The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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TERMS—PER YEAR.............$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Romeo and Juliette."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Nymph of the Lurleberg, or, The Knight and the Naiads."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Married Life," and "Jenny Lind."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Rainbow."
DAN RICE'S CIRCUS—Congo Square.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Our neighbor, the *Picayune*, seems to be very much concerned about the object which the Committee of Congress now in the city have in view. We are happy to be able to answer the principal query of our cotemporary.

The *Picayune* in its edition of last evening mentions the arrival of the committee and says:

"The chief anxiety manifested appears to be from a desire to ascertain why they came. Is it as a political delegation to enquire into the differences between the wings of the Republican party, or is it a lawful tribunal before which evidence is to be taken and men will be arraigned."

The committee have come to New Orleans to enquire into and probe to the very bottom, the quarrel which exists between the Federal officers in New Orleans and the State Government of Louisiana and to do this satisfactorily, it is necessary to take testimony as to the acts of Governor Warmoth's administration from the very beginning thereof. The numerous swindling operations in which he has been engaged will be investigated by the committee—among others the sale of the State's interest in the Jackson Railroad stock, the Slaughter-house business—the financial transactions of Gov. Warmoth in the Citizens' Bank, his transactions in State warrants and other like matters. The election of J. R. West to the Senate of the United States will be enquired into, and the adversaries of Gov. Warmoth expect to show that Mr. West was never fairly and consequently never legally elected. Then the facts going to show the influence which Gov. Warmoth has exercised over the members of the Legislature and Judicial Departments by means of bribes, and his personal solicitation and dictation of members of the Legislature and the chairmen thereof, will be heard by the committee.

We here record our entire dissent from the views of the *Picayune* thus expressed:

"We cannot concede the right of Congress or a committee of that body to intermeddle in the affairs of the State Government. It is beyond the control and out of the power of the National Legislature. We have a right to regulate these affairs in our own way. If the representatives do wrong or exceed their authority, the bar of public opinion is the proper tribunal before which to arraign them, and the ballot-box the place at which to render the sentence. Congress has nothing to do with it."

The *Picayune* is of course entitled to its own opinion as to the power of Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of this State, but we must express our astonishment and regret that our cotemporary should thus continue to side with the enemies of the people of Louisiana. The writers of the *Picayune* know as well as we do that there has been no ballot-box in Louisiana worthy of the name since Gov. Warmoth came into power. If there were a ballot box and the voters could, by its means, effect a change of rulers, we should advocate relying upon it rather than ask the intervention of the Federal Government. But as the three departments of our State Government are all controlled and administered by Gov. Warmoth, who obtained his power through and by virtue of an act of Congress, many of the citizens of Louisiana think that it is the duty of Congress to abolish a government which has inflicted so much injury upon the State and has failed so lamentably in carrying out the provisions of the law through which it was created. Georgia has been twice reconstructed. Why not Louisiana? Is it for Louisianians to question the power of Congress to see to the establishment of a republican government in this State? Does the *Picayune* recognize as valid and binding upon Louisiana all the acts of Gov. Warmoth and his co-partners? We cannot believe that a journal with such a record as that of the *Picayune* can intend to offer a shield against the public condemnation of so unfaithful a public servant as H. C. Warmoth.

In our next issue we shall endeavor to show that Gov. Warmoth, even if he had been a choice of the majority of the voters of the State, has made it his daily business to usurp the authority of the other departments of the State Government, and has ended by gathering up into his own hands the entire Government. It is monstrous to say that the Federal authorities who established Gov. Warmoth here and who have protected him through their military force, and enabled him to rob the State and the people of the State, not only of their property but their rights and liberties, cannot intervene and give relief to a people so situated. It is passing strange that those who had nothing to say when a liberal construction of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, led to the inquiry of the Southern people, should now find fault when it is proposed to apply a similar rule of interpretation to an article of the Constitution for the purpose of enabling the people of Louisiana to put down a usurper, a Governor who has brought the State to the verge of bankruptcy, and done his best to crush out every virtuous principle held by her population.

The best constitutional expounders of the United States hold it to be the duty of the Federal Government to guarantee a government of the people to the inhabitants of every State. Since 1868 there has been no such government in Louisiana. Gov. Warmoth has taken particular care to defy contemn the people, and by means of his patronage and money has succeeded in nearly crushing out all republican aspirations.

The Congressional Committee.

The Congressional Committee met yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. Present: Messrs. Glenie W. Schofield, of Pennsylvania; Geo. W. McCrary, of Iowa; H. Bordman Smith, of New York; Stevenson Archer, of Maryland; J. Milton Speer, of Pennsylvania.

The resolution of Congress appointing the committee was read; after which, the Hon. Geo. W. McCrary submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there be admitted to the sittings of the committee not more than five persons representing each of the several interests concerned in the investigation; also representatives of the press; and that any party interested may have present a phonographic reporter, whose report shall be taken for the use of such interested party, but otherwise to be under the control of the committee, and not to be published.

Resolved, That witnesses be examined by the Chairman and members of the committee, and that any person present desiring to put a question to a witness shall do so through a member of the committee.

The only witness examined yesterday was J. Henri Burch, one of the expelled members of the House of Representatives. His testimony related chiefly to the events which have transpired in connection with the contest lately carried on between Gov. Warmoth and the Reform members of the Legislature. The witness detailed the facts relating to the extra session of the House of Representatives, at which one Brewster was elected Chairman, and to the conduct of Gov. Warmoth in influencing by his presence in the halls of legislation and his personal solicitations the action of the General Assembly. He testified to the want of notice to the members of the House adhering to Carter of the extra session and many other important facts. At the hour of adjournment Mr. Burch had not completed his testimony, and will be heard again to-day.

We regard this investigation as very important. The committee cannot but be convinced that republican government does not exist in this State.

Is the Supreme Court of Louisiana a Political Tribunal?

Our cotemporary the New Orleans *Times*, defends the Supreme Court of the State against the accusation we brought against it in our issue of Friday last, of being subservient to Gov. Warmoth, and deciding cases having a political bearing, in accordance with the wishes of the Executive. The *Times* cites, in support of its position, a late decision of the Supreme Court in the cases of Robinson, a District Attorney, and Edmondson, a Parish Judge, removed by Gov. Warmoth, in which the Court decided that constitutional officers could not be removed except in the manner pointed out by law. But we ask our cotemporary if one correct decision is to wipe out twenty or more incorrect decisions? We do not deny that the Court is rather more Conservative of late, but we are justified by its past conduct in suspecting that some selfish consideration is at the bottom of the change. The Court may have been actuated by the reason that if the Governor were not checked in removing constitutional officers he might try his hand upon themselves. They may have thought that if the Governor were allowed to remove officers as he pleased, he might as well remove Judges as Secretaries of State and District Attorneys.

We repeat our charge that the court has made many decisions for political reasons, and we cite in support thereof, their decision in the case of Diamond vs. Cain, reported in the 21st volume of the Annual Reports, wherein the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Act was maintained, and the Mayor and Council of New Orleans were denied the power of organizing or controlling the police officers of the city. Every lawyer knows that if you take away the Executive power of a city government you strip it of that which constitutes government. So the Supreme Court of Michigan has said in a late case reported in the January (1872) number of the *American Law Review*—page 376. People vs. Hurlbut. We make the following extracts from this opinion.

"This was a *quo warranto* against the members of a Board of Water Commissioners for the city of Detroit, appointed by the State Legislature, in which the court held that the Legislature had no constitutional power to appoint to offices of this kind, the duties and authority of which are purely local. The members of the court delivered their separate judgments at length on the 29th of November last. The opinion was drawn up by Cooley, Justice, and was concurred in by Campbell, Chief Justice, and Christiancy, Justice.

