest in the election case of Newsham vs. Jenks was filed.

The bill which passed the House, appropriating $250,000 for the payment of members and employees of the General Assembly, was called up and passed to its final reading under a suspension of the rules.

The Clerk of the House announced that body adjourned, in respect to the memory of J. L. Official and Joseph S. Douglas, and asked concurrence in House resolution relative to the same.

In accordance therewith, the Senate, by unanimous vote, decided to adjourn until Monday at 12 M.

After announcing the adjournment of the Senate the President desired the Senators to retain their seats for a moment, as he desired to make a few remarks.

He said: "As your presiding officer it becomes my duty to contradict an assertion that has been made against me. I perceive that in the message of the Governor, vetoing the act to amend the Metropolitan Police law, that the Lieutenant Governor is set down as receiving the following salaries:

"As Lieutenant Governor, $8000," which is correct.

"For contingent expenses, as member of Metropolitan Police Board, of which he is required to render no account, $1000."

I have never received any sum for contingent expenses from the Metropolitan Police Board. The State, it is true, has granted me for the last two years a contingent fund of a thousand dollars a year, but I am happy to say that up to this time I have not used a dollar of it, nor do I expect to do so.

The message goes on further to say: As President of the Senate 60 days at $8, $480."

It is true that the last Legislature did vote that to me, but it was not a fixed thing, nor is it now, nor do I expect, anything of the kind.

Then it goes on:

"As President of the Board Veteran Commissioners $480."

The last Legislature did pass a law making the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Lieutenant Governor and the Secretary of State, members of the Board of Commissioners, allowing the $8 per day for their services. That Board, however, did not sit but thirty days, and consequently the statement that I received $480 is incorrect, because I have not received that amount.

I simply make this statement in order that it may not go out to the world that I am making an independent fortune from my position. The item of $1000 is incorrect, and the two items of $480 each, are also incorrect. I do not mean to cast any reflection on the Governor, but I say that whoever informed him of these things, made false representations to him, for there is not a word of this correct. I do not accuse the Governor of doing anything wrong, but there must be some maliciousness somewhere. I believe this is only brewing, forwarded to injure me in the community.

I would state again, that I have never received anything as a contingent fund and am happy to learn that a committee has been called for in the House of Representatives to examine into the books and accounts of the Metropolitan Police Board. I hope that they will be examined thoroughly. I want my friends and everybody to know that I have performed no official act that I am ashamed or afraid to have investigated.

House of Representatives.

House called to order at 12 M. Speaker Carr in the chair. 94 members present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

According to resolutions offered, the House adjourned until Monday, in respect to the memory of the death of Joseph S. Douglas, a deceased member of this body, who departed this life last night of disease of the heart, and J. L'Official, who died Nov. 7th, 1870, at Baton Rouge.

The following are the resolutions as introduced:

Whereas, J. L'Official, a member elect from the Parish of East Baton Rouge, was killed in the riot at Baton Rouge, on the night of Nov. 7th, therefore,

Be it resolved, That in respect to the memory of our colleague, that this House adjourn to meet Monday, Jan. 9th, at 12 o'clock, and

Be it further resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Senate and to his widow.

(Signed) J. HENRY BURCH,
of East Baton Rouge.

Whereas, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst our fellow Representative, from the parish of Assumption, the Honorable Joseph S. Douglas, therefore

Be it Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our late colleague, the Hon. Joseph S. Douglas, that the House do now adjourn to meet on Monday, the 9th day of January, at 12 M., and

Be it further Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Senate.

(Signed) GEORGE WASHINGTON,
of Assumption.

The man who, having a wife and family, neglects to secure competence for them by Life Insurance, is his own enemy and theirs. There are hours in every man's life when he contemplates the certainty of death, and what could embitter such hours more than the reflection that, through his vaccillation, his children may yet be crying for bread!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Twelfth Night Revellers.—The gentlemen of this organization who, on Thursday night, made our streets vocal with music, and who presented a life-like representation of one of the oldest and best known of our nursery rhymes, deserve every praise for their success. Old Comus, the hero of Milton's fine poem, rode, as usual, at the head of the merry throng, and following him came the old friend of childhood, the immortal Mother Goose, with all her throng of courtiers, who have been rendered ever memorable by the songs of our childhood.

All the old familiar characters of childhood; all the stories of long ago, were revived by the procession of the "Revellers." There was "Mother Goose" herself, the greatest of ancient authors, for her melodies are first read, and make the deepest impression on the youthful mind.

Little Jacky Horner, who did that naughty picking of the pie in the corner, was bold enough to make a public appearance on the occasion. "Fo, fee, fi, fo fum" made an appearance. "Jack Spratt" was there, and with him was the giant-killing Jack, and our late visitant, "Jack Frost," and in addition we may mention among the distinguished characters who ornamented the occasion, "Little Boy Blue," "Red Riding Hood," "Goosey Gander," "Humpty Dumpty," and that famous old woman who lived in a shoe. King Cole was there and a number of others, and, altogether, the procession was just what it claimed to be—"Mother Goose's Tea Party." We cannot give the designer too much credit for his suggestions, and neither can we refuse our praise to the gallant company of gentlemen who carried them out.

Old Mother Goose is too well respected in this and every other community where her melodies are known, to even be sneered at. The "Revellers" seemed to have known the fact, and selected just such a subject as would not only be original but also pleasing. The child was delighted, because the child understood the living panorama; the man was pleased, because the old memories of childhood, the freshest and best of life, were brought up before the mind's eye.

It is impossible in a report to do justice to such a display, as the "Revellers" have every reason to boast of on the "Twelfth Night" of 1871. We have very innocently overlooked "Mother Hubbard," "Beauty and the Beast," "Robin Hood" and all that host of famous characters.

The Silver Cup.—No. 21, one of our best Fire Engine Companies, the recipient of the silver cup at the "Bazaar," turned out last night to receive the bat and make a general parade. Chief Engineer O'Connor and Mr. Powers, of No. 8, were among the invited guests. The committee to receive the fire cap were Messrs. Chas. Voltz, V. Shere and J. Fisse, jr.

The following remarks were made by the foreman:

"The President and gentlemen of the French Bazaar: It is my duty on this occasion to be the recipient for Orleans Fire Company No. 21 of this silver cup, voted to us by a large number of our friends.

In accepting this beautiful prize, permit me to say that motives compel me to confess that I have no words to express the sentiments of our company for you and your colleagues of the Bazaar.

Let me, however, add that the members of No. 21 are proud of this trophy, and that in their peaceful vocation trust that the Giver of all Good may soon restore peace and prosperity to our brothers in Europe.

After the reception a number of the friends of the company were serenaded.

