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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. Edwin Adams—"Enoch Arden."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of Lotta—"Captain Charlotte," "Norma," "Family Jars."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lydia Thompson Troupe—"Little Rebel," "Rosebud of Stinging Nettle Farm."
DAN RICE'S CIRCUS—Tivoli Circle.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

The investigation before the Congressional Committee, now sitting here, draws to a close. Judging by the character of the interrogatories put to the witnesses by the members of the Committee, we infer that the evidence elicited leaves them in no doubt as to the kind of government Governor Warmoth has set up in Louisiana. Nor can they deny that his usurpations of power and corrupt practices justify any and every attempt at resistance which the people may make. The Committee must be convinced ere this that the late disturbances did not spring from the quarrel between the Custom House and Warmoth Republicans, but that they were the legitimate fruit of the mal-administration and misgovernment of which the Governor has been guilty. The committee must be satisfied that this has been much more than "a party fight"—a struggle for power. If they are not satisfied that there has been a spontaneous uprising of the people against the Governor as their oppressor, the visit of the committee to New Orleans will have been made in vain. The testimony delivered yesterday was of more than ordinary importance. The Committee had before them—among others—Mr. B. F. Joubert, one of the most respected colored citizens of New Orleans, an officer of the United States Government and a man of property. A trusted friend of the late Lieut. Gov. Dunn, Mr. Joubert is entitled to speak the sentiments of the intelligent and wealthy colored people of the State, and he told the Committee in very plain, although to some of them unacceptable terms, his opinion of Gov. Warmoth. The Chairman, Mr. Schofield, seemed to be annoyed at Mr. Joubert's damaging statements and particularly at his allusions to "carpet-baggers." Our information is that the scene between the Chairman and Mr. Joubert at this point was painful, Mr. Schofield having quite unnecessarily lost his temper, and displayed an ignorance as to the status of the witness, which we could scarcely have expected from a member of Congress. Mr. Schofield is reported to have reproached the witness with denouncing the men who had come to Louisiana to liberate him. The witness answered that he never was a slave, and was not therefore indebted to anybody for that which he did not receive, but if he had been a slave, it is notorious that the class of men called "carpet-baggers" did not come to the South on any benevolent mission. They are the camp-followers of the Union army who came to plunder the people and to enslave men of their own race. Mr. Schofield should have known that the "carpet-baggers" are adventurers, birds of passage, who have come hither not to engage in an honest occupation but to rob the State and her people under the forms of law—men who have no domicils nor homes anywhere and who claim to have been elected Representatives of the people in the Legislature of the State, while they are utterly unknown to the constituents for whom they undertake to speak. Mr. Joubert explained to the Committee that he made no allusion to citizens from other States who had come to Louisiana to make it their home and earn their livelihood by fair means.

The testimony of Capt. Scott settles the question as to the bribery practiced in the Legislature, if anybody doubted it. Capt. Scott is an unimpeachable witness. He gave the Committee the value in money of each of the leading members of the General Assembly, according to the scale they established among themselves. It appears that Democrats as well as Republicans participated in this business, but this has long been known to our readers. The great mass of the people of the State are not at all compromised by this criminal behavior of their representatives. There is scarcely a member of the Legislature taking part in this bribery business who was fairly elected, and we are sure the Committee of Congress will draw a proper line of distinction between the different classes of our law-makers. Our report of the testimony delivered yesterday is quite interesting, and we recommend its perusal to our readers that they may see how shameless is the conduct of their representatives.

GLORYING IN HIS OWN SHAME.

A member of the House of Representatives informs us that Gov. Warmoth was on the floor of the House on Wednesday, boasting of the victory he had obtained over his adversaries of the Custom House Reformers by the disclosures he had made before the Congressional Committee as to the interest of some of the leading ones in speculative schemes passed through the Legislature by corrupt means, and to which his approval had been sought. Gov. Warmoth, we are further informed, voluntarily confessed that "he had told the Committee more than twenty lies."