The doctrine that within any general grant of legislative power by the constitution there can be found authority thus to take from the people the management of their local concerns, and the choice, directly or indirectly, of their local officers, if practically asserted, would be somewhat startling to our people, and would be likely to lead hereafter to a more careful scrutiny of the charters of government framed by them, lest sometime by an inadvertent use of words they might be found to have conferred upon some agency of their own the legal authority to take away their liberties altogether. * * The implied restrictions upon the power of the Legislature, as regards local government, though their limits may not be so clearly defined as express provisions might have made them, are nevertheless equally imperative in character, and whenever we find ourselves clearly within them, we have no alternative but to bow to their authority. * * * The question recurs whether our State Constitution can be so construed as to confer upon the legislature the power to appoint for the municipalities the officers who are to manage the property, interests and rights in which their own people alone are concerned. * * The State may mould local institutions according to its views of policy or expediency; but local government is a matter of absolute right, and the State cannot take it away. It would be the baldest mockery to speak of a city as possessing municipal liberty when the State not only shaped its government, but at discretion sent its own agents to administer it; or to call that system one of constitutional freedom under which it should be equally admissible to allow the people full control in their local affairs, or no control at all.

"The government of an oligarchy may be just as regardful of private rights and as little burdensome as any other; but if it were sought to establish such a government in our cities by law, it would hardly do to call upon a protesting people to show where, in the Constitution, the power to establish it was prohibited; it would be necessary, on the other hand, to point out to them where and by what unguarded words the power had been conferred. Some things are too plain to be written. If this charter of a State government, which we call a constitution, were all there was of constitutional command; if the usages, the customs, the maxims that have sprung from the habits of life, modes of thought, methods of trying facts by the neighborhood, and mutual responsibility in neighborhood interests, the precepts which have come from the revolutions which overturned tyrannies, the sentiments of manly independence and self-control which impelled our ancestors to summon the local community to redress local evils, instead of relying upon King or Legislature at a distance to do so—if a recognition of all these were to be stricken from the body of constitutional law, a lifeless skeleton might remain, but the living spirit; that which gives it force and attraction, which makes it valuable and draws to it the affections of the people; that which distinguishes it from the numberless constitutions, so-called, which in Europe have been set up and thrown down within the last hundred years, many of which in their expressions have seemed equally fair and to possess equal promise with ours, and have only been wanting in the support and vitality which these alone can give—this living and breathing spirit which supplies the interpretation of the words of the written charter would be utterly lost and gone."

Now if the Supreme Court of Michigan lay down the correct doctrine as to local government in America, our Supreme Court is necessarily wrong in upholding the Metropolitan Police act and the new city charter which enables Gov. Warmoth to appoint the Mayor and Council of New Orleans.

But this is not the only political decision of our Supreme Court. The Constitution expressly declares that the District Judges shall be elected by the people, and yet the appointment by Gov. Warmoth of Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, has been sustained by the Supreme Court of Louisiana. In the case of the Commonwealth versus Conyngham, reported in 3d Brewster's Pennsylvania Reports, the Supreme Court of that State held that, where the Judges are elective by the people, it is not in the power of the Legislature to create a new court and have it filled by appointment.

But, again, there are the slave cases, the Confederate obligation cases, the prescription cases, all of which were political in their character. These were decided by our Supreme Court contrary to the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and every State court of any respectability. We cite also the Slaughter-house cases, in 22d Annual, and the case of the State versus Markey, Kaiser and others, in 21st Annual, both of which were political cases and decided as Gov. Warmoth wished them to be. And there are many more.

Will our cotemporary, the *Times*, now deny the justice of our accusation?

THE VALCOUR AIME PLANTATION.—This large and valuable plantation, which was advertised for sale on January 6th, but which was not sold at that time, has been re-advertised for sale on Friday, February 2d, on the premises, in the parish of St. James. The sale is to be made by virtue of an order of court and for the purpose of liquidating the successions of Valcour Aime and Josephine Roman, his wife.

The property is 57 miles from New Orleans and contains 2876 arpents, of which 1100 are under culture. Besides a fine sugar-house and other equipments for a first-class sugar plantation, there is on the property a large and complete refinery, every part of the machinery of which is in fine running order. Sugar refined on the Valcour Aime place has an established reputation in the markets of the United States. This is probably the finest and most valuable sugar plantation in Louisiana.

See advertisement in another column.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP FOR SOOTHING CHILDREN.—Many sleepless nights of painful watchings to the anxious mother might be avoided by using this invaluable preparation.

Mr. Trumbull's bill, providing that no appeal shall be taken to the Supreme Court in cases involving less than $5000, instead of $[illegible] as at present—and further regulating the jurisdiction of the court [illegible] approved by the Chief Justice and all the Associates. It takes away the power of the court to decide questions of fact, and in criminal cases it authorizes a review of such questions of law arising in inferior courts, as these courts may deem of sufficient importance to be certified to the Supreme Court for decision. Some action is necessary for the relief of the court, as it is now over two years behind with its work, and cannot catch up.—*Ex.*

The ex-Secretary of the State of Oregon, Samuel E. May, has been indicted for embezzling public money to the amount of over $[illegible].

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Monday, January 29, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M., Lieut. Gov. Pinchback in the chair.

Twenty-four Senators present.

The chair appointed the following committees:

Metropolitan Police—Swords, Barber, Campbell, O'Hara, Todd.

To examine the books and accounts of the State Auditor—Jenks, Ingraham, Lynch.

To examine the books and accounts of the State Treasurer—Twitchell, Harris, Blackman.

The Joint Special Committee on the State debt asked for an expert. Lies over.

Mr. Ragan asked for a suspension of the rules to take up the bill relative to funding the floating debt of the parishes of St. James and Baton Rouge.

Rules suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. Gallup called up the following resolution offered by him:

Whereas, It is currently reported that there is a large amount of outstanding vouchers from the last regular session of the Senate, thereby causing great loss to the State and also to innocent holders; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to examine, and if found to be correct, indorse across the face of the voucher the signature of the chairman of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Ray the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ray called up the bill relative to the Louisiana Canal and Land Improvement Company. This bill provides for digging canals and draining swamp lands, and for the erection of present canals. The bill asks no aid from the State.

A communication from Thos. W. Conway was received, stating that in accordance with law his annual report as Superintendent of Public Education was prepared and placed in the hands of the State Printer on the first day of the month and that the delay in its transmittal was on account of its "being so voluminous as to require more than the usual time to print it." The State Printer informs Mr. Conway that the report cannot be printed until the close of the present week and requests that time be granted until Monday next to present the report to the Senate.

Request granted.

Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported favorably on bill relative to contributions to be raised by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana and the resale of property purchased in foreclosure of stock mortgages.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Ingraham—To amend the charter of the city of New Orleans.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Hunsacker—*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate dismiss all Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms appointed by him and that they be allowed pay for thirty days and no more.

Lies over.

Mr. O'Hara called up the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee of five members to examine the books, accounts and general expenses of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners and also into the efficiency of the Metropolitan Police force. Referred to the Committee on Metropolitan Police.

REGULAR ORDER OF THE DAY.

The joint resolution appointing a special committee of the House and Senate to prepare an address to the Congress of the United States, upon the subject of the existing revolutionary crisis in the State of Louisiana, passed its first reading.

The joint resolution relative to the suspension from office of N. A. Robinson, Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, by Executive order, passed its first reading and was tabled subject to call.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bill making special appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the year ending December, 1872, and providing the several funds out of which payments are to be made; also providing for accounting for the contingent funds and for receiving warrants in payment of taxes, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill to apportion the State into Senatorial districts and to fix the number of representatives to be elected from each, and repealing all laws on the subject, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill providing for the organization and maintenance of public schools throughout the State, was read twice, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

The bill providing for the punishment of bribery was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill chartering the Monroe, Bastrop and Arkansas Railroad Company was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The bill abolishing the seminary and free school funds and the redemption of State debt fund, etc., was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill establishing an hospital for small-pox and other contagious diseases passed its first reading.

The bill providing for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Blen was referred to the Committees on Canals and Drainage and Finance jointly.

The bill providing for the erection of a lighthouse at the mouth of Bayou Castin, emptying into Lake Pontchartrain, passed.

Mr. Blackman moved to suspend the rules to take up the following resolution:

Whereas, There are two vacancies in the Senate, occasioned by the death of Senators Fish and Pierce, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor be informed officially by the Secretary of the Senate, and requested to order an election to fill the vacancies, according to law.