Board of State Assessors.—The following is the decision of Judge Dibble in this case:

In this case the relators have been assessors, and apply for a mandamus to compel the State Auditor to issue warrants for a balance claimed to be due them.

The revenue act of 1868, section 86, provides that the assessors shall have three per cent. upon all taxes levied, to be collectable when the roll has been deposited with the State Auditor.

An act of 1869, No. 66, directs that the Auditor shall levy, in addition to regular taxes provided for by the revenue law, such other taxes as may be necessary to pay the interest on the levee bonds of the State. The assessors claim that they are entitled to three per cent. upon the tax so levied.

The answer is that there is no money in the Treasury for the payment of this claim, and that in their settlement the assessors have given final receipts for all amounts due them.

But in the petition the relators ask, if there is no money in the Treasury, that they have certificates of indebtedness issued to them; and the statute regulating the duties of the Auditor requires that he shall issue certificates of indebtedness for all claims allowed by law and for which no special appropriation has been made.

The evidence taken shows that in their settlement with the Auditor the Assessors specially reserved this claim.

I, therefore, see no way in which the State can avoid the settlement of this claim, however unjust or exhorbitant it may be. The law allows it, and the only thing the Auditor can do is to issue the warrant; the only thing the court can do is to compel him to issue.

If the compensation granted is too much, the Legislature must correct it.

Let the mandamus be made peremptory.

The Digby Case.—The great child-stealing case came up again yesterday in the First District Court. Mr. Digby and his family were present, and a number of witnesses were examined for the defense. The case was continued over until Monday.

Vaccination in the Public Schools.—A Medical Inspector from the Board of Health, has been ordered to visit the Public Schools of the city, and ascertain the number of pupils who have been vaccinated. He is also directed to vaccinate in all cases where the virus had not been applied before, or where it has not taken. We are informed by Dr. Cooper, the Police Surgeon, that the material used, is the very best to be procured, and that it is taken from the cow. Of course there is no charge whatever made for the service.

A Habeas Corpus.—"Cheap John," H. White, has had the benefit of a habeas corpus at the hands of Judge Abel. White is only charged with arson, and as it is as small a crime as murder, he was of course bailed for the trifling sum of $10,000.

Fire on Commerce Street.—A house on the corner of Commerce and Lower Line streets was destroyed by fire at half-past 10 o'clock Friday evening. The house was a two-story building owned by John Coleman. No insurance.

Picking Pockets.—A fellow named John "something," (nobody knowns his surname) was caught with his hands in Mrs. Riley's pockets, on Canal street, at a late hour on Thursday. John is in confinement and the prosecution allege that they have plenty of evidence to convict.

The Public Markets.—By an arrangement of the City Administrator the markets will be inspected by the police, saving the expense of Sanitary Commissioners.

As Vagrants.—The occupants of Lizzie Owens's house, on Dryades street, were caught yesterday on a new dodge. They were arraigned before Judge Myers and sent to the Workhouse for from three to six months. The commitment is good, and parties may rest satisfied that there is no release.

United States Senators whose term expire on the 4th of March next: Alabama, Willard Warner; Arkansas, Alexander McDonald; Delaware, Willard Saulsbury; Illinois, Richard Yates; Iowa, James B. Howell; Kansas, E. G. Ross; Kentucky, Thomas C. McCreery; Louisiana, John L. Harris; Maine, Lot M. Morrill; Massachusetts, Henry Wilson; Michigan, Jacob M. Howard; Minnesota, William Windom; Mississippi, Hiram R. Revels (negro); Nebraska, John M. Thayer; New Jersey, A. G. Cattell; North Carolina, J. C. Abbott; Oregon, George H. Williams; South Carolina, Thomas J. Robertson; Tennessee, Joseph S. Fowler; Virginia, John W. Johnson; West Virginia, W. T. Willey; Missouri, T. D. Jewett.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Bombardment of Forts Issy, Vanves, and Mont Rouge.

Gen. Chanzy's Troops in Good Condition and Advancing.

Great Mortality Among Troops Besieging Paris.

The Conference Postponed Probably Until After the Fall of Paris.

Release of Fenian Prisoners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

HOME NEWS.

Very Serious Trouble in North Carolina.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, Jan. 5.—The German batteries south of Paris bombarded Forts Issy, Vanves and Mont Rouge, also the French entrenchments at Ville Guif and Point Dujour, also the gunboats in the Seine.

The bombardment northeast of Paris also continues with great energy, partly from the newly erected batteries. The results thus far are most favorable to the Germans notwithstanding the fog.

London, Jan. 7.—The French under Roy are retreating; they were beaten by the Prussians in two encounters on the 4th, on the left bank of the Seine.

The Prussians report an effective bombardment of Paris on the south and northeast sides and also upon the gunboats on the river.

The Berlin press admire the English for their temperate tone in discussing the seizure of the Calliero on the Seine.

The Prussians are in Rocroy.

Lille, Jan. 7.—The French headquarters at Bohain, approximate the losses in the battle at Bapaume; there were 900 Germans and 400 French.

The Germans evacuated Bapaume yesterday. It is said 100,000 French have arrived at Cherbourg to equip for active service.

London, Jan. 7.—The French war steamer recently at Queenstown has arrived at Falmouth.

The Globe mentions a heavy English shipment of arms to the French.

Late advices from Vezoul state that there are 10,000 French near Riez, about midway between Vezoul and Besançon.

The Germans have been repulsed in a reconnaissance north of Riez.

London, Jan. 6.—It is proposed to increase the army as follows: Artillery, 2500; cavalry, 1800; engineers, 800, and infantry 1200.

O'Donovan Rossa, and other Fenians, were released at Chatham to-day. They promised to leave the country.

London, Jan. 6.—It is said that the casements of Fort Avron were destroyed by the German guns.

The German heavy guns at Mandon and other batteries in that direction are ready for use.

London, Jan. 6.—There has been great mortality in the German regiments engaged in the siege of Paris.

A dispatch from Havre says: The people are indignant at the inactivity of General Pettinger.

The Germans have reappeared at Alle and Yvetot.

The Prussian garrison at Rouen has been reinforced.

London, Jan. 7.—The Conference has been postponed, probably until after the fall of Paris.

Madrid, Jan. 7.—A special to the New York *Telegram* says: After his reception, the King ordered the dispatch of telegrams read announcing occupancy of the throne.

The great court building is filled with regular troops, literally sleeping on their arms, and a large number of arms are piled along the corridors.

At every public building and at the garrisons all troops are under arms.

At a ball given for charitable purposes, a few dancers were present. It broke up early.

