The New Orleans Bee.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"La Reine de Chypre"
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"The Soldier of Fortune" and the "Irish Attorney."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mrs. Oates' Comic Opera Bouffe Troupe.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

GOV. WARMOTH'S SLAUGHTER-HOUSE VETO MESSAGE.

The reasoning of Gov. Warmoth's message vetoing the Slaughter-House act adopted at the present session of the Legislature, suggests many curious reflections.

In the first place our immaculate Governor is very solicitous lest that provision of the Federal Constitution should be violated which prohibits the States from impairing the obligation of contracts. We now hear nothing from His Excellency about the *sanitary* character and objects of the act incorporating the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company. That argument was exhausted in the litigation of last summer and has now lost any force it ever had. It is now that feature of the law by which the State is alleged to have entered into a contract with those public-spirited gentlemen—the immortal seventeen incorporators of the Crescent City Company—upon which the Governor rings the changes and which he says prevents him from sanctioning the new act. For the purposes of the litigation of last summer, the law incorporating the Crescent City Company, was a police measure, a measure whose object was to secure the health of the inhabitants of New Orleans, the salubrity of their atmosphere and the cleanliness of the water they drink. It would have been dangerous to have stood upon the feature of the act by which a contract was entered into, investing the "seventeen" with exclusive privileges in conducting the live-stock landing and slaughter-house business, and therefore it was contended that they formed a corporation for police and sanitary purposes, whom it was quite lawful the State should constitute as her agent. We now see the "double-barrelled" character of the Slaughter-house act of 1869, and the cunning which inspired the author of that immortal instrument. We are now told that the State no longer has control over the Slaughter-house business, that she has empowered the Crescent City Company to perform the function of health-officer in this parish for twenty-five years, so far as slaughtering butcher-meat is concerned, and that if the Crescent City Company have forfeited their charter, it must be so declared by the judicial department of the State Government and not by the legislative. So solicitous are our rulers lest the sacredness of the obligations of a contract should be impaired. It is a pity that they are not equally solicitous about the sacredness of all other contracts. Gov. Warmoth knew when he approved the act incorporating the Crescent City Company that it sprung from no honest motive, but that it was actually based upon *fraud*, and that the members of the Legislature who voted for it, had been bribed by the parties interested in the measure. As a lawyer, he is familiar with the maxim that fraud vitiates everything, and therefore the act incorporating the Slaughter-House Company ought never to have received his signature. He knows that the members of the General Assembly were not elected by their constituents to sell their votes to scheming speculators, but to legislate honestly for the good of the people of Louisiana. He knows that the good of the people would be promoted by favoring competition in the slaughter-house business. Why then does he insult us by talking about the binding force of a contract like that to which we refer? Names are nothing. It is not every agreement that forms a lawful and binding contract, and that which is designated a contract may be nothing but a wicked imposition which deserves the respect of nobody.

This veto message of Gov. Warmoth proclaims him to be the friend and ally of that brood of buzzards, who have, since his advent to Louisiana, hovered around our State-house, and whose sole occupation it is to speculate in the stock of such schemes as this Slaughter-House Company. Truly an enviable role for a State Executive to perform!

LIFE ASSURANCE AND SUICIDE.

Judge McKennon, of Pennsylvania, has recently delivered, in the case of Benham vs. the Mutual Life Insurance Co., an opinion touching the liability of life insurance companies in cases of suicide.

The following extract, which we take from the *Pittsburg Legal Journal*, will show the real purport of the decision, as contained in the charge to the jury. After quoting at length from Erskine's opinion in *Borrodale vs. Hunter*, (5 M. & G.,) and that of Chief Justice Bigelow, of Massachusetts, in Dean vs. Am. Mut. Life Ins. Co., (4 Allen,) Judge McKennon concludes his charge to the jury as follows:

"I have appropriated so much of these opinions, because they could not be abridged without impairing the completeness of the argument presented by them with so much force and clearness. They declare what is now, upon the fullest discussion and consideration, and after repeated decisions, the settled law of England, and of one of the most respectable judicial tribunals in the United States. I am not unmindful that there is some diversity of adjudication in reference to this question, but in my judgment, the weight of authority, as well as of reason and argument, is decidedly in favor of the construction adopted. We must not forget that we are dealing with a contract reduced to writing, and founded upon the assent of both the parties to it. It is an imperative duty, then, to expound and enforce it as the parties themselves have made and declared it to be, not as we might think it ought to have been made.

"If you are not satisfied by the evidence that Horace C. Benham came to his death by his own hand, you will find for the plaintiffs the amount claimed by them in this suit.

"If, however, you believe from the evidence that he committed self-destruction, that he intended to destroy his life, and comprehended the physical nature and consequences of his act, the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover, and your verdict should be for the defendant."

The lesson taught by the above opinion of Judge McKennon is this: That every holder of a policy of life insurance should at once see that a clause be inserted in his policy, (if not there already), which will bind the company insuring to pay the policy, whether the party insured shall commit suicide or not. The contract is unlike most other contracts, because it is for the benefit of wife or children, or creditors who are no party to the act of suicide, and which act may well be presumed to have been that of a person whose mind was unsound. Such a clause will do away with all quibbling.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—Our learned confrère, W. M. Barwell, Esq., editor of *De Bow's Review*, read a paper last evening at a meeting of the members of the Academy of Sciences of this city, on the trade-line between Asia and the Mississippi Valley, which elicited much attention from an intelligent assembly of ladies and gentlemen. This is a subject upon which Mr. Barwell is well qualified to speak, and we doubt not his paper contained much that was instructive and valuable.

TRUTH.—Thousands of Mrs. [illegible] Syrup for children [illegible] sunlight from heaven, and [illegible] soothing [illegible].

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: [illegible] and the experience my [illegible] have had in operating it, makes the [illegible] Gibbs sewing machine a [illegible] favorite in my family. For sale by [illegible] S. Hedrick, 115 and 136 Canal street, New Orleans. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Oates' troupe drew a full house last night to witness their performance of the latest sensation in opera bouffe, "Little Faust." The audience was delighted with the entertainment, and Mrs. Oates was, as usual, conspicuous with her versatility and her charming transitions from volatility to seriousness, and from debonairity to brusqueness.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Collins is as popular as ever in his Irish characters. He sings and acts in the same taking way that he did twenty years ago. If anything, he has improved, by the pruning of those excesses toward which the public taste inclined quite too much then. He appears in two plays to-night, both of which are favorite fields for the development of his peculiar artistic excellences, the "Soldier of Fortune" and the "Irish Attorney."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—There is a somewhat neglected combination performing at the National—a combination of musical ability and humorous talents, who merit better patronage than they are receiving. The principal attraction is a company of vocalists of Russian birth, who are giving concerts in the Sclavonian language, the selections being from eminent Muscovite composers, in both sacred and profane music. We can assure those of our readers who have not heard these gentlemen that they have a rare treat in store for them. The music is unique, such as we have never heard before, and, adapted to the peculiarities of the Sclavic tongue, it is decidedly sensational to those accustomed only to the lyrical compositions of the South and West of Europe. It would occupy more space than we have to give an idea of the deep impression produced by their sacred anthems, or the brilliant manner in which they sing other songs. Go and hear them. The performances are agreeably diversified by Mr. Alf. Burnett and Miss Helen Nash, the former of whom is an excellent caricaturist.

CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.—The "Chicken Cock" brand of old Bourbon whisky is an established favorite in New Orleans, connoisseurs pronouncing it a superior article and one which improves by age. The same can be said of the other brands, for which our valued friends, Messrs. Cobb, Dolhonde & Co., are the agents in this city—the "J. A. Miller"; the "Paris"; the "Kentucky," and the "Old Bourbon." This house is one of the staunchest and most respectable commercial establishments in the Western produce trade. Its name is sufficient to guarantee the quality of the goods offered for sale. The location of the house is 90 Magazine street, and that is the depot of the "Old Kentucky Bourbon," to which the attention of our readers is invited.

FREAR STONE.—Mr. Newton Richards, President of the Louisiana Frear Stone Manufacturing Company, announces, through our columns to-day, that the factory of the company is at the corner of Poydras and Freret streets, and the office at 35 Natchez street.