The motion was lost by the following vote, which requires a two-third vote to suspend the rules:

Yeas—Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Herwig, Ingraham, Lynch, McMillen, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Wilcox—16.

Nays—Barber, Butler, Campbell, Gallup, Harris, Hunsacker, Jenks, Kelso, Noland, Ragan, Swords, Todd, Twitchell—13.

Mr. Hunsacker moved to adjourn until 12 M. to-morrow.

Carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This body met at 12 M., Mr. Brewster presiding.

The special committee appointed to investigate the five million of bonds issued by the city of New Orleans and the disposition made of the proceeds thereof, submitted a report which was ordered to be printed.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees:

Railroads—Gartskamp, Belot, Pond, Hempstead, Smith, McCarthy, Bukingham.

Militia—La Saliniere, Kinsella, Murray, Young, Washington, Morris, Cochrane.

Ways and Means—Ong, Quinn, Carr, Young, Souer, Tatman, Washington.

Penitentiary—Stamp, Murray, Huston, Bickham, Morphy, Overton, Wm. Harper.

Emigration—Demas, Ellis, Riley, Marie, Oplatek, Antoine, Floyd.

Health and Quarantine—McFarland, Chachere, Butler, Crawford, Brown, Verrett, La Saliniere.

Canals and Drainage—McCarthy, Bently, Sartain, Waters, Fontelieu, Bowen, Raby.

Several bills were introduced, according to previous notice, and referred. Among them were the following:

To create the parish of Evergreen.

To appropriate $5000 to purchase machinery for the Insane Asylum at Jackson.

Relative to Life Insurance Companies.

To regulate the practice of medecine.

To organize a State House commission and provide for the erection of a State House and other public buildings.

A great deal of time was consumed in taking the sense of the House by yeas and nays, upon motions to adjourn and other dilatory proceedings.

Mr. Mahony introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to enquire into the eligibility of Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson and Mr. D. Cady Stanton, of Bossier, to represent those parishes.

A motion pending to suspend the rules to put the resolution upon its adoption, Mr. Brewster (Mr. Quinn in the chair) opposed the resolution. The members named in it, he urged, had held their seats undisputed, since the commencement of the session last year, and it was too late, he said, to raise the question of their eligibility now.

Mr. Mahony asked to withdraw the resolution.

Several members objected to the withdrawal of the resolution, and argued that it could not be withdrawn without the consent of the House.

The Chair ruled that Mr. Mahony could withdraw it, at pleasure, with or without the consent of the House.

Mr. Brewster resumed the chair.

The point was again raised, that the resolution could not be withdrawn without the consent of the House.

Mr. Brewster ruled that, the point had already been decided by the member who had just left the chair, and that the question was settled. The resolution was not before the House.

A message was received from the Senate, asking concurrence in a joint resolution recommending to Congress the passage of Mr. Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Motion having been made to concur in the resolution, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bryan and other members asked that the resolution be printed so that they could know what they were voting on.

The majority refused to delay the measure a moment, and the yeas and nays being called, concurrence in the resolution was had by a vote of 43 to 14.

Mr. Davidson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to authorize a special tax in New Orleans for the support of the schools in the city, and the bill was upon its third reading. It sets forth in a preamble the decision of the Supreme Court, that under the Revenue bill no taxes can be imposed in the city of New Orleans, nor in any other city or town in the State, which, in any one year, shall exceed two per cent, unless by consent of the people thereof, obtained at a special election, and declares that, in consequence of this prohibition, it is necessary to levy a special tax in New Orleans for the schools, wherefore the bill provides so much of the Revenue bill as [illegible] taxation, in the parish of Orleans, shall be repealed and a tax of [illegible] sixteenths of one per cent, upon the [illegible]

assessed value of real and personal property shall be collected.

Mr. Gartskamp asked that the bill be printed and that members be allowed time to examine it before being called upon to vote. He could not see the propriety of country members coming in with bills to increase the burdens of the people of New Orleans. The taxation there was already too heavy. He was an advocate of public education, but he was opposed to the system in New Orleans, where it was being used for political purposes. The bill had been reported by the Judiciary Committee. What had the Judiciary Committee to do with the subject of education or the imposition of taxes? The measure should have been referred to the Committee on Education or the Committee on Ways and Means. But two standing committees had been appointed, and they, Mr. Gartskamp said, "had gobbled up everything." The Judiciary Committee was one of the two. Neither the City Council nor the people of New Orleans had asked for this measure, and they were the parties most interested.

Further discussion was cut off by the previous question being ordered, and the bill passed by a vote of 48 to 24.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Nymph of the Lurleberg," which has been on the boards at the Academy since Saturday and which is still on the bills, is the best thing the Lydia Thompson troupe have yet given and affords the widest field for the talents of the company. The humor of the piece is very enjoyable and the music and the spectacle are excellent.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Lotta has entered upon a new drama, the "Rainbow," which she rendered last night with her usual ability to a large house and which she repeats to-night.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Two very popular pieces, "Married Life" and "Jenny Lind," will be presented at the Varieties to-night, and the best players in the highly talented company of the house are cast in the performances.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—The famous Paris Pavilion Circus, led by the celebrated Dan Rice, opened at Congo Square on Sunday night, and its performances fully realized the most sanguine expectations of the admirers of the hippodrome. The extensive pavilion is well furnished with carpet seats, whence the audience may listen with some degree of comfort to the strains of Professor Menter's Band. The latter is superior to most bands to be met with at a circus, and is a most agreeable adjunct to the entertainment. The acrobatic and equestrian feats, full of daring and difficulty, are performed with ease and grace. The veteran joker himself made his appearance in the ring, and, while keeping his audience in a continuous roar of laughter, it was worthy of note that not a single word or hit was made which the most scrupulous would object to have uttered before children. Dan is as full of fun as ever, and his spirits, like wine, seem to grow better with age. His horse, Stephen A. Douglas, and his educated mules are wonderfully taught, and when in company with their master seem endowed with human intelligence. The double somersault by Mr. F. O'Brien, and the startling gymnastic feats of the two Nelson children are well worth seeing. Professor Davis, with his performing dogs, is another interesting feature of the show. The feats of the man-fish must be seen to be believed. The circus remains at Congo Square until Thursday, when it will be moved to Tivoli Circle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Jan. 29.—A manifesto has been issued by the Count de Chambord to the French people. The Count claims as of yore the right Divine, and says: "I shall never abdicate my claim to the throne of France; I shall never forsake the monarchical principle which I have preserved intact for 40 years and which is the last hope of France's greatness and liberties. Caesarism and anarchy threaten France because her salvation is sought in personal questions and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time presses, and alliances and organization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist where I am legitimate King."

A committee of the patrons of the movement for raising subscriptions to pay the German indemnity have to-day announced their preference for a national loan of four milliards of francs.

London, Jan. 29.—The Alabama claims to be brought before the Geneva Board is the main topic of the journals. The exorbitant demands cause uneasiness and depresses American stocks.

Mr. Roberts was inaugurated President of the Republic of Liberia on New Year's Day.

The ship Algeria, of St. John, N. B., was burned at sea, and it is feared her entire crew was lost.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.—Arrived—Clara Eaton, from Galveston.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.—Arrived—Steamer Albina, from Charleston.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—Intelligence was received here to-day of the total destruction, yesterday, by an earthquake of Schamachi, a town of Asiatic Russia, Trans-Caucasia. From the few details received of this terrible disaster, it is learned that the shocks were protracted and that many lives (the number is not stated) were lost.

Bombay, Jan. 29.—The British expedition under Gen. Bonnchier, which is operating against Looshais, on the north-eastern frontier of India, attacked the forces of the latter, on Friday, and inflicted considerable loss upon them. The expedition, also, suffered some loss, having four killed and a few wounded. Gen. Bonnchier himself received slight injuries.

Madrid, Jan. 29.—The capital and the provinces are quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 29.—HOUSE.—Mr. Butler introduced a bill granting woman suffrage.

The following bills were introduced: Repealing the tax on spirits distilled from fruits. Granting lands for a railroad from Decatur, Ala., to Macon, Ga. Renewing the land grants to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. Making half customs payable in legal tenders.