The militia have been ordered to surrender the arms. The order was arbitrary and was issued two days ago. Had it not been complied with it is certain that there would have been an insurrection. It was supposed by the militia and volunteers that the Constitution guaranteed them the right to bear arms. The order is likely to produce trouble. Fears of an insurrection still agitate the people, and all who can keep within doors.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—The scheme of the Minister of War is as follows: The military service to be for 15 years, immunity by purchase to be abolished, and the educated classes to serve a less term.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 7.—*World's* special:

Brussels, Jan. 6.—The batteries of Clermont and Ville Davray are throwing shot weighing 24 pounds, and shell weighing 65 pounds. Forts Issy, Vanves and Mont Rouge were bombarded yesterday and today. The forts reply with considerable effect with 6 and 7 inch guns. The German engineers expect to silence these guns by the night of the 7th.

Gen. Chanzy is advancing in two columns with the main body. One is at La Loupe, the other at Vendome.

Duke of Mecklenburg occupies the lines between Blois and Vendome, and La Loupe and Verneuil.

The French reserve from Orleans and Chateau Dun, Chartres and Drieux, in all 70,000 men, are hurrying forward.

Gen. Chanzy has 150,000 men in splendid condition.

The forces of Generals Faidherbe and Bovelles are also in excellent order.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Representatives Butler and Orth, and the President had a consultation on San Domingo to-day.

The Judiciary Committee heard the claimants for Senatorial honors from Georgia to-day.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the redemption of $1,500,000 three per cent. certificates.

Commissioner Pleasanton forbids revenue officers to leave their district without leave.

The steamer Ironsides, hence for Acquia Creek with passengers and mails, this morning, was disabled by ice. The passengers and mail were brought back at 11 o'clock by the Wawasset.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The New York *Herald* has the following Washington special: Those interested in a general amnesty bill have, after a thorough canvass of both houses, come to the conclusion that nothing of the kind is possible at this session.

The character of the President's reply to the resolution of Governor Morton, inquiring about the affairs in North Carolina, and other States, which will be sent to the Senate on Monday, is such that it would have defeated amnesty even had it been well under way. The President's friends are decided on the subject. Ben. Butler, who claims to run Grant has made amnesty his special hobby, while Morton, who is known to be on intimate terms with the President, regards it as one of the greatest political heresies of the day. President Grant himself is not in favor of amnesty, as was proven in his opposition to the Missouri Brown Schurz movement, but he may have been converted during the recent visit of Greely here.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—Cassius M. Clay, in a speech at Richmond, Ky., opposes Grant, because he is not in sympathy with the Republican party, nor does he use the influence of the Government in favor of the Cubans.

Mr. Clay thinks the issues of the war decided, and that neither party should rely upon them.

Augusta, Jan. 7.—The following is condensed from a special to the Charleston *Courier*: Serious trouble in Union, South Carolina. A one-armed white man, named Stephens, was shot and killed on the road side by militia for refusing to supply them with whisky.

The citizens arrested and imprisoned five of the murderers. Subsequently a band of armed men took possession of the town and carried the prisoners from the jail to the scene of the murder and shot two of them, the other three escaped. Elliott Walker and Charles Gordon, are the names of the men murdered by the disguise party. Walker was Captain of the Militia Company in Union.

A number of prominent citizens of Marion, representing Republicans and Conservatives, arrived at Columbia to consult Governor Scott, who is absent at the North.

Mr. Dubard, a Methodist Minister, was killed and robbed on the public highway near Columbia, S. C.

New York, Jan. 7.—Dispatches from the coal regions indicate a general strike.

The Illinois Central Railroad declared a dividend of five per cent. in gold.

The steamship City of Brussels took $200,000 in specie.

Judge Brady decided to-day that the law specially provides for an examination of the transfer books of the Erie Railroad Company. The plaintiff was a stockholder. The road was mulcted in costs.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Three cadets, who allege they were dragged from their quarters at West Point by the first class, conveyed to the mountains and threatened with tar and feathers should they return, were arrested and taken back to school.

Louisville, Jan. 7.—A large meeting of the Catholics was held at Glover's Hall last night to protest against the spoliation of the Pope, by the King of Italy. Bishop McCloskey was Chairman. The meeting adopted a strong protest declaring the seizure of the Papal territory a gigantic outrage, and ordered copies of the protest in English, German and Latin sent to the Pope, with a collection of Peter pence.

The *Courier-Journal's* Frankfort special says the polls were crowded at the municipal election to-day. The entire Democratic ticket was elected.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. some person fired a pistol outside the Courthouse, which seemed to be a signal; immediately a number of shots were fired into the court-house. Wm. Newman, a respected Irish citizen, was mortally wounded. Capt. W. G. Thompson and two negroes were slightly wounded.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—A lady of this city died suddenly on Wednesday, as appears by the Coroner's verdict to-day, from injecting alum water into a pregnant and diseased womb, producing coagulation of blood. It is supposed that it was done to arrest a hemorrage with no criminal intent. Death, it appears, ensued almost instantly, as she was lying on the floor with a syringe by her side. The case attracted much attention.

Richmond, Jan. 7.—A fire occurred in Lynchburg, destroying the commission house of Roche & Armistead, with a large stock of goods. The adjoining buildings, occupied by Miller & Franklin, bankers, and T. H. Irving, insurance agent, were much damaged. Total loss $25,000, which is fully insured; but a part of the insurance is in the Home Company of Connecticut.

New York, Jan. 7.—Arrived—Erin. Arrived out—Russia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 6—Evening.—Consols 92⅛. Bonds 90⅛.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.—Evening.—Cotton closed flat and irregular. Uplands 7⅝@7¾; Orleans 8@8⅛d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales; 1000 were for export and speculation. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 7.—Cotton closed dull and prices unchanged. Sales to-day 2000 bales—middling uplands 15⅛.

New York, Jan. 7.—Money easy, 4@5. Sterling steady, 9⅝@9¾. Gold 110⅝@[illegible]. Governments stronger, advanced [illegible]. Southern securities dull and heavy. Tennessees 63; Virginias 6[illegible]; new [illegible]; Louisiana 6s, 61, new, 61; Levee 6s, [illegible]; 8s, 80; Alabama 8s, 95; 5s, [illegible]; Georgia 6s, [illegible]; 7s, 8[illegible]; North Carolinas 44⅞, new 2[illegible]; South Carolinas, 80, new, 61.

New York, Jan. 7.—Bank statement—Loans increased $2,100,000, specie increased $5,520,000, circulation decreased $200,000, deposits increased $13,814,000, legal tenders increased $3,75[illegible],000.

New York, Jan. 7.—Demand for loans promptly met. Sterling quiet and steady. Governments have been inactive. '81s, 110⅜; 62s, 108¼; '64s, 108⅛; '65s, 10[illegible]; new, 107⅞; '67s, 108; 10-40s, 107⅛.