The Forsyth Scale Works.

We have been publishing for some time past a large advertisement of the Forsyth Scale Works, (Forsyth, Ellison & Co., agents, 46 Magazine street, New Orleans). These extensive and truly useful works have been noticed in a large number of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, which says of the scales:

During the past few years new and improved machinery of the newest construction has been added to the facilities of the factories, and the business has been extended in every department. The old patterns have been revised and improved, and many new ones have been added to the list; consequently, in point of finish, accuracy, durability and detail, these scales on exhibition will compare favorably with the most celebrated in the world. The bearing edges of all the scales made at these works are of the best cast steel, well tempered, inserted in iron levers and brought to a knife edge. These edges rest upon polished steel surfaces, giving to the scales a delicacy and freedom of action which stamp them as among the most perfect works of mechanism ever attained.

Few persons are aware of the great confusion that exists in all parts of the country. Among the multiform and endless variety of scales now in use, many are worthless and are the prolific source of difficulties and serious losses, all the more vexatious because the imperfection is never ascertained until too late to remedy the error. The aim of the Forsyth Scale Company has been to meet the public want with scales of uniform and unerring correctness, and from which there should be no appeal. To this end they completed arrangements by which all of their scales are sealed by the *standard weight of the United States*, and stamped correct by the sealer; hence from necessity they are invariably correct and are warranted by them. They invite those who purchase their scales to examine them at every point, to test them by loading the scale and by observing that any weight, large or small, will prove the same upon either angle of the platform. They also advise their customers to test by dividing the article in smaller parcels, noting the exact weight of each, when their aggregate weight will be found to agree with the first draft. The manufacturers invite their tests, as they are ready to place their scales independently upon their own merits.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

MONDAY, February 27, 1871.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Dunn called the Senate to order at noon.

Mr. Barber, by consent—Called up Senate bill 27, to amend article 373 of the Code of Practice, with amendments reported by the committee. The bill, as amended by the committee, was finally passed. (The bill has reference entirely to divorce cases).

The Governor notified the Senate that he had approved certain bills, all private in their nature; also, an act regarding court-houses.

Mr. Lynch, Committee on Finance—Favorably on Senate bill 240, relative to Metropolitan; also, an original bill remitting penalties for failure to pay taxes in the year 1869, and allowing warrants to be received therefor.

Mr. Lynch, by consent—Called up the latter bill, and it was finally passed.

Mr. O'Hara, by consent—House bill 131, granting the aid of the State to the Lafourche and Terrebonne Drainage Company. The sum of $365,000 is asked for. Finally passed.

Mr. Pinchback called attention to errors of a clerical character made in an enrolled bill by the enrolling clerks. The bill was ordered to be compared by the committee with the original.

Mr. Wilcox, by consent—Senate bill 179, for the relief of F. L. Jewell, of Pointe Coupee. Finally passed.

Mr. Pierce, by consent—Senate bill 212, an act to provide for the city floating debt reported with amendments by the city delegation. Finally passed as amended.

Mr. Campbell, by consent—Senate bill 125, for the relief of Soulie for the appropriation of land for levee purposes. Finally passed.

Mr. Ray, by consent—Senate bills 101, creating an insurance department, and 102, relative to life insurance companies. Both bills finally passed.

Mr. McMillen—By consent, Senate resolution No. 6, relative to changing the name of the Chattanooga Railroad.

The Senate went into executive session.

Mr. Blackman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Account and the Treasurer of the State, report to the Senate what bonds of the State of Louisiana were issued between the 26th of January, 1861, and the date of the adoption of the present Constitution, and signed by the Governor of the State for the time being, and now outstanding.

The different acts under which the same were issued, their separate amounts and denominations, and the amount of interest on the same. Whether the Auditor's and Treasurer's books pertaining to the intervening period are in those offices, and if not, where these books and other records are? Lies over.

Mr. Ray called up House bill 26, relative to purchase of the "Treatise on Attachment." Finally passed.

Mr. Barber—By consent, to pay $150 to each of the seven policemen for their services. Lies over.

Mr. Pinchback called up bill relative to Lake Stone Building Association. Finally passed.

The Senate adopted the Committee on Election's report, seating Senator Swords.

A bill for the relief of the N. O. *Times* was called up.

Mr. McMillen claimed that the *Times* had lost nothing by the sale of warrants, and that it had after the sale of warrants charged one dollar more a hundred for papers than they sell them to the newsboys for, and more than the Republican cost. He thought a paper which published such an editorial as that in the morning paper [illegible].

[illegible] demanded that the article be [illegible] some of the Senators might not [illegible] read it.

The whole matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Ray, by consent—House bill No. 216, incorporating the city of Monroe. Finally passed.

Mr. Ingraham, by consent—House bill 46, incorporating the Francs Amis Benevolent Society of Louisiana. Finally passed.

Mr. McMillen, by consent—House bill [illegible], authorizing the compilation of a new [illegible] of the State. Finally passed.

Mr. [illegible] called up Senate bill 161, [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] Objected to and laid over.

A resolution relative to paying witnesses out of the contingent expenses of the Senate, was introduced and ordered to lie over for one day.

Mr. Pinchback moved that the rules be suspended in order to take up the resolution. A substitute for the resolution was adopted.

The Senate adopted the report of the Election Committee seating Senator Gallup.

The Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

Evening Session.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up, partially adopted, and made the special order for to-morrow immediately after the reading of the minutes.

Mr. Pierce called up the bill providing for the adjustment and settlement of Metropolitan claims and assessments. The bill passed to its third reading.

Mr. Pinchback called up the bill amending the act establishing a public park in the city of New Orleans. The bill passed to a third reading.

Mr. Ray called up the bill relative to pensions to veterans and their widows. The bill passed.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 M.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at 12 M., Speaker Carter in the chair.

Messrs. Carr, Faulkner, Matthews, Peter Harper and Young were appointed a special committee to whom was referred the bill requiring the city of New Orleans to pay the Ship Island Canal Company for relinquishing the franchises claimed under the act created by the corporation.

A bill amending the charter of the city of Shreveport passed.

The report of the Committee on Elections, in regard to the contestation of Mr. Alexander for the seat occupied by Mr. Buchanan as a representative of Algiers. The resolution reported by the committee to give the seat to Mr. Alexander coming up, a substitute was adopted declaring the seat vacant and authorizing the Governor to order an election to fill it.

A message was received from the Governor announcing that he had signed the new social equality bill, and the message was received with applause.

The following message vetoing the beef and pork inspection bill was read. Mr. Carr sustained the veto, holding that the proposed inspection would be injurious to commerce.

Messrs. Burch and Faulkner maintained the bill as necessary to protect purchasers of salted meats from fraud in weight and quality.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, February 27, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Herewith I return without my approval "An act to amend and re-annact section eighteen hundred and forty-eight and eighteen hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of 1870."

The law already provides for the inspection of beef and pork, where either the vendor or vendee desire it to be done, and I cannot sanction an act which levies a tax of 33⅓ cents on each and every barrel of beef and pork that comes to this city.

I consider the act not only unnecessary, but unwise, offensive and ruinous to the commercial interests of the city of New Orleans.

I am obliged to submit this short and hasty message for the reason that some person abstracted this bill from my office and kept it until this moment, and I am compelled to be brief in order to comply with the requirements of the Constitution, limiting my time for consideration of bills to five days.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

The veto was sustained by a vote of 73 to 11.

The approbation of the Governor was announced to a bill to appropriate $250,000 to pay the expenses of the Legislature; to a bill to amend the act relating to public education, and to the bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Minden.

Adjourned to 7 P. M.

Evening Session.

Mr. Wands, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a substitute for the Revenue bill introduced by Mr. Ong.

Mr. Faulkner moved that two hundred and fifty copies be printed. Adopted.

Motions were made to make the bill the special order of the day for to-morrow Wednesday, and Thursday.

The bill was finally made the special order for Wednesday at 1½ P. M.

Mr. Carter called up the bill for the relief of the Centenary College. Passed.