Mr. Voorhees presented a bill declaring Spain and Cuba belligerents, and allowing vessels which bear their respective flags in United States waters.

There was considerable colloquy followed the introduction of this bill, and it showed a favorable disposition, but an unwillingness to adopt the measure in the shape proposed or until the Committee on Foreign Relations reported upon the subject.

A vote to suspend the rules resulted: yeas 73, nays 109. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.—A bill was introduced, making the final adjournment on the 29th instant, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; the Democrats, free-traders and revenue reformers voted for the reference, which is regarded as a defeat of the measure.

Several individual disabilities were passed.

The House Apportionment bill was passed with a single amendment that States depriving male citizens of franchise shall suffer a proportional loss in representation.

The amnesty bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Supreme Court has issued an order upon the Secretary of the Treasury why mandamus should not be issued to pay the Kentucky war debt.

The Supreme Court to-day delivered an opinion against what is known as the "Drake amendment," which in effect prohibits the reception by the Court of Claims of evidence of amnesty and pardon, or co-operation on the part of suitors, but allows the party to refer to such amnesty and pardon as evidence of disloyalty, unless at the time of receiving pardon and amnesty the recipient protested against the imputation of previous disloyalty contained in the official document.

The court adverted to the proclamation of President Lincoln of 1863, which granted amnesty and pardon on the condition of taking the oath, etc., with restoration of property, excepting in slaves. The court asserts the full power of the President as to granting pardon and amnesty, the acceptance of which cannot, it says, be rendered of no small effect by the legislation of Congress.

Washington, Jan. 29.—In the House today General Clark presented the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to submit to the Legislature of Texas an overture for the cession by Texas to the United States all territory belonging to Texas north and west of the line from the northwest corner of Hardeman county to the mouth of the Pecos Junction of the Rio Grande, for an Indian reservation and the erection of new States when Congress may so provide. The United States to pay fifty cents per acre for all unappropriated lands within said territory in four and a half per cent. thirty year bonds, half of the bonds to remain in the United States Treasury to secure any indebtedness already created by the laws of Texas; the balance to be paid into the State Treasury to constitute a part of the Texas school fund.

The third paragraph, second section of the joint resolution of March, 1845, providing for the formation of new States, to be repealed and Texas to be placed on a footing with other States in regard to the formation of new States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Washington, Jan. 29.—In the Court of Claims to-day Judge Knott delivered the opinion of the court denying a motion of the United States for a new trial in the [illegible] case of John Slinn, involving about $27,000 worth of cotton seized in Atlanta, Georgia. The motion was made under a statute enacted years ago authorizing the Government, within two years after decision of a case to move for a new trial upon the discovery of fraud, wrong or injustice to the United States, and this decision is important as giving the construction of the court to a statute in regard to the diligence required on the part of the Government and kindred questions. Chief Justice Drake and Judge Loring dissented.

Attorney General Williams decides that the Collectorship of Customs at Mobile reverts to Mr. Miller, who was suspended in favor of Warner a short time ago.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Postmaster General has awarded the mail route between Vicksburg and New Orleans to Capt. Geo. Kouns for $[illegible] per annum. Tri-weekly Red River route to Capt. Geo. Kouns for $17,000 per year. The lower coast and St. Francisville routes are retained by Dr. Peterson at former prices. The above lettings are regarded by experts as very low.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Jan. 29.—James R. Lyman, the agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, is dead.

The small-pox is fatal and virulent in Hoboken and Union Hill, New Jersey.

Wm. Thompson, formerly an Adjutant under General Jackson and once a wealthy broker of New Orleans, was found in a small office on Broadway sick, destitute and nearly starved. He was taken to the hospital. Aged 80.

Stokes was arraigned to-day. His counsel argued for a [illegible] of irregularities in the Coroner's and the Grand Juries. The Judge took the papers and adjourned the court to Thursday.

New York, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the Cosmopolitan General Conference yesterday 80,000 posters containing the following, which is ordered to be distributed throughout the city: "Played Out."—Elections are played out when one repeater is worth five voters, one dollar is worth five repeaters, and one counter counts more than them all. Legislation is played out when it becomes a vote market, its laws a matter of bargain and sale, and the patience of the people will be shortly played out.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 29.—R. H. McClellan has retired from the office of Collector of the Port, having received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, saying the President has suspended him under the rules and regulations of the civil service.

Galveston, Jan. 29.—A fire at Corsicana, Texas, this morning, destroyed one block of buildings occupied as follows: Reed & Co., saloon; McDonald & Nelson, Saloon; Artos, restaurant; Mayor's Court; *Corsicana Independent*; Gus. Tene & Co., grocery and dry goods; Garrity, Huey & Co., bankers; Geo. H. Littlefield & Co., furniture; A. Zadek, Jr., restaurant; G. H. Franklin, butcher; S. A. Prosewell, groceries and dry goods; the post-office, Donnell House and an auction store.

Memphis, Jan. 29.—The Grand Duke Alexis telegraphs he will arrive here on Friday, and will leave for the South Saturday noon. He will attend the ball and banquet at the Overton Hotel. Mardi Gras will be celebrated by the Germans, Italians and other foreign born citizens of this city.

Memphis, Jan. 29.—The Grand Duke Alexis will arrive in this city on Friday and leaves for New Orleans on Saturday.

The boiler of the Southern Oil Works exploded to-day, killing two negroes.

Cincinnati, Jan. 29.—Blackburn, who murdered his mistress near Chillicothe has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 29.—The Boys Home burned last night. One boy burned to death, the rest escaping in their night clothes were nearly frozen. Loss $80,000.

Jefferson, Texas, Jan. 29.—A fire here, at [illegible] to-day, originated in James Needham's [illegible], [illegible] where a large [illegible] was consumed. The whole block of buildings on the south side of Dallas street, next to the steamboat landing, occupied by Wright & Clark, A. C. Allen, Mooring & Lyod, Jas. Needham, Look Benefield & Bogard, and the Jefferson *Times*, [illegible]. Insurance, $70,000. L. L. [illegible] was almost instantly killed by a falling wall.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—Mount Hood, in Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, indicative of an active volcanic action. The Bay Coal Mines are on fire. Fire is consuming houses, etc., outside the shaft. The mine will be turned in to extinguish the flames.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havre, Jan. 29.—Cotton closed firmer: Tres Ordinaire 1.34; Low Middlings 1.36.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Liverpool, Jan. 29.—Noon.—Cotton market strong; estimated sales [illegible] bales, 7000 of which are for export and speculation; Uplands 10⅝d; Orleans 11d; shipping named at New Orleans 11¼d; [illegible] duly from New Orleans 11d.

Havre, Jan. 29—Noon.—Cotton market firm; Tres Ordinaire 1.30@1.35; Low Middling afloat 1.33@1.34.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—A brass and hardware factory and Moran & Powell's tobacco factory, on Second street, burned. Loss $127,000.

New York, Jan. 29.—The steamer Geo. Barnes, licence for Savannah, returned with a broken shaft.

Indianapolis, Jan. 29.—Norman S. Eddy, Secretary of State for Indiana, is dead.

New York, Jan. 29.—There was an unusual number of murders and robberies committed here Saturday and Sunday nights.

A heavy northwest gale prevails here this morning.

A Matamoras special says: Cortina declines complicity with the revolutionists. The revolutionists were defeated in a small fight between Camargo and Mier. Martial law has been declared at San Louis. Additional disaster to Porfirio Diaz is reported.

New York, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the Federal Council of Internationals, a report was received showing the rapid growth of the order. Forty new unions were formed during the last month.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.—Cotton market unchanged; Uplands 10¼d; Orleans 11d; sales to-day 20,000 bales, of which 7000 are for export and speculation.

Cincinnati, Jan. 29.—Judge Emmons decides that the laws punishing conspiracies against the revenue laws are barred by five but not by two years, as claimed by defendants.

London, Jan. 29—Noon.—Consols 92¼; United States bonds flat, 5-20's of 1862, 92¼.

Paris, Jan. 29—Noon.—Rentes 56.95.