If this is not a case of glorying in one's own shame we should like to know what would be. Of our own knowledge we can testify that the Governor has not exaggerated the number of falsehoods of which he was guilty. The members of the Committee, we presume, regarded but a small portion of the Governor's testimony as true. The smile with which he accompanied his most bare-faced statements proclaimed to every listener their falsity, but we hardly expected that the Governor would go about the streets and legislative halls and boast of his own villainy. As a champion prevaricator we were prepared to give Gov. Warmoth a certificate, but his own avowal of downright lying renders it entirely needless.

A spiteful paragraph appeared in the New Orleans *Republican* of Wednesday, (Warmoth's organ) reflecting upon the doorkeepers of the room in the Custom House building, where the Congressional Committee holds its sessions. The *Republican* charges that Democrats witnessing the proceedings of the Committee receive more courtesy from the officers in attendance upon the Committee than Republicans receive. Judging by personal observation of the conduct of these officers, who have treated every one with politeness so far as we have seen, we think the complaint of the *Republican* quite unjust, but we suppose it is to be attributed to a dyspeptic derangement caused by the disgraceful disclosures made before the committee in relation to the conduct of Gov. Warmoth, its principal proprietor, and that of his accomplices in the robbery of the State.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to return our personal thanks to the members of the committee and to their officers, Mr. Buckstone, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Murray, doorkeeper, for the politeness invariably extended to the representatives of the *Bee*.

We are requested by Mr. Carter, Superintendent of the Public Schools, to say that they will be closed until Wednesday morning.

TRY IT.—Mrs. Whitcomb desires all to try her Syrup; it is the great children's soothing remedy, and sold at the low price of 25 cents.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.—We have the strongest reasons for asserting that Co-operation—not Passivism—will be the basis of active principle in the [illegible] coalition between the Democracy and the Liberal, or anti-Grant Republicans. The National Democratic Convention will be most probably held at St. Louis the last of July. In the meantime, it is highly probable that a National Convention representing the Liberal Republican Party will be held in Cincinnati in May, and that the Convention will be adjourned to meet in St. Louis at the same time the National Democratic Convention meets there.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Tenth Day.

The Congressional Committee assembled yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Schofield in the chair; all present.

Mr. B. F. Joubert was called to the stand—In reply to questions, he stated that a great majority of the colored people of the State were opposed to Governor Warmoth; he thought about four-fifths of them.

He was questioned about the blank resignations of the City Administrators. He went into a long account of Mr. Delassize and Mr. McCarthy; he said that the position of Administration of Assessments was first offered to Mr. Delassize, but he declined to accept it, as it was to run but six months, and he held a better position.

Mr. McCarthy was then offered the position and accepted it, and Mr. Delassize was appointed Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings. Mr. Joubert said that he was at the City Hall on the day the gentlemen took their seats; said that just before taking his seat Mr. McCarthy went into the office of the Secretary of State, and when he came out he said to Mr. Joubert, "the Governor has made me sign my resignation." He afterward heard him say to the Governor, "Governor, I will give five hundred dollars to any charitable institution in the State if you date that resignation to-day." The Governor replied: "No sir, not for ten thousand dollars." He did not know personally of any other resignation.

Do you consider the Governor an obstacle to the prosperity and advancement of the State and of your race?

A.—I do, sir.

He said that he thought the colored people were opposed to Governor Warmoth because he was unfriendly to their race; he also stated that the colored people were politically afraid of their old masters; he thought it would be a blessing to the State to get rid of the present carpet-baggers who compose our State Government, and he thought that it would be very acceptable to a majority of the colored people.

He said he thought the best class of the people in the South had accepted the results of the war in good faith.