Mr. Davidson called up the bill to provide for the unsettled floating debt and estimated deficiency of the revenue of the city of New Orleans for the years 1870 and 1871, and to authorize the issue of bonds for the said purpose.

[Mayor Flanders, Administrators Walton, Bouzano, Shaw, Delassize and Lewis, were present upon the Speaker's platform, awaiting the result of the action of the House upon the bill, which the Secretary of the Senate returned this evening from that body, as having been passed.—REP.]

The bill passed to its third reading; when the House adjourned until 12 o'clock, after refusing to suspend the rules to finally pass the bill.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE—ITS FUTURE GOVERNMENT.

The following extracts from a few of the prominent English journals regarding the situation in France are interesting.

The Future Government of France.

The London *Times* says: When peace has been restored and the country, relieved from the incumbus of a foreign occupation, is able to turn its attention to domestic politics the same or another assembly may vote a constitution and install the third Republic or a new Sovereign. But the more completely the inevitable bitterness of this discussion can be postponed to the season of security the happier for the country. The moment the question of King or Republic arises, France will be divided against itself.

For the time, then, the Assembly may advantageously remain sovereign, with a provisional government for its chief officers. The people will thus have the direct control of their own destinies, and may, under the new influences, work out their deliverance from the evils which, under the old, they brought on themselves. This is indirectly the war of the plebiscite, and directly the war of the Legislative body. Universal suffrage must cure the wound it has made, and probably France will not decide the worse because, from the circumstances of the time, the partisans of no political creed are quite paramount.

Republic, Monarchical or Imperial.

The London *Telegraph* is informed that the Orleans Princes, following out the rule they have laid down for themselves during their long exile, have refused to interfere in any way with the internal politics of their native country. Offers, however, having now been made to them from several towns—notably from Paris, Angoulême, Cherbourg and Clermond-Ferrand—they have not thought it consistent with their duty to decline the responsibility of presenting themselves for election; and in all likelihood among the representatives who will meet at Bordeaux on the 15th of this month to decide the issue of peace or war, will be found at least two of the sons of Louis Philippe. This much seems certain, that the tenure of life awarded to the third Republic is not likely to be prolonged. Whatever estimate may be taken of M. Gambetta's character, it is certain that he has not won the stake for which he played, and his *fasco* can hardly fail to involve the Government of which he was the accepted representative. If that Government is to be replaced by a monarchy the sovereign must practically be chosen from one of the three dynasties—the Bonapartes, the Bourbons or the Orleans.

Now, in spite of all that has occurred, we do not believe that the Napoleonic tradition has, by any means, lost its hold on France. Apart from the adherents of the Imperial Court, there are many Frenchmen who would prefer a Napoleon, *quand même*, to any other sovereign; and the peasantry, though they have little sentimental attachment to Napoleon III., have yet a very distinct idea that they were well off under the second empire. At the same time, we doubt whether the mass of lukewarm and half-hearted support which the idea of a restored empire would evoke could hold its own against the bitter animosity which any proposal for the return of Napoleon III. or his son would create among large and influential classes of Frenchmen. Henry V., as representative of the elder Bourbons, would command the ardent allegiance of the legitimist party, but this body is insignificant in numbers and influence, and its support would alienate from the candidate the suffrages of the liberal trading and professional classes, as well as of the republican democrats. Failing the Bourbons and the Bonapartes, the new dynasty must be taken from the House of Orleans.

THE PRICE OF MONEY.—The House of Representatives of the South Carolina Legislature have lately passed a bill to re-establish the usury laws. They have an idea that they can bring the price of money down in that way. But why blame negroes for such a notion, when during the war white Georgians undertook to regulate the price of salt and corn by statute—and not only this, but almost every nation in the civilized world has tried a similar experiment to learn its utter folly. The way to regulate prices is to give the freest possible scope to transactions and exchanges.

SENATOR VANCE'S PROSPECTS GLOOMY.—The Washington *Republican*, of Monday, says:

Senator-elect Vance left here on Saturday for his home in North Carolina, having become discouraged in his effort to secure the removal of his political disabilities so as to enable him to take his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March. It is not known that he intends to resign, although it has been stated he does, but, in the event of his doing so, General Ransom would undoubtedly be chosen to succeed him. Ransom received within two of as many votes as Vance, in the caucus which nominated the latter; was a strict States Rights man before the war; a violent rebel during the war, but his disabilities have been removed, and he could take the seat if elected.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Comments on the Terms of Peace.

The Journals Continue to Assail the Prussians.

Protest Against Cession of French Territory.

Details of the Triumphal Entry Into Paris.

Authorities Uneasy Concerning the People.

Great Rejoicing in Berlin.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

More Aid for France Needed from America.

Arrest of a Negro Outlaw.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The Reds held a disorderly mass meeting on Sunday in honor of the Republic of 1848. Police were drowned in the Seine and the magistrates driven off.

The journals continue to assail the Prussians in the bitterest terms.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The *Journal des Débats* comments on the cruel terms of peace imposed on France, and says Thiers and Favre were several times on the point of breaking off negotiations at the risk of a resumption of hostilities, and yielded only to dire necessity. Bismarck at first demanded ten milliards indemnity, and it was reduced to the sum finally agreed upon by the most strenuous exertions.

It has been stipulated that only 30,000 German troops shall enter Paris and they shall not march beyond the *Place de la Concorde*. Several journals announce they will suspend publication during the occupation day, and recommend the inhabitants to remain within doors and close their shutters.

The authorities are very uneasy in regard to the attitude of the people when the Germans march in. The National Guards have been under arms all night and perfect order has prevailed, but the guards and regular troops are greatly discontented, and it is doubtful if they can be depended upon to restrain the people from violence at the appearance of the enemy.

Bordeaux, Feb. 27—Noon.—The assembly held no session to-day. Thiers and Picard are expected here to-night.

The extreme and moderate left held a meeting last night to prepare a protest against the cession of French territory.

[Special to the Telegram.]

London, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Paris this morning says the Germans will make their triumphal entrance into that city on Wednesday. Thirty thousand Germans will take temporary possession of the line of triumphal march. The Germans will remain within a prescribed zone until the treaty of peace is ratified.

London, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons this evening, in reply to a question, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said the Government is anxious to define its external duties towards other nations. It had last year proposed parliamentary legislation upon the subject, and had recently sent a commission to Washington. He said the subject was still under consideration.

London, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Otway, formerly under-Secretary of Foreign Department, after stating the reported terms of peace between Germany and France, asked if Her Majesty's Government had made any effort to mitigate their severity.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the German Minister had notified Earl Granville and himself that the preliminaries of peace were signed this morning. The government declined further response.

London, Feb. 27.—The Representatives of England at Versailles have been instructed not to accompany the Prussians through Paris. The Government declines any farther answer to the questions of what measures they had to mitigate Prussian exactions from France.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The news of the conclusion of peace has occasioned immense excitement in this city. The streets are crowded and houses decorated with flags and festoons, and thousands of people are in front of the palace. There will be a general illumination to-night.

Cologne, Feb. 27.—The *Gazette* says the signatures and preliminaries to the treaty of peace was delayed by the intervention of the English, Russian and Austrian Governments. The Italian Government declined to interfere.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 27.—Special to *Telegram*.

London, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Paris this morning states the Prussian troops will make a triumphal entry into Paris Wednesday morning, at three o'clock. Thirty thousand Prussians, commanded by Gen. Von Karnecht, will take possession of all that quarter of the city lying between the Seine fortifications, Faubourg St. Honoré to Rue Royale.

This will include the occupation of the gardens of the Tuileries, the palace and lawns. The bridges of the Seine to be held by French sentries, and Faubourg St. Honoré also to prevent the Prussians wandering out of prescribed zone. It is agreed that the Germans shall remain in that portion of Paris described above until the ratification of the treaty. The Prussian troops will enter and leave Paris by the Avenue des Grandes Armées at Port Neuilly. The line of march will be through l'Arche de Triomphe and down the Avenue des Champs Elysées.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Dr. H. T. Helmbold, the New York druggist, has given to the Central Presbyterian Church of this city $500. This church is attached to the Assembly of Virginia, and is frequented by Southern Presbyterians. He also gave $200 to Dr. Newman's Metropolitan Church.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The storm yesterday evening, centering in Toronto, Canada, has moved to Bangor. Fresh west and northwest winds have generally prevailed, increasing the brisk winds on the Atlantic coast.