New York, Jan. 29.—Arrived—Steamers Calabria and Hermann Livingston. Arrived out—Steamers Colorado and Morgan.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

New York, Jan. 28.—A special dispatch from Paris says: "News has been received here that a republican uprising was organized throughout the South of France. The movement was ready in case Thier's resignation had resulted in the appointment of the Duke d'Aumale or Marshal McMahon to be chief of the Executive. Republicans keep the peace only subject to the Bordeaux arrangement. Any attempt of the monarchists to absolve themselves from its obligation will be the signal for taking up arms.

Gambetta made the journey South to have an understanding with the leaders. Supplies of money, arms, ammunition and all the necessaries of war were on hand, and all preparations for a civil conflict were made.

The leaders have determined to continue these precautions against future possibilities.

Should Pouyer Quertier retire from the Ministry, Picard will be his successor.

A dispatch from Fohsdorf says "nothing is known there of the alleged approaching visit of the Count de Paris to the Count de Chambord."

Rome, Jan. 28.—The Pope yesterday granted an audience to the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar of Russia. This is regarded as indicative of a reconciliation of the differences which have existed between His Holiness and the Czar. It is reported that the Pope is to return for permission to refill vacant Polish Episcopal sees, expressly sanctions the adoption of the Russian language in the Roman Catholic churches of those provinces, with the mixed populations lying between Russia proper and Poland proper.

London, Jan. 28.—The Prince of Wales contemplates a sea voyage as soon as pleasant weather sets in. The royal yacht Victorian and Albert is now being fitted for the Prince's convenience, and in April he will embark for a cruise in the Mediterranean and Madeira Island.

The Queen will not open the approaching session of Parliament in person.

A messenger left the Foreign Office yesterday with important dispatches for Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador to France. These dispatches state definitely the attitude of the English Government with regard to the commercial treaty between the two nations and are intended to rectify the misunderstanding which have prevailed in France as to the position of England upon the subject.

New York, Jan. 28.—A Raleigh special says: One branch of the Legislature authorized a reward of ten thousand dollars for the arrest of Henry B. Lowery, and five thousand dollars for each of his gang, or thirty-five thousand dollars in all.

The Conservative caucus nominated Gen. Matt W. Ransom, Democrat, for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by Vance's resignation. This is equivalent to the election of a Republican. The State Convention meets at Raleigh April 24th, and the Conservative Convention will meet at Greensboro on May 1st.

[illegible]

It has been lately alleged that shortage in coal cargoes received at Boston is attributable to illicit sales from the vessels stopping at Vineyard Haven, the inhabitants of which are said to obtain their supplies in that way. The allegation is indignantly denied by the residents of the port.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The number of deaths in the city, last week, [illegible]; small-pox, [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible], 17, [illegible] still-born, which made the total number of burials 157.

Mr. Davidson's committee on the impeachment of Judge Abell are still at work, but very slowly. The investigators are apt to have enough to do with their own affairs, when they are investigated themselves by the Washington Committee.

Mr. Jose Domingo, cigar dealer on Canal street, reported to the police, yesterday, that a young man named Charles [illegible], about twenty years of age, whom he had had in his employ, had disappeared since Friday night, about 8 o'clock. As it is said that when last seen he was in company with a strange man, it is feared that he may have been foully dealt with.

A jury, in the Eighth District Court, last, in the case of M. Cooley vs. The Orleans Street Railroad Co., gave plaintiff a verdict for $[illegible] damages, claimed to have been caused by the irregularity with which the cars of the company were run, he, as a passenger, having been frequently delayed by said irregularity.

A man named Thomas Demsey, residing on Second street, near Patrick street, fell from his wagon at the corner of Tergo shore and Prytania streets, last evening, and his right leg was broken below the knee by the fall.

Annie Bowles, a colored woman, 24 years of age, who lives on Malpomene street, attempted to commit suicide, at the house of Mrs. Taylor, No. 357 Basin street, yesterday morning, about nine o'clock. It is supposed she will recover.

A white female child, still born, was found dead, on the banquette, on Sixth street, yesterday morning. An inquest was held, but it was not discovered by whom the corpse was left on the street.

Pat. Feeney was arrested yesterday at the instance of L. Conlon, who charges him with having murdered his (Conlon's) brother, on the 5th inst., at Webb Station on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

Andrew Fritz, who resides at No. [illegible] [illegible] street, was run over by engine No. [illegible] at the corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, as she was going to the fire, but fortunately escaped with slight injury.

Suicide.—Louis Aragon, a Mexican, who shot himself, intentionally, in the bagnio of Nellie Ord, No. 16 Basin street, on the 25th inst., died in the Hotel Dieu on Sunday morning of the wound, which was in the head, the ball having lodged in the brain. The evidence taken at the inquest goes to show that he was infatuated with a woman named Annie Carr, an inmate of the bagnio. He left a note written in Spanish and addressed to a friend of his, Mr. J. M. Oriel, in which he says: "Nobody is to blame for my death. I commit the act of my own accord, for I despise the world." Mr. Oriel testified that deceased, in his conversation with him, stated that he had shot himself, and he only regretted the deed on account of his family. He wanted to shoot himself [illegible], and was prevented by Mr. Oriel. Mr. Oriel thought him insane.

Fires.—The House of Refuge was destroyed on Sunday morning, shortly after midnight, by a fire which broke out in the bakery of the boys' department. The buildings were worth about $5000, upon which there was no insurance. A great part of the clothing and bedding was also consumed. Of 117 boys confined in the institution nearly a quarter escaped. It is understood to be the design to place both the boys and girls in the Refuge in the Girod Asylum, where there is ample accommodation for them.

A fire, originating in a defective flue, broke out yesterday afternoon in the upper part of the three-story brick building on Elysian Fields street, between Royal and Chartres streets, owned by St. Louis Fix and occupied by him as a liquor and hardware store, and by fire and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Court [illegible] Jan. [illegible] The case of J. R. West [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] charged with [illegible] Judge Dibble of the Eighth District [illegible] a writ [illegible] to be [illegible] fraudulent issue of bonds for proposed improvements of Red River navigation, which case was fixed for trial yesterday, was continued.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton on the [illegible]

(From the Atlanta Sun.)

We give our readers to-day, a recent letter of this distinguished statesman of the West, on the present political prospects of the country.

The letter was written in reply to an invitation of a committee of Democrats of [illegible], Ohio, to attend their meeting on the 8th of January.

[illegible] of the general tone of the letter we think will be read with interest by all, and commend it to the earnest perusal of all who feel that in regard to the approaching Presidential election, [illegible] should be felt by every patriot in the land.

Mr. Pendleton, it will be seen, is for no "departure," or "passivity," on the part of the Democracy, in the coming contest, but for standing by "the principles and example of the founders of the party."

He is for an open, square contest, with the [illegible] of the day, which, however, on the "two great dangers" which [illegible] our free institutions. These are centralization and corruption in the administration of public affairs. It was against these two great dangers, mainly, that the Democracy was organized in the contest of 1800.

Mr. Pendleton most truly says, in speaking of "the present organization of the Republican party," that: "Its foundation, its philosophy, its history, and its traditions, recognize military power and the corrupting use of money by official patronage, as legitimate forces in ordinary civil administration, and now, more than ever, are they brought into active exercise. The Democratic party confronts this party, and denounces these practices."

"This," says Mr. Pendleton, "is the living issue of the day in a nut-shell."

On some points, however, we do not agree with the distinguished author of this letter, as our readers well know. One is the idea, incidentally expressed, that the Democracy, at present, do not embrace a majority of the voters of the Union.

In speaking of the incorruptible and undismayed majority of which this party is composed, Mr. Pendleton says: "A powerful organization enters every village in the land, and numbers among its adherents nearly one-half the people—as intellectual, as pure, as patriotic, as unselfish, as any of their fellow-citizens." From the idea thus incidentally conveyed, that the real, and true Democracy of this country on the issues stated by him, are in a minority at this time, ever so small, we entirely dissent. We maintain that the Democracy, organized upon "the principles and example of the founders of the party," constitute a decided majority of the people of these States. If they have met with reverses in recent elections, it was because the great issues against the usurpations and corruptions of power, which the masses were eager to meet, were not presented by their leaders. In many places in these elections, they were even called upon by their timid or treacherous leaders to sanction and approve some of the most odious of the measures of the Centralizing Ruling Dynasty. Thus, thousands of them, and hundreds of thousands would not do, and never will.