He said in reply to questions, that in 1869 the office of State Tax Collector was worth per year as follows: First District, $52,000; Second District, $33,000; Third District, $17,000; Fourth District, $[illegible],000 to $30,000; and the State Tax Assessor, of which there were two, received $30,000 apiece. He said taxes since that time had considerably increased, and in consequence the office of tax collector was more valuable. He considered them worth as follows: First District, $70,000; Second District, $40,000; Third District, $30,000; Fourth District, $30,000.

The witness being asked what he meant by the term "carpet-bagger," said he meant those men who came here simply to make money and then left, such men as Gen. Lee (first State Printer and a Senator. Ed.) who has grown rich and now lives in New York. Witness added: "I do not wish to indulge in personalities. I do not intend to denounce all the men who came and are coming here from the North to earn an honest living. Some of them are my friends."

The Hon. Mr. Schofield again questioned the witness at some length to ascertain who he really denounced as "carpet-baggers" and "scallawags," to which Mr. Joubert replied as formerly—"those men who came to make money and then leave."

The Hon. Mr. Speer—The Chairman understood you to make a sweeping denunciation of all the men who came from the North.

Witness replied that the gentleman had misunderstood him, and again explained what he meant.

The Hon. Mr. Schofield—Then you do not denounce the class: only certain individuals?

Mr. Joubert—Only certain individuals.

In reply to questions by the Hon. Mr. Archer, Mr. Joubert said that he had considered Col. Casey a carpet-bagger, but he did not now do so, as Col. Casey had settled in the State.

The Hon. Mr. Archer wished to know whether he had not owned slaves?

Mr. Joubert replied that he had held slaves from his family. He had induced his father to liberate them all; he had owned two that were not liberated; one was a boy who was now his clerk, and who could "read and write as well as any man, and could speak English, French and Spanish." He did not liberate these two, because, when he became their master, there was a law that required every man who liberated a slave to leave the State.

The Hon. Mr. Speer—You do not affiliate with your race—you belong to the aristocratic class?

A.—I am no aristocrat.

Q.—I did not suppose that you would admit it.

A.—I will admit, sir, anything that is true.

No one had said to him that they would rather see him in office than these scalawags and carpet-baggers. He did not know whether there would be a distinction made in his favor if he attended theatres, because he never went to them.

He was, during the war, friendly to the Union. He was not in the United States at the time; he was in France. He had always stood up for the Union, and fought for it, and he had been threatened that his property would be seized if the Confederacy triumphed. He replied that he did not care.

The Hon. Mr. Schofield—You used the word "fight." What did you mean by that?

Mr. Joubert started to explain.

The Hon. Mr. Schofield—(Interrupting) You mean that you fought for the Union, as did the members of this committee in Congress, you talked (laughter.)

Mr. Joubert—Yes, that is it.

Witness did not think that Gov. Warmoth was a carpet bagger, because he had lived here ever since his first came here.

He thought that these men whom he termed carpet-bagger did not really love the colored people; they only wanted to make political slaves of them.

Q.—Are you a Republican.

A.—I am a radical Republican.

Q.—You knew the late Lieutenant-Governor Dunn intimately, did you not?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was he in favor of the clause in the Constitution making Governor Warmoth eligible for a second term?

A.—He was not.

Q.—Would he have trusted Governor Warmoth again?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you believe that the colored people of New Orleans, with the lights before them, would vote to day for Governor Warmoth?

A.—I do not believe they would.

Q.—Did the Governor ever pledge himself to you to sign the first Civil Rights bill, which he subsequently vetoed?

A.—He did, sir.

Q.—Did he not ask you to support some one in your ward favorable to him, for the Convention in August last?

A.—He asked me to support a friend of his. I declined, on the ground that the party recommended was not a fit person, and did not enjoy the confidence of the voters of my district.

Q.—Was any violence used in your ward previous to the election for delegates to the Convention of August last?

A.—There was no violence; but a great deal of noise. I saw at the meeting policemen in citizens' clothes. They did not use violence, because they knew we were prepared to meet them if they had attempted it.