It is almost completely cleared away at all points except on the lower lakes. The barometer has risen slowly in southwestern States, but has fallen very rapidly in the northwest with decidedly increased temperature.

PROBABILITIES.—Fair weather and fresh winds are expected for Tuesday on the Gulf and Atlantic. It is probable that a storm is moving from Dakota territory towards the southeast.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Mr. McPherson's list for the next House is: Republicans, 136; Democrats, 98; Independent, 1; vacant, 14; contested seats, 15.

Henry D. Cooke has been nominated Governor of the District of Columbia.

There were no Southern nominations.

Baron Geralt, the Prussian Minister here, has been recalled. His successor is unknown.

SENATE.—The resolution paying the Georgia Senators and contestants, as heretofore telegraphed, passed.

Another ineffectual struggle was made to get up the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

Post Office appropriations were resumed. The Senate is in session to-night.

HOUSE.—A Conference Committee on legislative and Indian appropriations have been appointed.

The Omnibus appropriations was returned. The bill passed without changes affecting the South, but finally under a vote to reconsider was tabled.

House adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 27.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, Morgan et al., Commissioners in Bankruptcy of Louisiana, vs. Shreveport et al., was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Washington, Feb. 27.—A Democratic caucus was held to-night. Mr. Roblack presided. The committee reported a deficiency of $6000 for election expenses. S. S. Cox gave his check for the amount.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Feb. 27.—To the Press of the United States:

A telegram from Mr. Moran, Chairman of the American Committee in London, received at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday, calls loudly for more aid from America for the relief of the starving people of France. It is certain that the anxiety of those near the scene of famine is made more intense than ours, and we call with new earnestness upon the American public for immediate contributions in money and provisions. Other cities or other means of collection desiring to co-operate in this relief movement can send their contributions to this committee, which will be carefully credit them to their sources.

(Signed) CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Chairman.
[illegible] LANIER, Treasurer.
ANSON PHELPS, Secretary.

Wheeling, Va., Feb. 27.—The Savings Institution of this city, which had the confidence of the people for many years, closed its doors to-day, and many working people lost their savings. The defaulting cashier is in jail.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27.—Henderson Oxendine, one of the negro outlaws for whose arrest large rewards have been offered, was captured by a party of citizens of Robeson county, and lodged in jail Saturday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 27—Evening.—Cotton dull and easier; uplands 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 7¾@7⅞d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for export and speculation.

Cotton shipping at New Orleans March and April not below good ordinary 7¾d; do, at Charleston or Savannah 7 7-16 for middlings.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 27.—The continued ease on money has started active investments in securities—prime paper scarce at low rates. Choice names taken eagerly. 6s, of 1881, 114¾; 5-20s, of 1862, registered, 112¾; 5s, 112; 6s, 112; new, 111; 6s, 111½; 10-40s, coupon 111⅛.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, Feb. 27.—Arrived—Steamships Herman Livingston and City of Boston.

Rear Admiral Gleason and Fenians Sheehy and McKay arrived on the steamship Parthia.

Two British schooners have been seized for violating the coasting laws.

Bordeaux, Feb. 26.—An official dispatch from Paris states that preliminaries of peace have been signed, and that Thiers will arrived at Bordeaux to-morrow:

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The Emperor telegraphs the Empress as follows:

"With deeply moved heart in gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them. WILHELM."

A Versailles dispatch of the 26th says that M. Thiers proposed to purchase Luxemburg for Prussia, in consideration of the restoration of Metz to France.

The armistice has been prolonged for two days.

The Emperor will return to Berlin on Saturday.

Thiers offered another million thalers for Metz, but the offer was refused.

[World's Special.]

London, Feb. 26.—The English Government, at the last moment, intervened, and persuaded the Germans not to march through Paris. The troops will pass through the open spaces on the south side of the city.

Paris, Feb. 27.—By the treaty of peace France cedes Alsace and Metz, and pays five milliards of francs within three years; the Germans to hold fortresses until the money is paid. The armistice has been prolonged one week.

London, Feb. 27.—Noon.—Consols 92; 5-20s, of 1862 91¼. Sugar 33.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.—Noon.—Cotton market dull; uplands barely 7¼d, Orleans barely 7½d; estimated sales 10,000 bales. Wheat buoyant. Pork 95s.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The High Commission meets to-day.

SENATE.—An attempt to consider the bill regarding lands sold for non-payment of taxes, failed.

The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill is dead for this session.

Postal appropriations were resumed.

HOUSE.—Considering appropriations.

(Sunday's Dispatches.)

Paris, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated midnight, Friday 24th, says Thiers, Favre and Bismarck held a long interview on Friday. Terms of peace were agreed upon, but the exact nature is a profound secret. They will be submitted on Saturday to a consultive committee. Peace is certain. The armistice is not to be prolonged. The Prussians enter Paris on Monday.

Paris, Feb. 25.—The *Siecle*, referring to the recent message of President Grant to Congress, says it is incomprehensible how the President could compare institutions of Germany and the United States. This comparison must have surprised Bismarck himself.

Public demonstration was made on the 24th of February, anniversary of the abdication of Louis Philippe. Proceedings were orderly, and to-day perfect tranquility prevails.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

Paris, Feb. 26.—The announcement of signing the treaty of peace produced a feeling of relief throughout the capital. A reduction of indemnity is demanded by the Germans, and the moderation of Belfort is regarded with gratification. Every preparation has been made at Versailles for the entry of the German army into Paris to-morrow in brilliant array. The Parisians will close their houses and remain invisible.

Paris, Saturday night, Feb. 25.—The preliminaries of peace have been finally settled to-day. The exact terms are unknown, but they are believed to be severe. Bismarck has been pitiless throughout the negotiations.

The *Rappel* says Thiers and the Commissioners of the Assembly will probably go to Bordeaux on Sunday to submit the conditions agreed upon to the Assembly. It is said they will be immediately adopted and a further prolongation of the armistice will be unnecessary.

Thiers was at Versailles all day to-day.

Paris, Sunday, Feb. 26, *via London*, Feb. 26.—The conclusion of peace is now certain. Thiers and Favre and consultive commission have accepted the following conditions:

1. Cession of Alsace and Metz, but Belfort to be restored to the French.
2. The payment of a war indemnity of five millards francs.
3. A portion of French territory with some fortified towns like Sedan to remain in possession of the Germans until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled.
4. The German army to enter Paris on Monday and occupy the Champs Elysees.
5. Peace to be proclaimed when the French Assembly ratifies these conditions.

Thiers and delegates returned to Bordeaux to-day.

London, Feb. 26.—The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Amiens saying much uneasiness prevailed in consequence of the report that England had interfered in regard to Metz, declaring that that fortress should not be ceded to Germany.

London, Feb. 26.—A telegram from Athens announced that Erskine, British Minister, has communicated to the Greek Government a dispatch of Granville, contending that the investigation of the Marathon massacre was insufficient and demanding fresh inquiry, especially into the conduct of officials previously acquitted.

Difficulty has arisen between Spain and Egypt, caused by an insult offered to the clerk of the Spanish Consulate in Cairo. It was reported that all Spanish Consuls had quitted Egypt. The Madrid *Imperial* denies this, but says they have been instructed to act energetically. Khedive has not yet replied to the representations of the Spaniards demanding satisfaction.

London, Feb. 26.—Passenger trains have commenced to run again between Dieppe and Paris. Two arrivals and departures daily.

The Versailles *Moniteur* of Friday states that 602 field pieces belonging to the army of Paris have been delivered to the Germans, and 1357 cannon, in good condition, were found in the forts.