Louisville, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Pork buoyant, but unsettled. Green Meats firmer; shoulders 7⅛c; sides 10¼@11½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 8c; clear rib 9½c; clear sides 11c. Bacon—Shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12c; clear sides 11¾c.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Flour firm and in fair demand; extra spring $4 50@5 50. Mess Pork $19@19 50. Lard 11¾c.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—Flour in only a jobbing trade demand. Whisky 86c. Lard 11@11¾c.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, Jan. 7.—Arrived—Steamers Mercedita and City of Limerick.

Salt Lake, Jan. 7.—Discoveries of new rich gold and silver mines continue. Immense coal mines have been discovered near Nephi, Utah.

Hayti, Jan. 22.—The whole country is now quiet. Recent floods have caused great damage to the coffee crop and the grain comes in slowly.

Owing to the low price of transportation of salt from Turks' Island that article is getting very scarce.

Heavy rains which have prevailed, for some time past check the cane grinding.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The express car, while crossing Hudson River, was robbed and the express messenger shot and so badly wounded that he is not expected to recover. The robbers escaped.

Washington, Jan. 7.—House.—Engaged in general debate.

London, Jan. 6—Noon.—Consols 92⅛. 5-20s 89¾. Sugar afloat 28s 6d@29s 9d.

Liverpool, Jan. 6—Noon.—Cotton dull and irregular; Uplands 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 8@8⅛d; estimated sales 10,000 bales. Receipts of cotton for the week 112,000 bales, of which 120,000 are American.

Sales of the week 50,000 bales; for export, 7000, for speculation 1000.

Stock on hand 530,000 bales, of which 212,000 are American.

Cotton of all classes afloat for Liverpool 200,000 bales, of which 180,000 are American.

Liverpool, Jan. 6—Afternoon.—Cotton market heavy; Uplands 7¾@7⅞d; Orleans 8@8⅛d; sales for the day estimated at 10,000 bales.

Highest grades of Wheat 10s 10d@10s 4d. Flour 24s. Corn, new, 35s 6d. Lard 57s.

[NOTE.—No European dispatches of this day's date have yet been received. The delay is attributed to the volume of business upon the cable.]

Each recurring year, sadness comes with the fall of the leaf, and to none more surely than to fathers of growing-up families. But the consciousness of having a policy of Life Insurance in one's desk, is like the gleam of sunshine that often lights up the sere autumnal woods.

Sumner to Apologize or Resign—Grant's Programme.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)

Washington, Dec. 25.—There seems to be considerable misapprehension in the public mind as to the character of the debate in the Senate last week, and also in regard to the attitude in which it has left Mr. Sumner. The main point at issue now has really no direct relation to the San Domingo question. The merits or demerits of the proposition are laid aside for the time being, and the question discussed here now is this: "Shall Mr. Sumner, after having uttered such offensive language in regard to the President, and after having offered an affront to the Senate itself, be permitted to remain at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee?" Going back to the debate itself, it should be said that it was the intention of the friends of the resolutions, not all of them friends of annexation either, to take no part in the debate, but to permit the other side to do all the talking, and then quietly vote the resolutions through. Even Mr. Morton, who intended to reply to the argument of Mr. Sumner's speech, supposing there would be argument in it, finally consented to forego his speech with this purpose in view. This agreement would have been kept, and no Senator of the other side would have said a word but for the extraordinary personality of Mr. Sumner's remarks. It was not until late at night that such men as Edmunds and Conkling became aroused, and determined that such language as Mr. Sumner had uttered should not receive the tacit indorsement of the Senate by their failure to rebuke it. The phase of the matter now most serious is therefore entirely personal. The merits of the question of annexation are not involved. Mr. Sumner, or any other member of the Senate, has a perfect right to oppose annexation without feeling the displeasure of the administration; but no Senator, not even Mr. Sumner, can place himself in an attitude of bitter personal hostility to the head of the administration, and then insist on retaining a position where his influence is as vital to its success as is that of a cabinet officer. Mr. Sumner gives out that he is still an administration man; and some of his friends are intimating that, if a caucus is called, he will disclaim any intention of being personal in his remarks, and that thus sanctioned over he will be allowed to remain in his position; but in this they are mistaken. If there is any backbone left in the Senate, Mr. Sumner can only remain where he is by disavowing in open Senate his offensive remarks as fully and openly as he uttered them. A candid explanation, will not do. The whole question is now reduced to a serious personal quarrel. Mr. Sumner has placed himself in a position where it is impossible for the President to have any intercourse with him, even through the Secretary of State as intermediary. If he appreciates the position, he will relieve the situation of all embarrassment by voluntary retirement; otherwise the Senate will have an unpleasant but imperative duty to perform. The President views the matter with entire calmness. Whatever he says to his visitors on the subject is devoid of passion or bitterness. He thinks that as the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate is the sole medium through which all our dealings with foreign nations must pass for judgment and review, its head must be a man with whom the administration can be on terms of friendly intercourse. The onus of relieving the matter of all difficulty is, therefore, entirely upon Mr. Sumner.

Odo Russell, the Embassador from the English Government to Bismarck, is son of the late Lord William Russell, elder brother of Earl Russell. He married the daughter of the late Earl of Clarendon.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. CHARLES.—This time honored institution was thronged as usual last night by crowds of anxious people of both sexes, especially the tender sex, to witness one of the best performances of the Lydia Thompson troupe. Mr. Fisk, as usual, was superb, and his acting met the applause of the audience over and over again. When this company leaves it will still be remembered, though the most popular of our actresses, Lotta will follow them.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This institution was thronged last night by a large audience, who was deeply interested in the two burlesques put upon the stage. On Monday Lucille Western will appear for the first time this season. She will undoubtedly draw large audiences.

Scandals in the Lane.

Whatever may be its vagaries, none can deny to the New York *Herald* great political sagacity. It discovers with great acuteness the changes in the public mind, and is always ready to profit by the earliest indication of a change in popular sentiment. In a recent article, commenting upon the thrashed and frizzled condition of the Radical party in the Southern States, the *Herald* attributes its defeat to the true cause. It says:

"Too many carpet-baggers, too much politics and too little intelligence have swamped the Radical element in Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama, and the same causes promise like results in Arkansas, Texas and Georgia. Unless the same unscrupulous politicians who have, during the last three years, manipulated Southern affairs, are thrown overboard, most of the Southern States will be lost to the administration in the election of 1872."

"Too many carpet-baggers, too little intelligence," too much rascality and too many taxes, are bearing Radicalism to its doom in Mississippi, the doom of a felon's death and an early grave.