Q.—Did you ever speculate in bonds or warrants?

A.—Never, sir.

His examination was closed. During most of the examination Gov. Warmoth, who had come in shortly after it commenced, was seated beside the Hon. Mr. Schofield, and frequently whispered questions to that gentleman to propound.

Testimony of J. R. Beckwith.

J. R. Beckwith was next sworn. He is United States District Attorney. He is also the Attorney of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, his chief duties being to defend policemen before the criminal tribunals, who are prosecuted by citizens. He received his appointment from the Board. The majority of the Board are appointed by the Governor, and, under the "executive order" system, may be removed by him at any moment. Mr. Beckwith was examined at considerable length. His testimony revealed that during the legislative difficulty, he wielded the authority and influence of his Federal office as a partizan of the Governor and his friends. When the affidavit was made, charging the Governor and certain members of the Legislature with a violation of the Ku-Klux Act, he told the Governor that if U. S. marshal came to arrest him, he need not obey the writ. The Grand Jury was discharged by Judge Abell, because it had shown itself to have been packed by the Sheriff of the Criminal Court in the interest of the Governor, when, without waiting for a preliminary examination, it was about to take up the Wheyland case, while, by the confession of the foreman, no attempt had been made to investigate the charges of Mr. Clester, the colored man who was shot on Claiborne street, on the 1st of January, about two weeks before the Wheyland homicide occurred. Mr. Chester finding that his case was receiving no attention from the parochial or State authorities, an affidavit was made before a United States commissioner to take it into the Federal tribunals, in which affidavit Lieut. Governor Pinchback, Senators Butler and Harris and others were accused of shooting Mr. Chester, with intent to murder. Mr. Beckwith prevented the writs for the arrest of these parties from being executed, the public excitement at the time being the reason given by him. Mr. Speer questioned him closely as to his authority for this and Mr. Beckwith, arguing that the circumstances justified him, said he assumed the responsibility of the act officially. Mr. Speer wanted to know how, if the accused parties had run away, he would have remedied the matter. He answered that he would have had them arrested wherever they went to.

Mr. Speer—At the expense of the government?

Witness replied that if the government would not pay the expenses he would endeavor to pay it himself.

Testimony of Captain S. W. Scott—[illegible]

Captain S. W. Scott was the witness [illegible] and made some [illegible] interesting [illegible]. He is a native of the city of New York and was raised there. [illegible] the Federal army, and came to this city in [illegible] of General Augur as [illegible] with the rank of Captain. [illegible] when the war closed, and [illegible] here and has remained here

since. He identified himself with the Democratic party and was for a while Vice President of the Democratic Parish Committee. In that capacity, the corruption of the Legislature of the State having become a topic of general conversation among the people, witness attended the sessions of 1868 and 1869 a great deal, with a view of procuring authentic data on the subject of corruption.

During the session of the Legislature in 1869 Messrs. Hayes & New (the personal attorneys of the Governor, and attorneys for McComb in his proceedings to get possession of the Jackson Railroad from the Beauregard management,) introduced to witness a person named H. L. Kimball, from Philadelphia, who was the agent of McComb. There is not space to spare to give witness' account of all the witness stated in relation to Kimball, for he was subjected to a very protracted and severe examination and cross-examination through which he passed without a single contradiction or inconsistency in his statements from beginning to end. The substance of his evidence is to this effect:

The business of Kimball here was to obtain the passage of a bill to sell the State stock of the Jackson Road, so that McComb could get it. A bill was passed and signed by the Governor, which bill was drawn up by Messrs. Hayes & New, to sell the stock to the highest bidder. It was adjudicated to McComb by the Governor.