The same paper denounces the arrogance of the Parisian press in assailing the victorious Germans and calumniating their officers by accusations of pillage and robbery. It significantly declares that the occupation of Paris would be the most efficacious means of stopping such boundless effrontery, falsehood and rhodomontade, and the entry of troops is therefore inevitable as soon as the armistice expires.

Florence, Feb. 26.—The Queen of Spain is rapidly recovering from her recent illness and will soon be able to resume her journey.

Madrid, Feb. 26.—The Spanish Government has sent to the Viceroy of Egypt the ultimatum. The reply of the latter is unknown. Several European powers have offered mediation between Spain and Egypt.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has resolved to make no attempt to raise funds until the meeting of the Cortes, with the exception of issuing treasury bonds authorized by the last Cortes.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—By imperial decree the opening of the German Parliament is postponed until the 18th of March.

Havre, Feb. 25.—Five thousand troops, with batteries, have arrived here. Fifteen thousand more are expected, in case hostilities are resumed.

The National School Bill.

The St. Louis *Republican*, describing the bill introduced by a Massachusetts Radical (Hoar) in Congress to take charge of the educational interests of several of the States, says "it is evidently a wheel in the Radical partisan machinery. It creates five or six thousand new officers which would entirely depend upon the good will of the executive, and it authorizes the President, whenever he dislikes the school arrangements in any State, to reorganise the schools by Federal officers. These States would evidently be the Southern States. Not being so completely Radicalized as to favor the re-election of Gen. Grant or any other Republican candidate, our partisan president would soon discover that the school system of such unmanageable States should be remodelled and an army consisting of a head superintendent, as many sub-superintendents as the State sends members to Congress, and a host of district-superintendents would be dispatched there to teach everybody how to vote the Radical ticket. The bill shows on its face that it is intended as a new means to interfere in the political and social affairs of certain States, and universal as its features seem to be, it is no more made to be enforced in Massachusetts than any of the other reconstruction bills."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Coroner's Investigation of a Homicide.—Coroner Creagh yesterday held an inquest on the body of Michael Hengey, who was shot at No. 157 Tchoupitoulas street, on Saturday night, shortly before 12 o'clock, and died in the Charity Hospital not long after. Deceased was a native of Ireland, forty years of age. He leaves a widow and two children. He was a helper in a blacksmith shop, and is said to have been a large and powerful man. He is said to have been addicted to drinking, and when intoxicated treated his family badly, and was, at times, violent to other persons. He was shot by Police Officer McKenzie, who, with Officer Crowley, was attracted to the house by shouts of "murder" and "watch."

The jury found a verdict that the homicide was committed by Officer McKenzie. He is under arrest awaiting an examination to ascertain if culpability attaches to the act. Officer Crowley was not seriously injured.

Miscellaneous.—The whole number of deaths in the city last week was 94.

Moses Gibbs, late mate of the steamboat Wild Wagoner, who was accused of killing a colored deck hand named Edwin Kay, has been discharged by Recorder Houghton, the authorities of Pointe Coupee, within whose jurisdiction the homicide was committed having failed to send for the prisoner or give any attention to the case.

On Sunday morning Joseph Antonio, who lives on Washington street, between Dryades and St. Denis, was run over by his cart, at Magazine Market, as he was descending from it, and was badly hurt in the back.

Fires Yesterday.—About one o'clock yesterday some cotton on the banquette on Religious street, in front of the Mississippi Press, was discovered to be on fire, and about twenty-five bales were damaged before the flames were quenched.

The following fires took place during the evening and night:

8 o'clock—Originated in a cotton pickery on Clara street, between Poydras and Lafayette, belonging to Patrick Conery. Pickery and contents destroyed. Loss $4,000; insurance $1500. Cottage house adjoining, owned and occupied by Martin Conlon, destroyed. Insured for $1500.

7 o'clock—Broke out in frame building, soap and chandlery factory of Sabates & Fonjuan, corner of Orleans and White streets. Factory totally destroyed. Insured in the Orleans and Merchants' offices for $10,000. Two adjoining buildings, owned by Mr. D. M. McCarty and occupied by Emma Cassa. Damage about $600.

8 o'clock. Broke out in 280 Franklin street, between Lafayette and Girod streets, residence of Mrs. McCauley. Caused by sparks from a chimney. Loss slight.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock, commenced in Louis Schibor's coopering shop, No. 280 Frenchmen street, between Prosper and Solidelle streets. That building was destroyed and the following houses in the vicinity, the Fire Department being unable for a good while to check the flames, on account of scarcity of water:

Frame residence of Mr. Geo. Seberod, No. 269 Frenchmen street, owned by Mrs. Zinser. Insurance not known.

Brick house No. 284, owned and occupied by Mr. Jacob Schirer as a grocery and dwelling.

Frame house No. 270, owned and occupied by Mr. Benedick. Insured, but amount not known.

Frame house No. 272, owned by Mr. Bersyens and occupied by Mr. Tervalon. Amount of insurance not known.

Frame house No. 274, owned by Mr. Theo. Burgas, occupied by Mr. Smith. Insurance $800.

Frame house No. 276, owned by Mr. Cadet, occupied by Mrs. Sophie. Insurance not known.

Frame house on Solidelle street, between Frenchmen and Union streets, occupied by Anthony Dowd. Insurance not known.

Frame house on Solidelle street, between Frenchmen and Union, occupied by Benjamin Louwe, owned by Mr. Joubert. Furniture insured.

Frame house 258 Frenchmen street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Jean Louis Dolliotte. Insured for $500.

The whole loss by the fire on Frenchmen street is estimated at $6000.

It is not known how any of these fires originated, except that on Franklin street, but incendiarism is suspected, and it is remarkable that so many of them should have occurred in so short a time.

Souvenirs.

By some curious manœuvre which we can not explain, a statement of the contingent expenses of the War Department for the past year contains items, amounting in the aggregate to nearly half a million dollars, which ought to have been disposed of long ago; and which, as we read them now, recall some memories not altogether calculated to increase our national pride. Here we have set down in the bill:

For special train to convey Gov. Morton and staff.

For expenses incurred by direction of Major Gen. Butler in paying organists, sextons and choirs for services rendered in the funeral ceremonies and on Sundays in Christ Church and St. Paul's Church, New Orleans.

For expenses incurred in developing evidence.

For two dozen handcuffs.

For 112 pairs hand shackles and 36 leg shackles.

For 200 sets Adams' patented handcuffs, and 41 balls and chains.

For 3 shackles, 4 chains and 40 pounds of rope.

For [illegible] pounds of handcuffs.

[illegible]

For 26 pounds of chain.

For furnishing one gallows complete—$100.

For erecting gallows and completing all necessary arrangements for the execution of —.

For superintending the erection of gallows &c., and execution of — $84 50.

For same $54 75.

These are sweet reminders of those wretched times when the laws were silent, freedom and justice trampled under foot, and "the best government in the world" was carried in the breeches pocket of Edwin M. Stanton.

WOMEN'S VOTES.—Mr. Ruskin having been written to on his views as to woman suffrage, replies: "So far from wishing to give votes to women, I would fain take them away from most men."

AT LEAST.—"One ought, every day," says Goethe, "at least hear a little song, read a good poem, see a fine picture, and if it be possible, to speak a few reasonable words."

The Hazards of Winter.

The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resisting power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the deficiency can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and unstrung physique will be avoided. [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1871.

We have no alteration to make in our report of the Money market. At bank the supply is more than ample for the wants of customers and outside with a light demand rates are nominally unchanged. We quote 8@10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum for A1 and first class notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, 10@11 for A1 business paper without collaterals and 12 for good, and 9@18 for A1 mortgage paper, and 11@18 for grade.

Gold opened at 111¼@111⅜ (against 111¾ at New York) and closed at 111@111⅛ (against 111⅝). The sales included $[illegible] at 111⅛; $4000 and $10,000 at 111 3-16; $[illegible] and $50,000 at 111⅛, and $4000, $[illegible] and $15,000 at 111⅝. Nothing reported in silver.

Foreign Exchange varied in agreement with the course of Gold, the market closing at a net falling off of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. The sales of Sterling embraced about £60,000, of which £3500 and £6000 bill of lading at 120⅝, £6000 and £12,000 clear at 120⅝, £10,000 at 120 13-16, £25,000 bill of lading and clear at 120⅝@121, £5000 clear at 121, and £10,000 first class at 121⅛.