"General Alfred Chanzy's—not Chanzy, as generally printed—name is not, nor the case with all the new French leaders, found in any of the cyclopedias or biographical dictionaries of the day. He was born at Nouart, Ardennes, 1825, and at the age of 14 entered the navy as a volunteer. At 17 he entered the military school at St. Cyr, and was commissioned a lieutenant at the close of his course, having won the first honors of the class. From this time forward his promotion, being solely for meritorious services, has necessarily been tardy in an army presided over by Louis Napoleon, who recognized subserviency as superior to competency. In his new rôle he has already given a good account of himself, having with the broken and demoralized forces of Paladines held Prince Frederick Charles at bay for more than a week.—*Philadelphia Press*.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1871.

The Money market continues to work about the same as during the past week or two days. No difficulty is experienced in placing good paper at the rates quoted, and, in fact, the tendency is rather upward and inside figures. Most of the banks are amply supplied with funds available for the wants of their customers, very few, in any of them, being at present able to offer their good paper outside. The street rates for what is quoted at 9@12 ¼ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 not accommodation, by unquestionable collaterals, and 1@1½ for A1 business paper without collaterals. Mortgage notes rate at 10@11 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 and 12@14 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110⅛, against 110⅜ at New York, and closed at the opening rates, touching 110⅜ during the interim. The sales included $5000 at 110⅛, $[illegible]00, $[illegible], $[illegible]00 at 110¼, [illegible] at 110⅜ and $10,000 at 110⅜, and $1000 [illegible] at 110½. Nothing reported in Silver.

Sterling Exchange advanced in accordance with the improvement in Gold at New York, the market closing ⅛ ⅌ cent. above yesterday's quotations for commercial bills. The movement was again quite active, the sales embracing about £30,000, of which £[illegible] bill of lading at 119¼, £[illegible] at 119⅜, £[illegible] bill of lading at 119½, £4000, £5000 and £5000 clear at 119¼, £[illegible] bill of lading at the same, [illegible] £[illegible] clear at 119½, £[illegible], £[illegible] and £[illegible] 000 clear at 119⅝, £5000 A1 clear and £5000 A1 bill of lading at 119⅝ and £3000 strictly A1 clear at 119⅞. Sterling may now be quoted at 119@119¾ and 119⅞ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 120@120¼ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was steady and very firm. The banks draw on New York for remittances at ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount, and the sales included $10,000 bank sight on New York, and $10,000, $20,000 and $20,000 private bankers at 7-16 discount, $10,000 private bankers and $20,000 and $[illegible] bank, and at 15-32, $25,000 and $[illegible] 000 private bankers at ⅜, and $4,000 commercial at ⅛, $[illegible]3,000 at ¼ and $[illegible] 000 three days' sight at ⅛, bank gold checks on New York are quoted at ⅛ ⅌ cent discount.

Yesterday, not reported, 200 shares Navigation stock sold at $3 47½ and 150 at $4, and to-day 100 sales at $4 and 300 at $1 25.

Nothing transpired in Bonds.

$7000 new State Warrants changed hands at 50. Dealers bought these at 49½ to and new Metropolitan Police at 90@97, and sold the former at 70@71 and the latter at —@97¼.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 25 ⅌ cent. discount buying and 24 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amounted up 9000 bales at easier prices generally, and a decline of ⅛c in the leading grades. We now quote low ordinary at 10⅝@11¼c, ordinary at 11⅝@12¼c, good ordinary at 13@13¼c, low middling at 13⅞@13½c, middling at 14¼@14½c, and strict middling at 14⅞@15c.

The above figures show no change in middling, and a decline of ⅛c in good ordinary and low middling. The former being in good request and only moderate supply, maintained its position much better than the lower grades. Strict low middling sold in exceptional cases at 14c but it was also reported at 13¾c. Some buyers alleged that no low middling could be found under 13¾c, while others claimed that they had bought at 13¾c, the discrepancy between them being no doubt in some degree owing to difference in classification.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales ... [illegible]
Arrived since last statement ... 3,878
Arrived previously ... 506,832—[illegible]

Cleared to-day ... 14,0[illegible]
Cleared previously ... 2[illegible]—[illegible]

Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales ... [illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 5820 bales to Liverpool, 3601 to Bremen, 403 (including 86 half bales) to Vera Cruz, 1100 to Boston and 283 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 5531 bales, against 5330 on last Saturday and 4295 last year, and since August 31, 557,[illegible] bales, against 591,304 last year.

SUGAR.—Received to-day 643 hhds. The demand is moderate at about previous prices, and the supplies were mostly sold at 5¼@6¼c for inferior, 6¾@7c for common, 7⅛@7¾c for fair, 8@8¼c for good fair, 8¾@9c for fully fair, 9¼@10c for prime to strictly prime, 7⅛@10c for seconds and centrifugal, 10¼@11¼c for yellow clarified, and 11⅝@12¼c for white.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 2160 bbls. The market is dull and prices have declined. The supplies were mostly sold at 25@30c for inferior, 40@45c for common, 50@54c for fair, 56@58c for prime, and 59@60c for choice.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet and unchanged, with a local demand. About 2000 bbls were sold to the trade to-day, of which 54 on its merits at $5 25, 59 and 100 super at $5 50, 35 single extra at $5 60@6, 50 and 100 double extra at $6 75, 112 single extra at $6, 50 and 125 choice extra at $7, and 700 do, on private terms. 125 half bbls treble extra sold on private terms.

CORN.—Some supplies expected have not reached here to-day, and prices have advanced with a good demand. About 5500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 150 and 450 yellow at 68c, 900 do. at 70c, 550 white at 73c, and 100 choice do. at 75c. Last evening 2800 sacks were sold, of which 700 and 1200 yellow at 67c, and 1000 white at 70c.

OATS.—There are none on the landing; 100, 160 and 250 sacks St. Louis sold in warehouse at 55c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—There is none on the landing; 50 sacks sold at $1 35 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is quiet but firm; prime is quoted at $28@30; choice $30@31 ⅌ ton.

PORK.—The market is firmer to-day with a good inquiry; 35, 50 and 170 bbls mess sold at $20 75 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $21@21 25.

BACON.—20 tcs sugar-cured hams sold at 20c ⅌ lb. Clear rib sides are offered at 12½c, clear sides 13c, sugar-cured hams 19@21c. There are no shoulders here.

LARD.—In good demand, kettle-rendered sold at 14c ⅌ lb, tierce and keg quoted at 13c. At retail 14c.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Is in better supply. Shoulders are quoted at 9c, rib sides are held at 10c, clear rib 10½c, clear 11¼c.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Western is selling at 16@17c; Northern 17@18c.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 50 Calves and Yearlings, 60 Hogs, 265 Sheep.
Sold yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 30 Calves and Yearlings, 60 Hogs, 10 Sheep, and 4 Milch Cows.
Stock on hand—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 30 Calves and Yearlings, 70 Hogs, and 26 Milch Cows.