In connection with this business, by Kimball's request, witness went with him one day to rooms in No. 180 Canal street, to witness the payment of money to Carr and Dewees, both members of the House. He was near enough to hear the conversation. Kimball paid them $1250 each. They said that was not all. Kimball replied that was all he had then; that he would give them the balance at some future time. About six months after Kimball came back and gave witness $350 to pay to Carr and take a receipt for it, which witness did. The money was paid for voting for the Jackson Railroad bill. Kimball is not in the city now; he is in Philadelphia, where he resides.

He said to witness one day that certain Senators had "gone back on him." He wanted to raise $4000 and wished witness to assist him in doing so. Witness endorsed his four notes for $1000 each. Months after Mr. Pinchback, then a Senator, came to witness as the holder of one of the notes and demanded payment of it from him as the endorser. Witness refused to pay it and told Pinchback that he had given no consideration for it and if any attempt was made to sue upon it he would make an affidavit of his belief that it was given for corruption. No other attempt was made to collect the note. The other notes were held by Senator Campbell and two other Senators, whose names witness did not know. Kimball complained that his principal (McComb) had also "gone back on him" and gave that as a reason for asking witness to endorse the notes. Witness wanted to get the note Pinchback had back from him. He said that he had done his part of the bargain and he intended to keep the note. Campbell said Kimball had promised him $2000 and had only paid $1000, and if he did not want to pay the balance he might "go to hell." Campbell was subsequently satisfied upon receiving $350. Kimball showed witness a list of the members he had bought. Witness's recollection is that the bill cost him in the Senate from $12,000 to $15,000, and in the House from $28,000 to $30,000. There were 50 odd members upon the list. Witness only looked at a few of the names. Remembers Carr and Dewees of the House were on it; Campbell, Beers, Pinchback and Coupland in the Senate. The lowest price of Senators was $600; the lowest price of members of the House was $200. Campbell, Pinchback and Coupland got the highest prices. The sums opposite their names varied from $1000 to $3000. Carr and Dewees were the highest in the House; $2000 was the sum opposite their names. Witness had the list, for a considerable time in his possession, in an envelope. He did not give it up to Kimball until that person had paid him $1000, which he had expended for cab hire and suppers in the interest of Kimball. Heard him say that the business had cost him $80,000, which he had expended in the Legislature and among officers of the city government and other officers. An injunction was taken out in the name of a man named Hoy to prevent the sale of the city stock. Kimball said he had to buy off Hoy and his agent. In this connection he also said that they had to get Judge Dibble to open his court at 11 o'clock at night to have the injunction dissolved, and that "it cost something in Louisiana to get a court opened at 11 o'clock at night." [Laughter.] He said the Governor was all right if the bill could be passed through the Legislature; he would sign the bill as soon as it passed. Witness does not know whether or not Hays & New showed the bill to the Governor before it was introduced in the Legislature.

In regard to the bill to pay banks the money loaned by them to the State witnesses also gave testimony. He was in the habit of visiting the office of Messrs. Avegno & Willoz, corner of Common and Carondelet streets. Mr. Avegno showed witness a list of the members who had been contracted with to support the bill. Took the names down in a memorandum book, by permission of Mr. Avegno. Witness believes he has the book yet at home, but is not positive. Only remembers a few of the names—Carr, Dewees and Waters. P. Waters was then a representative from one of the wards in the First Municipal District and was elected and classified as a Democrat. Rep.) Witness would prefer handing in the list to giving any other names from memory. The price of each vote was $500 cash and $5,000 of the bonds which were to be issued to the banks. A few were more expensive. Carr was then Speaker. He came into Mr. Avegno's office one day, when this measure was pending, and witness was there. Carr went out with a gentleman who returned presently with Carr's terms written on a slip of paper, which were $30,000 cash or $100,000 bonds. Witness did not know the name of the gentleman. He was one of the persons lobbying for the bill.