Sterling is now quoted at 120⅝@120⅞ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 121⅛@121¼ for bank.

Domestic Exchange continued quiet and steady. The bank rate of sight checks on New York for remittance was still ¼ ₱ cent. discount, and we noticed sales of $15,000 commercial sight on New York, $20,000, $20,000 and $20,000 private bankers at 3-16 discount, $20,000 and $20,000 commercial and $20,000, $20,000 and $20,000 private bankers at 1-32, and $20,000 commercial at ⅛.

Some of the banks drew gold checks on New York for remittance at ¼ ₱ cent discount.

In stocks 100 shares Crescent City Slaughter-House were reported at $30, 100 do at $30 50, 50 do at $30 75, 20 Bank of Lafayette at $61 75, 20 same at $[illegible], and 24 Crescent City Bank at $90.

The only sale of bonds reported is $5000 New city 7 ₱ cents at 73¼.

We heard of no sales of Warrants. Dealers bought new State at 74½@75 and Metropolitan Police at 97½@98, and asked for the former 75@76 and for the latter 98½.

Dealers bought city notes in trifling sums across their counters at 25 ₱ cent discount, and offered to sell at 21@22.

LATER.—At the Board of Brokers, this evening, $5000, gold, were sold at 111⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales summed up 3500 bales at irregular and easier prices, showing a decline of about ⅛c. We now quote inferior at 8@9½c, low ordinary at 10@10½c, ordinary at 11@11¼c, good ordinary at 12¼@12¾c, low middling at 13¼@13⅜c, middling at 14¼@14½c, strict middling at 14⅝@15c, and good middling at 15¼@15⅜c. Saturday's sales embraced 350 bales more than reported.

The market opened with a fair inquiry, but mostly on the part of buyers, who claimed further concessions, which factors were unwilling to admit, and a moderate business was done during the morning at easier prices, but with hardly a quotable falling off. Later in the day, however, under a decline both in sterling exchange and in the Liverpool market, prices were a good deal unsettled, and the advantage was still more on the side of the buyers, some sales being reported under the inside figures of the above quotations. Barely Liverpool low middling sold at 13c, and Liverpool low middling at 13⅛c. Strict low middling sold to a fair extent during the morning at 13⅞c, and even as high as 14c, but at the close could not be quoted over 13⅞c. Under the irregularity of the market quotations must be regarded as to a great extent nominal.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales		30,868
Arrived since last statement	15,451	
Arrived previously	1,060,290	1,081,785
Cleared to-day	5,850	
Cleared previously	785,[illegible]	797,783
Stock on hand and on shipboard		284,702

To-day's exports embraced 3472 bales to Liverpool, 1548 to Antwerp, and 23 to Tobasco. Receipts proper since Saturday evening 15,022 bales, against 15,716 on last Sunday and Monday, and 19,989 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 21,507 bales, against 18,439 for the corresponding time last week and 24,748 last year, and since August 31 of 964,328 bales, against 836,611 last year.

SUGAR.—Received to-day 825 hhds. The demand is fair at previous prices, but the market is yet bare, or nearly so of prime and choice. Prime to strictly prime is quoted at 10@10¼c, choice 10¾@11c. Inferior is selling at 5¼@5¾c, common 6@6½c, good common 7@7½c, fair 7¾@8¼c, good fair 8½@8¾c, fully fair 9¼@9½c, yellow clarified 11¾@12¼c, white 12¾@13¼c.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 1161 bbls. The market is bare of prime and choice. Prime, not fermenting, is quoted at 45@50c, strictly prime to choice 54@60c; inferior fermenting is selling at 15@25c, common fermenting 35@40c, fair to prime fermenting 45@50c.

FLOUR.—Continues scarce, with insufficient supplies even for the local trade, while there are considerable orders here for export, which cannot be filled at present, though some supplies may now be expected in a few days. Meantime, only a job trade is doing at $6 50 for superfine, $7 for double extra, and $7 25@7 75 for treble extra. The principal sales embraced 2000 bbls, of which 200 fine at $6 12½, 100 double extra at $7, 100 treble extra at $7 12½, 75 and 100 do. at $7 50, 50 and 100 do. at $7 75, 150 choice extra at $8, 150 and 200 do. at $8 25, 300 and 300 choice extra at $8 75, and 25 do. at $9.

CORN.—Is in fair supply and demand, but at easier prices for buyers. The sales embrace 7000 sacks, nearly all the supplies on the landing, of which 1000 white and white mixed at 71c, 750 and 350 yellow, 1000 white and 2000 white and white mixed at 72c, 400 and 1000 white at 73c, and 200 choice white at 74c ₱ bushel.

PORK—Is quiet, but firmer. The ordinary run of mess is held at $23 25 ₱ bbl, and choice extra heavy overweight at $23 75 ₱ bbl, with offers of $23 50 refused for the latter. A lot of 50 bbls. choice extra heavy overweight sold at $23 75. Mess is retailing at $23 75@24 ₱ bbl.

OATS—Prices have ruled a little in favor of buyers, and there were sales of 500 sacks, of which 150 ordinary St. Louis at 65c, 180 choice St. Louis and 250 Galena at 70c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—Is scarce and prices are higher; 50 patent sacks sold at $1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is well supplied, but the demand is limited. Prime Western is jobbing at $24@25, choice $26@27 ₱ ton.

DRY SALT MEAT—Continues dull. A lot of 10 casks shoulders sold at 8¼c ₱ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull and lower, and is selling at 15@16c ₱ lb.

RICE—The supply of Carolina Rice is light, and prices are firm at 8⅛c ₱ lb for fair, 9⅛c for good, and 9½c for prime. Louisiana is scarce and steady at 5¾@6¼c ₱ lb for common, 6¾@7c for ordinary, 9c for prime.

CAROLINA COW PEAS—Are firm at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

COFFEE—The stock in first hands embraces 7500 bags. The cargo of the Fyer, 5000 bags, sold on Saturday on private terms. The market is firm at 13⅛@15¾c ₱ lb for prime, (gold duty paid) 13¼@14c for good, 14¼@14½c for fair. Dealers hold 25,000 bags.

BUTTER—Choice Goshen is scarce and in demand at 40@45c ₱ lb. Other kinds plenty and very dull at 24@30c for common Northern, 30@32c for choice Western, 18@19c for inferior do.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair jobbing demand at $3 75 ₱ bbl. for kiln dried from store, and $3 50 from the levee.

TALLOW—Is in fair demand and firm; 100 tcs. Texas-rendered sold at 8⅛c ₱ lb. City-rendered held at 8¾@9c ₱ lb.

SALT—Demand for Liverpool Salt is fair. Dealers sell at $1 25@1 30 ₱ sack for coarse, $1 31@1 35 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. There are no cargoes afloat offering. The last sale was at $1 15, part fine. No demand for last season's salt. Table Salt in pockets, 8 lbs, $2; 4 lbs, $4.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 78 Calves and Yearlings, and [illegible] Hogs.

Sold—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, and [illegible] Hogs.

Stock on sale—742 Texas Beeves, 7 Calves and Yearlings, 67 Hogs, 1460 Sheep, and 14 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, 1st quality, ₱ lb. net	12	@	—	14
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, ₱ hd.	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	40	@	—	45
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Stock Hogs, ₱ lb gross	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]
Goats, ₱ head	[illegible]	@	—	[illegible]

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NO. 35 NATCHEZ STREET.
FACTORY—Corner of Poydras and Freret streets. NEWTON RICHARDS, President.

Ruptures Cured.
PRACTICAL TREATMENT OF RUPTURES in both sexes. A safe and permanent cure, the result of a discovery confirmed by numerous experiments, and which it is deemed a duty to communicate to those afflicted with the above infirmity. Consultations at Dr. J. B. MAILHE'S office, No. 41 Basin street, between Bienville and Conti, Robinson's house, every day, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Plumbers' Furnishing Goods, Iron and Brass Pumps, Cooking Ranges, etc.