But election statistics abundantly show that the Democracy, organized upon the square issue, as above presented by Mr. Pendleton, will carry, not only a decided majority of the States, in the coming election, but a very large majority of the electoral votes.

We have not space to say more upon this subject to-day. We shall recur to it hereafter. A. H. S.

A contemporary says of a well known Senator that "his insufferable egotism prevents him from looking at any public question with any other purpose but that which relates to himself personally."

A foreign musical correspondent of the New York *Mail* thinks that in opera the Germans have reached mechanical perfection, but the Italians have gone one step further and have reached artistic perfection.

The New York *Evening Post* is anxious that the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington should sit with open doors whenever hearing representatives of private interests upon questions of taxation.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

The Money market continues quiet and easy with no material change in street rates. We quote 10@11 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 paper with unquestionable collaterals, and 12 for good and second grade; 10@12 for A1 without collaterals, and 12@15 for good and second grade. Mortgage notes still rule at 9@10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 and first-class, and 12@— for second grade.

Gold opened at 109⅝@109⅝ (against 109⅝ at New York), and closed at 109⅝@109⅝ (against 109⅝). The sales included $[illegible] at 110⅝, $[illegible] at 110⅝, $[illegible] at 110⅝@110⅝, $[illegible] and $15,000 at 110⅝, and $[illegible] and $[illegible] at 110⅝.

Nothing transpired in Silver. We quote 104@105 for American half-dollars, and 1½@2 ⅌ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

A fair business was transacted in Foreign Exchange at stiffer prices, the market closing at a further net improvement of ¼@⅜ per cent. in commercial bills. The sales of Sterling embraced £[illegible], of which £[illegible] British ships bill at 118½, £[illegible] bill of lading at 118½, £[illegible] and £4000 at 118[illegible], £[illegible] A1 clear at 119[illegible], £30,000 A1 bill of lading and £[illegible] A1 bill of lading and clean at 119@119⅛, £1500 A1 clean and £10,000 A1 bill of lading at 119⅛, and £[illegible], particulars not all made known, but part of which was bill of lading at 119 and part bank at 119⅞.

In Francs 500,000 A1 commercial sold at 4.87½. We now quote Sterling at 118½@119⅛ for good to A1 bill of lading and clean, and 119@119½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was steady and firm. The banks still drew on New York at par for remittance, and the sales in checks of private bankers' New York sight at 1-16 per cent. discount, $10,000, $[illegible] and $10,000 private bankers' and $[illegible] and $10,000 bank at [illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible] private bankers' at 3-16, $[illegible] and $[illegible] commercial at ⅛, and $[illegible] twenty days' sight on New York at ¾.

New York Gold Checks on New York are [illegible] at [illegible] discount for remittance.

A fair business was done in Stocks, only a small part of which was reported. 20 shares Louisiana National Bank changed hands at $110 50, 12 Hibernia Bank at [illegible], 20 Mechanics & Traders' Bank at [illegible], 20 Louisiana State Lottery at [illegible], 20 Crescent City Gas Company at [illegible], and [illegible] at [illegible].

Operations in Bonds included $[illegible] New City 7 ⅌ cents at [illegible], $[illegible] at 70¼, and [illegible] State Warrants sold at [illegible], $[illegible] at 64½, and $[illegible] at 65. There were also sales of State Warrants, particulars not reported at 61½. In fact we are reliably informed that a round amount, say from $[illegible],000 to $50,000 could not be had at less than the latter price.

LATER.—The only sale at the Board of Brokers this evening was 10 shares Louisiana National Bank at $111. The offerings and bids were as follows:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up [illegible] bales, at an irregular advance of ⅛@¼ and ⅛c, closing at ¼c in good ordinary and low middling, and ⅛@¼c in the higher grades. We raise our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange rates, which are for even-running of the lines, while ours are for average lots with the outside rates for strict:

[illegible]

The market opened strong at an advance of ⅛@¼c, but the demand, being stimulated by an improvement in Sterling Exchange, favorable telegrams from Liverpool and New York, and light receipts, factors soon raised their pretensions still higher, and for the rest of the day realized fully ¼—in exceptional cases ⅜c—over Saturday's figures. Good ordinary, fair style, sold at 20¾c, strict do at 20⅞c, average low middling at 21c and strict middling at 21⅝c, all of which show an advance of ⅛c. The market closed strong at our quotations.

The Exchange reports: "Market strong, with an advance of about ⅛c."

[illegible]

To-day's exports were to Barcelona. Receipts proper since Saturday evening 10,139 bales, against 14,114 on last Sunday and Monday and 13,780 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening 14,348 bales, against 24,653 for the corresponding time last week and 21,324 last year, and since August 31 of [illegible] bales, against 734,880 last year.

TOBACCO.—The supply of the new crop is increasing, and a more active demand is expected. We quote lugs 7¼@8c; low leaf 8½@9c; medium 9½@10c; good 10½@11¼c; fine and selections 12@13c.

FREIGHTS.—We quote: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16@19-32d; to Hamburg 11-16d; to New York ⅞@1 1-16c; to Philadelphia 1c; Boston 1⅛c; Sugar to New York $5 ⅌ hhd; Molasses $2 ⅌ bbl. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32d@½d; to Havre 1c; Antwerp 15-16@1c; to Bremen 1c; Boston 1⅛-16c. Sugar to North-[illegible] $[illegible] ⅌ hhd; Molasses $1 25 ⅌ bbl. A ship was taken up for Cork, for orders.

SUGAR.—The receipts are light, the demand is active and the market is firmer. Inferior 6½@7c; common 7⅛@8c; fair 8¼@9c; good fair 9⅛@9¼c; fully fair 9½@9¾c; prime 9⅞@10c; strictly prime 10c; choice 10¼@10½c; [illegible] 9@10c; centrifugal [illegible] clarified 11@11⅜c; white [illegible].

MOLASSES.—Is in active demand; the receipts are light and prices are firmer. Fermenting 35@45c for common to prime; inferior, not fermenting, 50@52c; common 50@53c; centrifugal 35@50c; fair 40@45c; prime 45@50c; strictly prime 50c. Some Syrup sold at 56c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—The market is firm, though there is not much demand. 3500 bbls were sold, of which 50 and 150 superfine at $6 75, 80 at $6 50, 50, 50, 100, 1000 and 100 double extra at $7 50, 50 and 100 treble extra at $7 87½, 500 do at $7 90, 150 treble do $8, 100 and 100 good treble extra at $8, 50 at $8 37½, 50 at $8 50, 50 and 50 do at $8 75, 50 and 140 choice at $8 75, 100 and 200 choice extra at $9, and 50 at $9 12½, and 75 at $9 87½c per bbl.

CORN.—Is in good demand and the supplies were mostly sold, embracing 15,000 sacks, of which 2000 mixed at 70c, 2000 choice yellow at 71c, 3500 white and white mixed at 72c, 2000 and 4000 choice white at 73c; 15,000 bushels in bulk sold to the city trade on private terms.

OATS.—Are in light supply and firmer with a good demand—2000 sacks were sold, of which 700 Ohio river and 1000 St. Louis at 60c, 300 St. Louis at 62c; 300 choice Galena at [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in good demand, and the supplies were nearly all sold, embracing 2100 sacks, of which 800 and 600 at $1 30, 250 at $1 35, and 750 patent sacks at $1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in good supply, with only a moderate demand—1000 bales were sold, of which 175 fair Ohio river at $26, 100 and 300 prime at $27, and 150 choice at $28 per ton.

PORK.—The stock is light and held firmly at $15 ⅌ bbl for mess; 211 and 150 bbls new mess and 200 old sold at $15 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $15 50 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Is in good demand and prices are higher—10 casks clear sides sold at 8⅛c, and 20 boxes do at 8⅛c. Shoulders are held and jobbing at 6c, clear rib sides 7⅞c, and clear sides 8⅛c.