Witness was one of the members of the Parish Executive Committee when the bill was up to change the city charter. The defeat of the bill was desired. Witness having known Senator Beers in New York had a conference with him with the view of obtaining his aid. He said there was a ring in the Senate, of which Pinchback was the head, and an arrangement would have to be made with him. An interview was had with Pinchback, who said "nothing could be done without money." Witness asked how much was necessary? Next day Beers told witness that $8000 would defeat the bill in the Senate. Witness consulted with Democrats. They would pay no money, they said, for legislation. Action on the bill was suspended until witness told Beers and Pinchback that no money would be paid to defeat the measure. Immediately after the bill was taken up and passed.

The city of New Orleans gave to a corporation the privilege of erecting the Sugar Sheds, which now occupy the site of the old Sugar Platform. Soon after a committee was raised in the House, with the pretence of making some investigations in regard to the affair. The committee consisted, witness thinks, of three members—Carr, Morey (now member of Congress from the Ouachita District) and a colored man whom witness did not know. Morey and Carr demanded and received $5000 of the stock of the company for making a favorable report, which they did immediately after receiving the stock. Witness knows this, through Mr. Thomas Fisher, then a reputed Democrat, who showed witness two certificates each for $2500 of the stock, one for Carr and one for Morey, as he was going to deliver the certificates to those members. Both Houses were divided into "rings," each of whom had a chief to negotiate. For aught witness knew, there were so-called Democrats as well as radicals in the "rings." Often, to amuse himself, witness would ask members if they would vote for this bill or that bill, if it were introduced, and the reply was invariably another question: "Is there any money in it?"

Witness came to the Chattanooga Railroad business. J. B. Williamson was the agent of the company for "log rolling." Witness has seen him in both houses with great rolls of currency distributing it. Williamson told witness the Governor was all right. Williamson asked witness to speak to Senator Ogden, and authorized witness to offer him $1000 more than had been offered already. Witness did not deliver the message to Mr. Ogden, believing that it would be very offensive to him.

Considerable time was spent in examining witness as to ideas of what carpet-baggers are and what the sentiments and feelings of the old population are in regard to the Federal Government. In brief Capt. Scott gave his ideas of a carpet-bagger as an adventurer who came here to get into public office for plunder and when he was sufficiently enriched would leave. He had travelled extensively over the State as a business man dealing in cotton, sugar and molasses, and he had never met with kinder or better people anywhere. They had no prejudice whatever to Northern people who came here to settle in good faith. The carpet-bagger busied himself getting up strife and discord between blacks and whites, for the purpose of getting into office. Witness considered Congressman Sypher a carpet-bagger. Witness heard him make a speech at Mandeville, in the campaign of 1868 to a meeting of colored people, when he told them to go to New Orleans to participate in a procession and, to go prepared "with knife and torch" and use them if they were molested. Congressman Morey, witness also regarded as a carpet-bagger. He came here with the Freedman's Bureau. The Legislature does not and has not for years represented the people. Its depravity was owing to the fact that high officers of the State government made it [illegible] use it for their own purposes. Mr. [illegible] a wealthy gentleman, who owns the City Hotel, had stated to witness that Mr. Brown was elected to the House of Representatives, of which he is now a member, as the delegate from the parish of [illegible] [illegible]

the notorious thug. Witness signified to the person who spoke to him that he should pass there whenever he liked, and they could spot him as often as they pleased.

There are putative Democrats as well as Radicals engaged in the corruption going on. These Democrats would sell their votes as well as the Radicals. The colored people are less corrupt than the whites. Witness said there is no difficulty in buying such Democrats as Tom Green Davidson and Fontellieu.

As another evidence of corruption witness said he was asked by Augomar to become the "stakeholder" of the bribes for Senators, to procure the passage of the bill to pay his claim. [This is the case in regard to which Senator Braughn, who became the "stakeholder," gave the evidence before the Eighth District Court last summer, which was published in the *Bee* at the time.—REP.]