The "Meridian."
MESSRS. MANUEL RAVAS & BERNARD CASERE respectfully inform their friends and the public that they keep the OYSTER SALOON known as "Meridian Oyster Saloon," corner Exchange Place and Customhouse street. They will constantly endeavor to give general satisfaction.

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For Parlors, Drawing-Rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday Schools, Lodges, &c.
The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order.
FIFTY STYLES, at $50, $60, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200 to $1,000 each.
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Nearly 1,000 Musicians
including a majority of THE MOST EMINENT IN AMERICA, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they
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—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.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

SECOND Week of the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. JOHN COLLINS. Tuesday, Feb. 28th, SOLDIER OF FORTUNE and IRISH ATTORNEY. Thursday—Matinee. Benefit for "The Little Church round the Corner." Friday—Farewell Benefit of Mr. Collins. Saturday noon—Farewell Collins Matinee.

THE
FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR
—Of the—
MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA
Will be held on the Fair Ground of the Association, in the city of New Orleans, commencing on SATURDAY, April 8th, 1871, and continuing [illegible] days.
Exhibitors are invited from every section of America to compete for the premiums offered. Railroads, steamships and other transportation lines, as named in the Premium Catalogues, will carry exhibitors and their wares to and from the Fair at one-half the usual rates.
Stockholders are requested to call at the office, Mechanics' Institute, and receive their tickets for 1871 and information relating to their duties at the coming Fair. Only fifty six new stockholders can be added to the Association with the balance of stock on hand. Those desiring to become Stockholders will make their application at once.
For further information see Premium Catalogues, which will be sent to any address, free of charge.
LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer.
N. B.—Choice Plants, Shrubbery and Bouquets are for sale at the Fair Ground.

Bulk Meat, Etc.
200,000 lbs Dry-salted SHOULDERS.
[illegible] lbs Dry-salted CLEAR SIDES.
[illegible] lbs CLEAR RIBBED SIDES.
[illegible] lbs RIBBED SIDES.
[illegible] bbls. Excelsior WHISKY.
[illegible] kegs LARD.
[illegible] bbls. MESS and RUMP PORK.
For sale by J. B. VANHORN & CO., No. 32 Poydras st.

AD. RINCK,
Portrait Painter,
67 ROYAL STREET 67

Whisky—Whisky.
CHOICE Western Rectified, from the Crescent City Distillery. A constant supply of
ROSEDALE, MAGENTA, WHITE WHEAT.
These Whiskies are POSITIVELY GUARANTEED as good in quality, order and condition as any brand made in Cincinnati. They are well suited to the city and country trade. Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves.
FAIRCHILD & BINGHAM, 91 and 93 Magazine street.

COTTON BATTING AND WADDING.
The undersigned will take orders for COTTON BATTING and WADDING, manufactured at the Amite Mills, La., by M. A. Tarleton, and deliver at short notice.
Samples can be seen at our office, 64 Carondelet street. CAMPBELL & STRONG.
New Orleans, January 12, 1871.

Swiss Mulls,
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.
For sale by J. G. LINGHAM & CO., 7 Carondelet street.

CHECKS on the Germania National Bank, Hibernia Bank, and other New Orleans Banks, for sale by BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO., No. 60 Camp street.

CORDAGE.
1000 Coils Manilla ROPE, various sizes, suitable for plow lines and steamboats, and 300 Coils New Zealand ROPE, assorted sizes, for sale by W. M. ABBATT, Agent for the Star Bagging Co., 45 Magazine street.

GUANO GUANO GUANO
50 tons Pure Peruvian Chincha Island GUANO.
Landing ex Young Eagle. For sale by BRIDGE & SON, 120 Gravier st.

C. F. Rolle & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
—AND—
DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS,
—ALSO—
Agents for the Celebrated Cincinnati Lager Beer.
81 MAGAZINE STREET 81
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

C. Mehle & Co.,
CHRIS. MEHLE, B. C. STEINBECK, J. DONALDSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.
Stock Landing, New Orleans.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.
Special Notice to Shippers of Freight.
THROUGH bills of lading will be signed from New Orleans to all points. Shippers should bear in mind NO TRANSFER is made of goods between here and Mobile by this line, and RATES ARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
All through bills of lading must be signed either at the freight depot, foot of Girod and Julia streets, or at the general freight office, corner of Camp and Common streets, previous to 5 o'clock P. M., for goods shipped at 6 A. M. of the following day.
If bills of lading are not so presented consignments will not be forwarded until the following day, or until bills of lading are signed. All goods must be clearly marked with the name of consignee and destination.
J. D. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
WM. J. PHELPS, General Freight Agent.

$75 EVERY WEEK!
MADE EASY
BY
LADY AGENTS.
We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions in every *Village, Town and City in the World*.
Indispensable to Every Household.
They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by *Ladies, Physicians and Divines*, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.
Every Family will Purchase One
or more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.
DRUGGISTS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS,
and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, give perfect satisfaction and nothing
SMALL FORTUNES
to all Dealers and Agents.
COUNTY RIGHTS FREE
to all who desire engaging in an Honorable, Respectable and Profitable Business, at the same time doing good to their companions in life. Sample $2.00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS,
VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 PARK PLACE, New York.

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

SPENCER FIELD, JR. WALTER O. BELL.
Field & Bell,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Pittsburg, Anthracite, CANNEL and English COAL.
Also ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD. Steamships, Steamboats, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Families promptly supplied at the lowest market rates. Branch Office 141 Camp street, corner Girod. Branch Office 384 Magazine street, near Poeyfarre.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
—CONDUCTED BY—
G. J. LORD.
THIS Institution has been transferred from 322 Conti street, to its ORIGINAL and well-known location, 48 BOURBON STREET, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.
The premises here are very extensive, and perfectly suited for an academy, having fine airy class-rooms, dormitories, etc., and a large yard for gymnastic exercises and recreation. The establishment has undergone extensive alterations and repairs, and is now ready to receive pupils either as boarders or day scholars.

Louisiana Savings Bank
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street No. 51
JOSEPH S. COPES, President. W. VAN NORDEN, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
E. W. Stevens, David Wallace,
Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
Six per cent. paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, &c., in a small compass.

City Licenses.
Department of Finance, City Hall,
New Orleans, February 1, 1871.
ALL PERSONS who have failed to take out City Licenses from this office are hereby notified that a few days remain during which they can do so without trouble or expense.
To those who expect to profit by delay, I have to say that they will be disappointed.
I will enforce the law without fear or favor.
JOHN S. WALTON, Adm'r of Finance.

For Sale.
HAIR DRESSING and FANCY STORE, at No. [illegible] Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, on account of ill health of the Proprietor. For particulars apply on the premises.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870:
[illegible]

The above is a true and correct statement from the books of the company.
ALF. MOULTON, President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of January, 1871.
ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this 18th day of January, 1871, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:
Resolved, That SIX per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of profits be paid to the legal holders of the same, on and after the 15th day of February next; and, further, that a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE per cent. be declared on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be delivered on and after the 15th day of March next.
ALF. MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.
86 CAMP STREET.
NEW ORLEANS, January 31, 1871.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:
[illegible]

*Including dividends.
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1871.
ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the second Monday in February, 1871; and to redeem in cash the balance of the Scrip of the year 1866, payable on and after the third Monday in March, 1871, and declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the Net Earned Participating Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JNO. G. GAINES, Vice President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John G. Gaines, R. J. Hart,
R. Bisso, Henry Renshaw,
I. N. Marks, W. B. Reynolds,
J. Weis, [illegible],
W. A. Kent, Edward Flower,
Hugh Wilson, [illegible].