HAMS.—Are dull—25 and 25 tierces new sugar-cured sold at 13c ⅌ lb.

BACON.—Continues scarce and in demand—10 casks clear sides sold on the spot at 9⅛c; 5 and 10 do do at 9⅛c; 5 and 5 do at 10c; and 45 casks clear rib at 9½c; 15 casks shoulders, to arrive, at 7¼c; 15 do clear rib, to arrive, at 9c, and 15 do at 9¼c ⅌ lb. Shoulders are held on the spot, at 7⅜c, clear rib sides 9⅛ ⅌ lb.

LARD.—Packers is scarce and in demand for export—25 tierces kettle-rendered sold at 9c; 225 and 20 packers sold at 9⅛c, and 50 tierces refined at 9⅛c ⅌ lb. Kegs are quoted at 10@10¼c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—A lot of 50 bbls choice rectified sold at 90c ⅌ gallon; good proof 89c; ordinary is dull and quoted at 90c.

BREAKFAST BACON.—The market is bare of good fresh lots of Western. They are quoted at 10@10¼c—15 boxes uncanvassed sold at 10c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens are selling on the landing at $5 for the grown and $3@4 for the young; Ducks $4; Geese $9; Turkeys $14@15; Eggs 30@32c ⅌ dozen.

ESCULENTS.—Western Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2@3 35; Onions $3@3 25; Apples $4@6 ⅌ bbl; Sour-Krout $9@10 ⅌ bbl; Cabbages $6@7 ⅌ box; Dried Apples 6@8c; Dried Peaches 12@8c ⅌ lb; Green Peas $6@7 ⅌ bbl; Lady Peas $6@7; Red Beans $8@12; Western Beans $8@11; Turnips $1 50; Carrots and Parsnips $3; Beets $1 50; Horse Radish $8 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE.—The demand is active, and prices have advanced. Stock in first hands 3000 bags; in dealers' hands 24,000 bags. Sales past week 19,000 sacks. We quote prime 21¾@22⅛c, cargo, duty paid; good 21½@21c; fair 20⅞@21c; ordinary 20c ⅌ lb.

COTTON SEED.—Is in demand and commands $13 per ton when bags are furnished by factors and $14 per ton when in planters' bags, and $16 per ton for hand and bags.

CORN MEAL.—Is quoted at $3 65 per bbl. Some holders are asking $3 75—200 bbls sold at $3 62½; 100 at $3 65 and 100 at $3 75 per bbl.

SALT.—The last cargo sale was at $1 35 ⅌ bag for Liverpool coarse and fine. It is quoted at $1 45 ⅌ sack delivered. When taken from warehouse a deduction is made for drayage. Turk's Island is scarce at $1 35@1 40 ⅌ sack of two bushels. Table Salt commands 20@27½c ⅌ pocket, as in size.

CHEESE.—Is in good supply and dull at 15c for Western reserve and 13¼c for choice factory. New York cream commands 15@16c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—Choice is in light supply and good demand at 35c for Western, and 35@38c for Goshen. Poor qualities are unsaleable.

TALLOW.—Is in demand, and receipts sell readily at 9¼c ⅌ lb.

STAR CANDLES.—Are in limited supply and good demand at 19c in round lots and 19¼c jobbing. The supplies are all sold, to arrive.

NAVAL STORES.—There is no virgin Rosin; No. 2 or common in market. No. 1 commands $6 50 and pale $6 ⅌ bbl. Tar is in good supply and dull at $2 75 ⅌ half bbl and $5 ⅌ bbl. There is no Pitch on hand. It would command $5@5 50 ⅌ bbl. Spirits Turpentine is in light supply and is jobbing at 75@80c. A round lot sold at 75c ⅌ gallon.

WOOL.—The market is bare. The last sales were at 30@31c ⅌ lb for Mexican improved and 41c for Texas unwashed, free of burrs.

HIDES.—Are scarce and in demand. Green salted command 10¼@11c; dry salted 14@15⅛c; flint 16@17c ⅌ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE.—Is in pretty fair demand, partially for the West, at 8@8⅜c for fair; 9c for prime, and 9¼c for choice. Choice Carolina is jobbing at 9¾c ⅌ lb.

LIME.—Is in good demand with a small stock. Western commands $2 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Rockland $2 50 ⅌ bbl.

[illegible]—Tonne Mess is selling at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl.

BAGGING.—The movement is confined to dealers who are filling small orders for the country at 16@17c for India, in bales; 16c in rolls; 17c for jute, and 18c ⅌ yard for Western Bagging.

[illegible]

COOPERAGE.—Is dull, the demand for Sugar hogsheads being amply supplied. [illegible] are selling at [illegible], [illegible] half-barrels [illegible], and Sugar Hogsheads at $[illegible] each. Green Poles $[illegible] to 1000 for barrel Poles, and $[illegible] for hogshead Poles. Staves $[illegible] for barrel, and $[illegible] for hogshead.

[illegible]—Is in good supply and very dull. Clean picked is quoted at 6¼@11c; country picked 5@6@8c ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1872.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs [illegible] Sheep.

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

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

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

Lessee .... LAWRENCE BARRETT. Stage Manager .... [illegible]

The Comedy Company, including Mr. GEO. CLARKE and Mr. STUART ROBSON, will appear [illegible] during the week, with the

Tuesday Evening, January 30, Will be performed MARRIED LIFE.

After which the Drama of JENNY LIND. Monday Evening, February 5th, the favorite and well-known comedian, EDWIN ADAMS, will commence a brief engagement in his beautiful creation of Tennyson's Poem of ENOCH ARDEN.

Matinee Saturday next at 12. Admission half price.

Performance next Sunday Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.

[illegible] .... Proprietor.

LOTTA! LOTTA! LOTTA!

Will appear to-night in Palmer's thrilling play of FIRE FLY!

Monday evening—Lotta's new play of "RAINBOW."

The annual MARDI GRAS BALL will take place at this Theatre on February 13th.

Grand Panorama,

[illegible] Street [illegible]

Between Dryades and Rampart streets.

REPRESENTING the Battles and Campaigns, the scenes caused by the late Revolution in France, also, views of the principal cities of Europe. Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

SUCCESSION SALES.

To Capitalists.

SALE AT AUCTION.

—OF—

The Splendid Plantation Known as "Valcour Aime's Place."

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2D, 1872, At 11 O'clock, A. M.

BY virtue of an order of Court and for the purpose of liquidating the successions of Valcour Aime and Josephine Roman, his wife, the Auctioneer of the parish of St. James, State of Louisiana, will sell, at public auction, on the 2d of FEBRUARY, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the splendid SUGAR PLANTATION, belonging to said successions.

Said plantation, lying on the right bank of the Mississippi River, at about 57 miles above the city of New Orleans, contains 2876 arpents, 1100 of which are under culture, or to be cultivated, and are cleared or to be cleared. The balance consists in a swamp well timbered with cypress and ash trees. There are 250 arpents of first year's rattoons and sufficient planting canes for the same.

The plantation comprises a large sugar-house, with a 60 horse power engine and all the buildings and improvements. The sugar-house contains a Rillieux apparatus, 4 vacuum pans, a Reeve and an air pump engine.

Besides the sugar-house, there is on the property a refinery known as the "St. James Sugar Refinery," containing 1 vacuum pans, 4 centrifugal apparatus, 3 large filters, 7 bag filters, deposit tubs, 3 large boilers, 14 sugar troughs with iron bottoms, an air pump engine, 2 fine boilers. Also, two purgeries, a shed measuring 18 by 84 feet, 3 Bogardus mills to powder and another to crush the sugar.

The property will be sold together with a large stock of implements of husbandry, 80 horses and mules, 15 oxen, etc.

The main house is one of the finest in Louisiana, and the admirably planned garden or park in the same attracted considerable interest, wherein were plants from all countries and some [illegible].

The whole will be sold in block on the following terms:

One-third cash; the balance at one, two and three years' credit, with eight per cent. interest for notes, secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege, payable at the Citizens' Bank in New Orleans. For further particulars, apply to FLORENT FORTIER, No. [illegible], St. James, or to EDWARD J. GAY, [illegible] New Orleans. [illegible]

Removal.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK REMOVED to No. 74 Camp street. [illegible] EDWARD HARRIS, Cashier.