Witness being asked to name so-called Democrats who were engaged in lobbying, to his knowledge, mentioned Capt. Jack May, Mr. Bloomer, Mr. Brott, Mr. Joe Hernandez, Col. J. O. Nixon and Tom Fisher. Witness added, it is generally supposed that the Governor and Mr. Hernandez are in partnership. Believes the Bank Presidents are all Democrats.

Witness heard Mr. Gaines, President of the Citizens' Bank, highly spoken of until his course in regard to the Wall claim became public.

When McComb became owner of the State and city stock of the Jackson Railroad, witness, through the influence of Kimball, was appointed ticket agent for the road. Has resigned the place because the company would not allow witness his traveling expenses and, without them, the salary would not support him.

Mr. Speer—You have named the Democratic lobbyists. Can you give us the names of the Radical lobbyists?

A.—I cannot. They are more numerous than the House itself.

Q.—Their object is plunder?

A.—Plunder, sir. So infamous has our government become and so widespread is a knowledge of its corruption that there are persons here now from New York to buy the passage of another lottery scheme, and there are parties here from Chicago to procure the passage of another plundering scheme.

Testimony of Mr. John Sinnott—The Corruption Connected with the Levee Shed bill.

Mr. John C. Sinnot, steamboat agent, sworn.—Was an incorporator in the Levee Protection Shed bill. [This was a bill to grant to an incorporated Company the right to build warehouses on the public ground on the levee of this city, from Canal to Calliope streets, with a view of monopolizing the storage of freight landed from steamboats, &c., the rights and franchises granted being for a period of fifty years.—REP.] A fund of $50,000 was contributed by the five incorporators named in the bill, and five "outsiders" who were not named. Each one paid $5000. The fund was subscribed to pay for the passage of the bill through the Legislature. Witness paid his quota at the office of Moore, Janney & Hyams, brokers. $18,000 was put into the hands of Senator Herwig, the Deputy Collector of the Port, and $22,000 was deposited in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, the former sum to carry the bill through the Senate, and the latter to carry it through the House. The money was subscribed in January or February, 1871. The bill passed the Legislature, but has been vetoed by the Governor. As the bill had not been approved (it was in the hands of the Governor unsigned) witness went to the office of Messrs. Moore, Janney and Hyams to get his money back in April. Was told to go to Mr. Herwig. Went to the Custom-house. Mr. Herwig gave witness a package containing the $18,000 which witness carried to the office of Messrs. Moore, Janney and Hyams and there his $5000 was returned to him. Mr. Casey, the Collector, was present when the package was given to witness by Mr. Herwig. Mr. Casey was one of the incorporators and subscribed to the fund. Mr. Herwig had no interest in the bill, either openly, as an incorporator or privately as an "outsider."

Mr. Schofield—$18,000 would pay eighteen Senators, which is a majority of the Senate, $1000 a piece?

Witness—I don't know. I put up my money and made no further inquiry.

Witness was told that Clark, Boffinger and Anderson (Senator?) would put the bill through. Witness proposed to Carter, who was then Speaker of the House, to give him stock after the bill passed. He neither refused nor accepted the offer. Witness also had a conversation with the Governor on the subject of the bill and, although he said nothing to commit himself, witness was left with the impression that he was favorable to the bill. Casey never spoke to witness on the subject. The corporators were James Casey, (Collector of the Port,) H. Bidwell, (a merchant,) John N. Boffinger, (steamboat agent,) Doctor Andrew W. Smythe, who is the Chief Surgeon at the Charity Hospital, elected by the Board of Administrators, who are appointed by the Governor and John C. Sinnott (witness). The "outsiders" were the members of the firm of Moore, Janney and Hyams (3), Mr. Duncan F. Kenner and Clarke. Shortly after the bill passed the five corporators and four of the outsiders went before Mr. Cuvillier, Notary Public, and had an act drawn up by which they were to be the directors of the corporation. Witness in conversation with friends of the Governor, after the bill had gone into his hands, was informed that he would not sign the bill unless that notarial act was destroyed; that he wanted no "dead heads" in the company; that he wanted everybody to pay up for the stock. The five corporators were the parties he called "dead heads." They, according to the agreement made before Mr. Cuvillier, were to have stock without paying for it.