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
An Over-Doctored World. All great physicians admit that the world is over-doctored with violent drugs. In cases of indigestion, biliousness, constipation, wind colic, diarrhœa, and other casual or even chronic affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, all that is needed to restore the regular action of the disordered organs, is a dose or two of
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT,
the most delicious and harmless interimpt, laxative and alterative in the whole range of medical remedies. It is sufficient for the strongest, cannot harm the weakest, and immediately relieves the nausea which ordinary cathartics aggravate.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Robert E. Lee Monumental Association.
To the Public.
The undersigned have been appointed the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the R. E. Lee Monumental Association. To this Committee has been assigned the duty of collecting the funds necessary for carrying out the objects of the Association.
We beg to remind the public that it will require a large sum of money to erect a monument which will be worthy of the memory of Robert E. Lee. We must depend, mainly, for success, upon the liberality of the citizens of New Orleans. Without generous subscriptions an adequate fund can not be raised. The time over which this work must necessarily extend, will enable subscribers to arrange easy terms for the payment of their subscriptions. They may make their donations in obligations to be drawn to the order of the Robert E. Lee Monumental Association, and payable only when called for by the Association, as their wants may require. The gentlemen who will be appointed to canvass the city will carry with them blank notes prepared for the purpose. Subscribers will be called upon for the collection of these notes at maturity. All persons and associations of every kind, who may desire to aid the enterprise by exhibitions, balls, fairs, or other public entertainments, given for its benefit, are requested to communicate with R. A. Tyler, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, to which this branch of the enterprise has been confided.
The members of the Committee and other committees appointed by it, will immediately commence the work; and we appeal to our fellow-citizens to aid us to the extreme extent of their ability, in order that we may raise a monument which will not only fitly commemorate the virtues of our departed Hero, but will be a source of pride and an ornament to our city.
SAM. H. KENNEDY, AM. FORTIER,
A. W. BOSWORTH, SAMUEL BOYD,
WM. S. PIKE, R. S. MORSE,
R. A. TYLER, WM. H. DAMERON,
LLOYD R. COLEMAN.

Star Insurance Co. in Liquidation.
ONE PER CENT. of the Capital Stock of said Company will be paid to its stockholders on production of certificates, at office, No. 160 Common street.

STEAMSHIPS.
TEXAS.
FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.—The following steamships form the line:
W. G. HEWES, I. C. HARRIS, AUSTIN, ST. MARY, AGNES, HARLAN, ALABAMA, MORGAN, CLINTON, MATAGORDA, JOSEPHINE,
CITY OF NORFOLK, WHITNEY and HUTCHINSON.
The steamship
MORGAN,
J. B. LOCKWOOD, Commander,
will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 1st, 1871, at 8 A. M., from foot of St. Joseph street.
No freight received after 4:30 P. M.
Freight taken at special rates.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, Corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

For Sabine.
VIA MORGAN'S LA. & T. R. R. AND MORGAN'S STEAMSHIPS.
THE steamship MATAGORDA, S. P. Tribe, Commander, will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New Orleans.
On THURSDAY, March 2d, 1871.
Freight received daily at Morgan's Ferry Landing, foot of St. Ann street.
No freight received after 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday.
For passage apply to office of CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, Corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
Leaves on SATURDAY, March 11, at 8 A. M.
For Brazos Santiago—via Galveston—The fine steamer
I. C. HARRIS,
S. P. FARWELL, Commander;
Will leave the foot of St. Joseph street as above.
If steamer is unable to cross the Brazos bar, goods to be delivered at ship's tackles. Consignees to pay half lighterage. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, Corner of Magazine and Natchez streets.
Freight to Galveston taken at Special Rates.
No bills of lading signed after sailing of the steamer.
Freight insured at one-half the rates adopted by the Board of Underwriters, July 1, 1869.

FOR ROCKPORT AND CORPUS CHRISTI, MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, AND MORGAN'S LINE STEAMERS.
FOR ROCKPORT, FULTON, St. Mary's and Corpus Christi, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and Morgan's line steamers.
On — February —th, 1871.
The new steamship
ALABAMA,
Capt. J. Benson.
will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad.
Freight for St. Mary's and Corpus Christi landed at Rockport.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, cor. Magazine and Natchez sts.

INSIDE BERWICK'S BAY ROUTE, VIA MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.
PASSENGERS take the Ferryboat, opposite Jackson Square, at 7½ A. M., and trains leave Algiers Depot at 8 A. M., arriving at Brashear City at 12 M., taking the Morgan line steamships at Brashear for Galveston.
Steamships
JOSEPHINE,
Capt. Ichabod N. Lewis.
Tuesdays and Fridays.
CITY OF NORFOLK,
Capt. Jas. Brown,
Wednesdays and Saturdays.
WHITNEY,
Thursdays and Sundays.
Tickets to be had and staterooms secured until 4 o'clock P. M. every day, Sunday excepted, at the office of the undersigned, or at the Ferry Landing on the morning of the departure.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, cor. Magazine and Natchez sts.

FOR WATERING PLACES ON MISSISSIPPI SOUND.
MORGAN LINE STEAMERS.
STEAMERS of this line will be placed on the route between the Lake End of Pontchartrain Railroad and the principal places in Mississippi Sound, some time during the month of April, to make DAILY trips [illegible].
Good passengers are advised that the rates of passage and freight will be fixed at EXTRAORDINARY LOW FIGURES.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

MOBILE.
FOR MOBILE.
MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA, SARAH.
CHANGE OF FARE.
Cabin passage, $5, including berth; meals extra. Deck passage $1 50.
One of which will leave daily on the arrival of the 4 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.
Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and interior points. On and after Jan. 10, 1871, through bills of lading will be signed from New Orleans to Chattanooga and following intermediate points: Wetumpka, Calera, Randolph, Montevallo, Columbiana, Montevallo, Childersburg, Alpine, Talladega, Munford, Oxford, Jacksonville, Cross Plains, Piedmont, Cave Spring, Rome and Dalton. Freight taken for Selma, Cahaba, and all through bills of lading must be signed before 5 P. M. NO FREIGHT WILL BE RECEIVED AT LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.
Shippers are hereby notified that the Morgan Line will not be responsible for any merchandise shipped beyond Mobile, which is the terminus of their line.
All goods must be marked in full to destination. Freight insured at one-half of Underwriters' rates, July 1, 1869.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
CRESCENT CITY.....Capt. GEO. H. NORTON
SHERMAN.....Capt. A. BLANCHARD
GEN. MEADE.....Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES.....Capt. —
MISSISSIPPI.....Capt. W. P. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS..Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER..Capt. E. B. CROWELL
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
GEN. MEADE,
A. W. SAMPSON, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson square, on Saturday, March 4, at 8 A. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE.....$50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.....$25 00.
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 Guion's Line of Steamers. Sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 189 Common street.
The steamship CRESCENT CITY will follow—leaving March 11, at 8 A. M.

For New York.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.
The steamship
CORTES,
Horatio Nelson, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, March 4, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE.....$40.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 40 Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth.
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST,
130 CANAL STREET 130
Between St. Charles and Carondelet.
INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he still continues the practice of his profession in all its various branches, at reduced prices, available to all classes, considering the present circumstances.
His object is to give his experience obtained by many years practice in this city and the benefit of inserting artificial teeth to his clients and the public in general. Having two mechanical dentists in his employ, he can afford to insert artificial teeth of all kinds and compete with any dentist in the city. Give him a call. His reputation and ability are too well known to need comment. Consultations in French, English and Spanish. Teeth adapted without pain with chloroform.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. HERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that those desirous to enjoy the comfort of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanite and Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers at $20. A superior and Mechanical Operations are performed at moderate rates. He can be found daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at Dr. L. Duperrier's, No. 42 Bienville street, corner Royal.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

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

Office United States Marshal, District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 28, 1871.
ESTATE OF CHARLES H. CHASE.
THIS is to give notice, that on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Charles H. Chase of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in the Custom-house building, before J. W. Fisher, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 9 o'clock A. M.
S. B. PACKARD, U. S. Marshal.

The Imperishable Perfume!
As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use, there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of
Murray's & Lanman's Florida Water!
Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

DE SOTO HOTEL,
[illegible] BIENVILLE STREET [illegible]
THE above Hotel offers travelers all the comfort that can be desired. The rooms are large and well ventilated. Its proximity to Canal street, to all the public offices and places of amusement, is an additional inducement. [illegible] The chief cook has no superior in the city. Terms: per day $2 to $3, according to the rooms. [illegible]