Tex. Beeves, corn fed, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, choice, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Hogs ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]
Stock Hogs ⅌ head gross	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows (choice) ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves ⅌ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Goats, ⅌ head	[illegible]

City Licenses.

Department of Finance, City Hall, New Orleans, Jan. 5th, 1871.

THE Licenses for 1871 are now due, and ready for delivery at the City Hall.
All persons doing business, or pursuing professions, or owning vehicles, are hereby notified to procure the necessary licenses from this office immediately, or incur the risk of being seriously interfered with at considerable expense.
I have power under the new Charter to prevent any person from carrying on business who fails to procure a license. JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

Chamber of Commerce.

THE Annual Meeting of the Chamber will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7 o'clock. Election of officers for the year 1871 will take place. A full and prompt attendance is requested. By order:
G. A. FORDICE, President.
ARTHUR C. WAUGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1871.
THE annual election for three Directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 6th February next, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 P. M.
H. L. FRINK, Cashier.

Lost.

ON the 3d inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock P. M., A MORTGAGE NOTE for the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, to the order of and endorsed by Jenny Forrest, dated the 4th February, 1869, and payable one year after date, secured in [illegible] ... on the 4th February, 1870.
A liberal reward shall be given to the person who shall leave it to Mr. JEAN S. GAUTREAUX, No. 239 Dauphine street.

Washington College, Virginia.
GEN. G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT.
THE spring term of the present session begins on the 1st of FEBRUARY. The re-arrangement of classes then made enables Students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the Academic schools of the College, as well as the Professional schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.
For particulars address
WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.

Swiss Mulls.
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.
For sale by J. G. LINGHAM & CO., 9 Carondelet street.

Notice to Consignees.
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot,
New Orleans, January 2, 1871.
COTTON and other freight arriving at this station will be stored at the risk and expense of the Consignee if not removed within twenty-four hours after delivery of notification of arrival.
EDWARD D. FRENCH, Freight Agent.

Notice of Copartnership.
FROM and after the 1st of January, 1871, Mr. VICTOR PRADOS is a partner in our business. The style of the firm will not be changed.
VOSE BROTHERS.
New Orleans, December 31, 1870.

Copartnership.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of FINI & BASSETTI, for the purpose of carrying on a General Importing and Commission Business at No. 79 Peters street. The patronage of the friends and of the public is respectfully solicited.
FERD. FINI.
J. BASSETTI.
New Orleans, January 1st, 1871.

Notice.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in this city under the style of A. CAMBON, Widow F. Cambon and M. Widow F. Avet, jr., is, by limitation, expired this day by its own limitation.
Mr J. Avet and A. Cambon will attend to the liquidation conjointly or separately, and will continue the business on their own account at the same place, No. 50 and 62 Old Levee street.
A. CAMBON.
For pro WIDOW F. AVET, J. AVET.
New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1870.

Bank of America.
New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1870.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent was declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after this day.
J. B. PASCAL, Cashier.

Bank of New Orleans.
New Orleans, December 31, 1870.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. was declared, payable to the stockholders on the twelfth of January next.
M. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank.
New Orleans, December 31st, 1870.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared from the profits of the bank, payable on and after January 3d, 1871, to holders of subscribed stock, paid in full, and of old stock not reconstituted ... new series. CHAS. L. DUPUY, Cashier.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.
New Orleans, Louisiana, December 30, 1870.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT was declared payable on and after 3d day of January, 1871.
F. ROBERDE, Secretary.

Pike, Brother & Co.,
BANKERS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned ... We gratefully return thanks to our friends and patrons for their continued confidence and favors, and beg to assure them that ...
WILLIAM S. PIKE,
ALEXANDER BROTHER,
ALFRED [illegible],
PAUL BLANC.

Notice.
FROM and after this date, my son CHARLES CAVAROC, Junior, will be associated as a partner in my commercial business.
The name and style of the house will be that of C. CAVAROC & SON.
C. CAVAROC.
New Orleans, January 1st, 1871.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Ferd. Fini & A. Sidoti, under the style of FINI & SIDOTI, ceases from this date by limitation.
Mr. Ferd. Fini is charged with the liquidation and only for this purpose will he make use of the signature FINI & SIDOTI, in liquidation.
FINI & SIDOTI.
New Orleans, December 31, 1870.

Merchants' Bank.
New Orleans, December 27, 1870.
THE annual election for the Directors of the Bank, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, January 9th, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
THOS. J. MAX, Cashier.

For Sale.
A SUGAR PLANTATION containing about 403 superficial arpents—land yielding well, 17 good Mules, Carts, Plows, etc. Seed Cane to plant from 75 to 80 arpents. Also, 20 arpents first year's Ratoons, and about 30 arpents of good second year's Ratoons.
This place is situated on Bayou Lafourche, parish of Assumption, about 25 miles below Donaldsonville.
For further particulars apply to Henry Tete, New Orleans, 57 Conti street; or to J. R. White, Napoleonville, Assumption parish.

C. F. Holle & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
—AND—
DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE WINES AND LIQUORS,
—ALSO—
Agents for the Celebrated Cincinnati Lager Beer.
31 ... MAGAZINE STREET ... 31
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Removal.—Removal.
SAM'L BARNES,
DEALER IN POTATOES, ONIONS AND FRUITS,
Has removed to stores Nos. 42 Front and 46 Fulton streets, Between Poydras and Gravier streets. Always ready to fill orders promptly.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.
New Orleans, December 31, 1870.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held THIS DAY, a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. was declared payable to the Stockholders on the first MONDAY of January next.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

G. L. FEVRE,
140 ... ROYAL STREET ... 140
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Receives by every steamer from Europe and New York a large stock of Calf Skins, French Kid and Sheep Skins, Morocco Leather, French Calf Skins, Cloth, Gaiters, Shoe Fittings and Trimmings.
Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK AND HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHERS.
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

V. BIRI,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WILLOWWARE.
Wagons, Cradles, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, ... 120 Chartres street, New Orleans.

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease. Sold by all Druggists.
Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.
New Orleans, Jan'y. 2, 1871.
AT an election by the stockholders of this institution, on the 2d inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to-wit:
GEO. JONAS, J. C. MORRIS,
F. [illegible], D. McCOARD,
J. W. BABCOCK, J. J. HART,
J. M. ALLEN.
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, GEO. JONAS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.
St. Charles Theatre.
BRILLIANT Engagement of the Renowned LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. SUNDAY, Jan. 8, 1871—The Fairy Extravaganza of LURLINE, OR THE KNIGHT AND THE NAIADS, concluding with the farce of the TWO BUZZARDS. In preparation Bad Dickey, or Richard III., Sonnambula, etc.