Costumes, Masks and Dominoes.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED!

Mme. ALABAU,

[illegible] Conti Street [illegible] (Between Bourbon and Dauphine).

[illegible] COSTUMES, MASKS and DOMINOES of the richest description, in gold and silver, to hire [illegible] [illegible] Mme. ALABAU, and don't make a mistake in going elsewhere. Only place where Costumes embroidered in gold and silver [illegible].

The St. Louis Hotel.

THIS magnificent Hotel, [illegible] entirely refurnished in first class style [illegible] [illegible] Mr. S. H. [illegible] [illegible] to the public [illegible] [illegible] New York Hotel.

Roofing Tiles! Fire Proof!

THIS favorite article manufactured in this city from best [illegible] clay, ready to be put on the building, without use of nails or cement, by any common laborer, can now be supplied in any quantity by application to [illegible] Magazine street, or to [illegible] Commercial Place.

The Tiles are particularly adapted for PLANTATION and other country use, as no skilled labor is required to cover buildings.

C. W. PATTEN, Superintendent at Factory, corner Tchoupitoulas and Upper Line streets.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

No. 32 Camp street.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24, 1872.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Amount of premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, viz:

[illegible]

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

CORNER CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JOHN G. GAINES, Vice-President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1872.
John G. Gaines, Henry Renshaw, B. Bierne, Charles Macready, J. Weis, W. B. Taylor, E. J. Hart, Hugh Wilson, I. N. Marks, Richard Flower, W. B. Seymour, J. C. Morris.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT 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 December 31, 1871:

[illegible]

The above is a true and correct transcript 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 [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1872. ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this [illegible] day of January, 1872, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

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 Eleventh day of February next.

ALF. MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
A. Moulton, Wm. M. Perkins, E. Hart, Archie Woods, R. M. Morrell, Wm. Chambers, Jno. C. Rogers, M. O. Randall, Jno. T. Moore, Wm. F. Tutt, Adolph Meyer.

CARSON MUDGE, (Successor to L. Gaston,) GUN MAKER, 75 Magazine Street, near Poydras.

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Fixed Ammunition, etc., Fishing and Sporting Tackle. A fine assortment of J. R. Cooper's Central Fire Breech Loaders.

Agents Wanted!

For the Universal Twine and Thread Cutter. Send for TIME, TWINE, THREAD, FINGERS and TEETH. Something every family wants. Samples mailed on receipt of 25 cents. GEORGE DAVIS, 50 Broadway, New York.

Orange Flower Water!

100 boxes of "Warrick Bros." celebrated brand, landing ex ship [illegible] and for sale by E. VALETON & CO., 23 Bienville street.

Mushrooms and Paris Green Peas!

50 cases of 100 ¼ boxes, assorted MUSHROOMS, Mushrooms in oil and Sub "Chevalier's" GREEN PEAS, now landing and for sale by E. VALETON & CO., 25 Bienville street.

The Commercial Bulletin.

THE friends and patrons of the COMMERCIAL BULLETIN are hereby informed that its publication will be resumed by the undersigned on the First of February next. Its devotion to the Commercial interests of the city, and its entire independence of all political party influence, will be maintained in the future as in the past. All unexpired subscriptions and advertisements will be fulfilled, and the employes of the Bulletin are requested to report to the undersigned for duty. EDWIN L. JEWELL.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class steamships
[illegible] .... Capt. THOS. HALSEY
GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES .... Capt. E. HOWES
MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. HENRY
CRESCENT METROPOLIS .... Capt. H. S. GOVOO
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. E. F. BURDICK

Sailing from New York and New Orleans as above.

The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, E. F. Burdick, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, February 4th, 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 JOHN A. LUDWIGSEN, Agent, No. 180 Common street.

The steamship SHERMAN will follow—leaving SATURDAY, Feb. 10th, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.

The steamship ST. LOUIS, [illegible], Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, Sunday, February 4, at 8 A. M. PASSAGE .... $50.

Freights for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 61 Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, February 10, at [illegible] THE fine A1 steamship JUNIATA, [illegible], commander.

For freight or passage apply to WM. CREEVY, Agent, Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

The steamship Catharine, YAZOO, commander will follow, and sail on her regular day.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following low-pressure iron steamships form these lines, viz:

AGNES, ALABAMA, AUSTIN, CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK, HARLAN, E. C. HARRIS, W. G. HEWES, HUTCHINSON, JOSEPHINE, MATAGORDA, MORGAN, ST. MARY, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola.

Steamer HARLAN, JNO. LEWIS, Master. Will leave foot of St. Joseph street, on TUESDAY, January 30, at [illegible] M. Lavaca freight landed at Indianola wharf.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passenger and Mail Route via Morgan's La. and Texas R. R. and Brashear—FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M., reaching Brashear City at 11½ A. M., there connecting with steamer JOSEPHINE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. WHITNEY, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. CITY OF NORFOLK, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS.

Tickets and Staterooms secured until 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) at Agent's office, or the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, growth of 1871.—M. HAFNER has now on hand a large and well selected assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for fall and winter planting; also, a lot of Onion sets and Top Onions. Country merchants supplied with seeds by the dozen, and at the lowest prices. M. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance ASSOCIATION.

Office, No. 10 Exchange Alley.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter the Insurance Association publish the following statement. Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1871:

[illegible]

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the Insurance Association.

G. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this sixth day of January, 1872. J. LE GARDEUR, Jr., Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th of January, 1872, it was resolved that an Interest of Ten Per Cent. per annum on the capital paid in, and a dividend of Thirty-five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums, be paid on and after the 15th of February next, in cash, to stockholders who have paid their subscription in full, and by credits on stock notes of subscribers, on which balances are due.

It was furthermore resolved, that stockholders will have to pay, on the 15th of February next, all balances then remaining due on their stock notes.

G. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Chs. Cavaroc, E. Cambon, Chs. de Ruyter, Arthur Poincy, A. Reichard, J. Egg, Louis Blanc, Jr., P. B. Wiltz, F. F. Mioton, Louis Queyrouze, W. Agar, A. Thibaut.

J. E. MERILH & Co.,

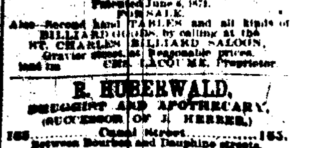
179 POYDRAS STREET 179

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Leather and Shoe Findings.

ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French and German Calf Skins, Lasts and Cranston's Lasts, Morocco, Patent Leather, Linings, Kid and Goat Skins, Serges, English Lastings, French Satin, Terry and Silk Elastics, Galloons, Boot and Gaiter Webs, Fancy Shoe Trimmings, Etc.

Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description. Particular attention paid to country orders.



The American Standard Billiard Tables.

PHELAN & COLLENDER'S BEVEL, NEW DESIGN. Patented June 6, 1871. FOR SALE. Also—Second hand TABLES and all kinds of BILLIARD GOODS, by calling at the ST. CHARLES BILLIARD SALOON, Gravier street, at Reasonable prices. CHS. LACOUME, Proprietor.

E. HUBERWALD, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, (SUCCESSOR OF J. HERBER,)

163 .... Canal Street .... 163.

Between Bourbon and Dauphine streets,

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

ANDERSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

No. 153 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.

WHERE will be found all the latest improvements in the Photographic Art. With close personal attention and the best assistants and Artists, we promise the finest work that has ever been done in this city—at uniform and moderate prices. Children taken from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The SUN PEARL a specialty. All work guaranteed.

Notice.

ALL parties wishing to become members of the Crescent City Saw Mill Association now being formed can do so on application at the office of the Mill, corner Tchoupitoulas and General Taylor streets, Sixth District. The object of the Association is to carry on the business of the Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, already well known to the public. The Mill is favorably situated by its proximity to the business portion of the city and its advanced position on the river. The business can be made very profitable.

For Rent.

OFFICE No. 79 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon, occupied for several years by the late G. Dufour. Apply to [illegible], No. 86 Customhouse street, or [illegible] this paper.