Burns' Birth-Day Festival.
ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.
For the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the New Orleans St. Andrew Society,
In the Minerva Hall, No. 138 Clio street, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1871, at half-past 7 o'clock.
ALEXANDER HAY, President New Orleans St. Andrew Society, in the Chair.
DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Croupier.
Tickets ... $3 00.

Grand Lottery
Of the Bazaar for the Relief of the Sufferers by the War in France.
TO BE DRAWN POSITIVELY AT THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1871, at 6 o'clock P. M., and every evening thereafter until exhausted.
SIXTY PRIZES, valued at $49,552 85, including ONE OF $1000 IN GOLD, and also many articles of use or ornament, valued from $10 to $1000 each.
40,000 Chances represented by as many Tickets, about three-fourths of which have already been sold.
The public are invited to attend the drawing, and will thereby be able to ascertain the fair and correct manner in which it is conducted.
Such chances as may be undisposed of at the time of the drawing, to remain the property of the Bazaar, as well as such prizes as that would tickets may draw.
Price of a Ticket ... $1 00
Tickets for sale at the principal stores on Canal street, from Camp street to Rampart, and in various other parts of the city.
FELIX LARUE, President.
ALBIN ROCHEREAU,
J. TUJAGUE,
P. A. CHAFFRAIX,
E. MARCHAND,
H. DUBOS, Vice Presidents.
New Orleans, December 31, 1870.

For Sale.
THE Large SUGAR PLANTATION known as the Olivier & [illegible] Woman place, situated on the Bayou Terre aux Boeufs, in the parish of St. Bernard, having a river frontage of [illegible] arpents front and 40 arpents in depth on each side of said bayou, and containing about 2200 arpents, of which about 800 are cultivable land, the balance in heavy cypress timber. There is now on the place 150 arpents of plant cane and 100 arpents of first year ratoons, a large sugarhouse with steam mill, and everything necessary to take off a large crop, large stables for 60 mules, a large dwelling house, overseer's house, a large store-house for corn, and other outbuildings, also negro cabins. There is now on the place 32 mules, 1 pair oxen, and all the necessary farming utensils, including cane and wood carts, &c., &c. The above plantation is offered for sale deliverable 1st January, 1871, with plant cane enough to plant 100 arpents, and as much more as the purchaser wishes at the current market value if spoken for in time. This place is free from overflow from the Mississippi River, and the health is known to be as productive as any in the State. For price and terms apply to
WM. H. VREDENBURG, 35 Peters street.

For Sale.
A HOUSE, forming the corner of Chartres and Kerlerec streets, 3d District, No. 8, built with cypress wood, bricked between posts, slate roofed, cement coated, balconied throughout, divided into two. Having four rooms each and four above, attics with closets, pantries, gas, water, sewerage. The kitchen contains two rooms below with two cellars, and two rooms above. It is built like the house.
The lot measures sixty-four feet front on Chartres street, with fruit trees, by one hundred feet in depth on Kerlerec street. For terms apply on the premises.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.
Contractors for Roofing Felt to the International Exhibition of Paris, 1867.
DATE OF PATENT, October 24, 1866, and May 17, 1870.
SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.
NEW PREPARED ROOFING
(Uninflammable)
OF B. ANDERSON & SON,
SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES.
Manufacturers of Patent Roofing Felt, Ship Sheathing Felt, Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt, &c., &c.
LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and 28 and 29½ Poultier street, London.
THIS NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION is ready coated, and can be applied on the roof with but little labor, for any number of applications. ... Ireland ...
J. G. LINGHAM & CO., Agents, No. 7 Carondelet street.

Armstrong's
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
CORNER ERATO AND PETERS STREETS,
(Late New Levee Street)
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c. Flues and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SPENCER FIELD, Jr. WALTER O. BELL.

Field & Bell,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Pittsburg, Anthracite, English CANNEL COAL.
Also ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD. Steamships, Steamboats, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Main Office 117 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch Office 383 Magazine street, near Poydras.

P. & E. De Vergès,
—DEALERS IN—
ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL,
No. 270 Gravier, and 39 Dauphine Streets.
Families, Planters, Steam-boats and Cotton Presses supplied at the lowest market prices.

M. ELIE,
16 ... ROYAL STREET ... 16
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments, strings, etc. at reduced prices. PIANOS tuned.

Louisiana Savings Bank
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
No. 51 ... Camp Street ... No. 51
JOSEPH S. COPES, W. VAN NORDEN,
President. Vice President.
JOHN G. WALTON, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
S. W. Thomas, David Wallace,
Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
Six per cent. paid on savings deposits.
Boxes rented, and valuables received.
Moneys, remitted and collected.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense.

ADAPTED TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Price, 25 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Price, 25 Cents.
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages. Price, 25 Cents.
It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.
Prepared only by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER
The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others, is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible BAKING POWDER.
It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious
Rolls, Biscuits, Buckwheat, Corn
And other Griddle Cakes.
Waffles, Dumplings, Pot Pies, Pastry, &c.
It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.
THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE
Is put up in Cans of ¼, ½, 1 lb, 2 lb and 5 lb each actual net weight, as represented, and
Sold generally throughout the United States
By Grocers and ship-Chandlers.
DOOLEY & BROTHER,
Manufacturers,
69 New Street, New York.

Opera Association of New Orleans.
New Orleans, December 31, 1870.
STOCKHOLDERS of Opera Association of New Orleans are hereby notified that agreeably to the Amended Charter of this Association, an election for Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, over the Union Insurance Office, on the 2d Monday of January, 1871, will take place at No. 3 Carondelet street, ... from 11 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
By order: EMILE WILTZ, Secretary.

A SAFE INVESTMENT
AND
A PAYING INVESTMENT,
IS A
Policy of Insurance
ON YOUR LIFE IN THE
CONTINENTAL

Life Insurance Company.
ASSETS, ... $6,000,000
INCOME, ... 3,500,000
OF NEW YORK.
ORGANIZED IN MAY, 1866.
Four Years and a Half Old.
ITS PROGRESS HAS BEEN AS FOLLOWS:

	Policies.	Assets.
1866	1,4[illegible]	$[illegible]
1867	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1868	8,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1869	8,677	1,[illegible]
	23,374	$4,[illegible]

Policies issued since 1st of January number OVER 12,000!
Total number of Policies issued since organization of Company to date,
32,338!
WITH AN ANNUAL PREMIUM OF OVER
$6,000,000!
SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!
Its Surplus as Regards Policy Holders
SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Liberal in its features and manner of doing business.
It is organized on the MUTUAL PLAN, is Purely Mutual.
Its POLICY HOLDERS are its STOCKHOLDERS. Recognizing this fact, they are treated as such.
ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE.
No restriction on TRAVEL or RESIDENCE.
ALL POLICIES INCONTESTIBLE FOR THE USUAL CAUSES.
No notes required, yet ONE THIRD of the PREMIUM on all Endowment or Life Policies may remain permanent as a LOAN, to be cancelled by profits or otherwise.
THIRTY DAYS' GRACE ALLOWED on each payment, and the Policy held good during that time, while all Policy Holders are permitted the widest liberty to travel without extra charge.
Each Policy Holder has a voice in the elections and management of the Company, at which time receiving the most LIBERAL ASSISTANCE TO KEEP UP HIS POLICY if he becomes embarrassed.
And further, because the Policy expressed clearly the terms of the contract, discarding entirely all AMBIGUOUS LANGUAGE,
"DOUBTFUL EXPRESSIONS OF UNCERTAIN MEANING."
Insuring without Extra Charge
WOMEN, THE SAME AS MEN.
Either on the
JOINT LIFE TABLE, AMOUNT PAYABLE TO SURVIVOR,
ENDOWMENT PLAN, PAYABLE AT DEATH OR ANY REQUIRED AGE,
TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITABLE LIFE TABLE,
ORDINARY LIFE TABLE.
Payments can be made
ANNUALLY,
SEMI-ANNUALLY,
TRI-ANNUALLY,
OR QUARTERLY
Assets $121 to every $100 Liability.
Dividends declared ANNUALLY on the CONTRIBUTION PLAN.
SPECIAL FEATURE.
"After a Policy Holder has made at least THREE ANNUAL PAYMENTS, a LOAN will be granted to him of at least FOUR FIFTHS of the WHOLE PREMIUM which he may have paid, for his advantage in subsequent payments if he is embarrassed to make them. This frequently a matter of very great convenience, as it enables one to carry on his policy even when out of funds."
For plans of prospectus of the Company, call on or address any of the Branch Offices.
JOHN C. THOMPSON,
Manager Southern Branch.
OFFICES:
23 St. Francis street ... Mobile
28 Carondelet street ... New Orleans
117 Bay street ... Savannah, Ga
Cherry st., near Cotton av ... Macon, Ga
Mobile and New Orleans offices open until 10 o'clock P. M. Strangers wishing the use of an office will have every facility afforded them at the offices of the Company in either city.
JAMES PICTON, Agent.
28 ... Carondelet Street ... 28
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
SAM'L CHOPPIN, M. D., C. BEARD, M. D., Medical Examiners.
THOS. M. DYKERS, F. McC. SWAIN, E. W. HOWELL, Solicitors.

BOURBON WHISKY FROM J. A. MILLER, PARIS, OLD BOURBON Co., KY.
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKYS, the largest and the oldest in the market, mostly of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Chicken Cock, Paris, Kentucky, Old Bourbon Whisky, so well known to the trade for its purity and uniformity in quality, and to improve faster than any other Whisky here, and in the best cooperage. We have different ages, for instance, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, at prices varying as to age.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Stencil Brand on one head of the barrel, and the burnt brand of the distillery upon the other, from Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.
Wholesale Dealers, Grocers and Druggists are invited to examine our stock.
FOR SALE, ALSO,
Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whisky,
Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, India, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grain, Hay, etc., by
COHN, DOLBOSCHE & CO.,
96 MAGAZINE,
New Orleans, La.

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, Lemon and Challenge. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
CRESCENT CITY ... Capt. GEO. W. NORTON
[illegible] ... Capt. A. BLANCHARD
[illegible] ... Capt. A. W. CAMPBELL
UNITED STATES ... Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI ... Capt. W. R. [illegible]
WESTERN METROPOLIS ... Capt. H. R. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER ... Capt. M. R. CROWELL
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Geo. L. Norton, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 8 A. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE ... $50 00
STEERAGE PASSAGE ... [illegible]
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen.
Through TICKETS for first class and steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Cunard Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 49 Common street.

For New York.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES
GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.
The steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
[illegible], Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE ... $50.
Freight to LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken to this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
41 Carondelet street.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!
THROUGH ROUTE.
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern
—AND—
Mississippi Central Rail Roads
Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, without change. The 7 A. M. express train leaves New Orleans, daily, except Sundays, and makes close connections for
VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,
and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night. Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4 P. M. and ... train makes close connections with Lightning Express Trains to all points—
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Carrying the Great Northern Mail.
Time to New York—70 hours!
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars to Humboldt, Tenn., Cleveland, Tenn. and Louisville, Ky.
Express Train South arrives at N. O. ... [illegible]
Mail Train ... [illegible]
Ticket Office Galveston Iron Building.
Ticket Office, New Orleans, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
[illegible] FROST, E. D. [illegible], Gen. Supt. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
D. [illegible], J. B. [illegible], G. T. [illegible], Gen'l Passenger Agent.

New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.
The Mobile Division of the Road will be Opened for Business
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1870.
... Trains will run as follows: ...
Connecting with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad ...
Fare between New Orleans and Mobile ...
Freights between New Orleans and Mobile ...
For further information call at the General Office of the company, ... New Orleans.
R. KENDRICK, Gen. Supt.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD and BLUE LINE, via Cairo, will take freight from New Orleans to all points ... West and ...
JAMES T. TUCKER, Special Agent.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE, SAME DAY, 25 Cents.
ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1st, the trains on this road will run as follows: ...
On Sundays the trains will leave every hour ...
G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.
... Freight for the rest of Louisiana and Texas ...
For freight or passage, apply to ...
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

DR. GODFREY,
DENTIST,
MAY BE FOUND AT
No. 123 Canal Street,
SECOND door above Burnside's Church, upper side. Entrance on Carondelet street ... Gallery.

Dental Consultations.
J. J. KNAPP, D. D. S.
No. 14 Baronne street, near Canal.
RESIDES attending, as usual, to the operations for adult patients, will give attention to the teeth of CHILDREN, ... CONSULTATION FREE.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHAS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs the public that ... Teeth extracted without pain ... PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 130 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.
HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on all approved bases. Teeth extracted without pain. ... in French, Spanish and English.

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. R. BLANCKE begs leave to ... the public that he ... the discovery of ... Teeth, on ... aluminium ...

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 34 Dauphine street, ... near Canal street.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYDE GAS.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.
CONDUCTED BY
G. J. LORD.
THIS Institution has been transferred from 88 Conti street, to the ORIGINAL and WELL KNOWN location, at BOURBON STREET, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. ...

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, January 4, 1871.
THE annual election for seven Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
[illegible], Cashier.