Mr. Speer—Who let the cat out of the bag to the Governor?

A.—Dr. Smythe, I suppose. He was his physician; cut his toe off when he got hurt and nursed him.

[The Governor was present at the investigation all day, prompting the Republican members of the committee and shifting his seat from beside one to beside another, according as each one became an inquisitor.]

The committee will meet again to-day at ten o'clock.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

SENATE.

A message from the Governor was received submitting the report of the Hon. John Lynch as disbursing agent of the crevasse fund. Referred, with vouchers, to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

Printing—Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Printing, reports a substitute for Senate bills Nos. 275 and 276, relative to public printing. The substitute was ordered printed and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Election and Registration—Reported back without action, the resolution informing the Governor officially of the deaths of Senators Fish and Pearce.

Railroads—Unfavorably on the bill to incorporate the Baton Rouge and State Line Railroad Company.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. Gallup—Amending the act entitled an Act Incorporating the Pontchartrain Railroad Company and to enable the said company to sell to Charles Morgan & Co., that portion of the Pontchartrain Railroad lying between Girod street and Elysian Fields street, with its tracks, depots, appurtenances, franchises, etc., for the purpose of incorporating the same with Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad.

By Mr. Thomas—Making appropriation to pay the current expenses for the year 1872. Also amending the act relative to Public Education.

By Mr. Todd—Providing for the construction of a shell road in the parish of Jefferson.

By Mr. Ingraham—Providing an apportionment to pay the expenses of the extra session Dec. 6th, 1871.

By Mr. Campbell—Amending bills and repealing the Metropolitan police law.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Barber—Amending the Militia law.

By Mr. Ray—Relative to the crimes of perjury and subornation of perjury. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Lynch—To exchange outstanding warrants of the late Board of Public Works, certificates of indebtedness of the State, and of the Board of State Engineers, for warrants on any unexpended balance of the appropriation made in Act 72, approved March 30th, 1871, for warrants issued by the Board of Public Works. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

By Mr. Lynch—To consolidate, limit and provide for the debt of the city of New Orleans, principal and interest, and authorize a tax for the support of the city government, and the better enforcement of the collection of all taxes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Campbell—Petitioning Congress for aid to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Barber—To hold night sessions. Lies over.

By Mr. Thompson—Requiring the Committee on Railroads to report back to the Senate (on to-morrow) the act relative to the N. O., Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad. Lies over.

Mr. Blackman called up the Apportionment Bill.

Pending the reading of the same the President called

THE ORDER OF THE DAY

The substitute Registration bill.

Mr. McMillan offered the following as a substitute for section five: "That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the Supervisors of Registration for all the parishes of the State and the Wards of the city of New Orleans, these appointments to be made, if practicable, during the session of the Senate and if not they shall be made at least four months before any general election."

Mr. Harris moved the adoption of the substitute and called for the previous question on the motion to adopt. The main question was ordered by 17 yeas to 11 nays. The substitute was then adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Anderson, Barber, Butler, Blackman, Campbell, Gallup, Harris, Hunsacker, Jenks, Lynch, Kelso, Lewis, [illegible], O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—[illegible]. Nays—Antoine, Coupland, Daigle, Herwig, Ingraham, [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] moved his vote from no to yes, in order to obtain the floor upon the motion to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Ingraham gave notice that he desired to spread upon the minutes his protest to the adoption of the substitute for the fifth section.

Mr. McMillan moved to lay Mr. Blackman's motion to reconsider upon the table with the following result:

Yeas—Anderson, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Harris, Hunsacker, Kelso, Lynch, McMillan, Noland, Pinchback, Ragan, Swords, Todd, Twitchell—15.

Nays—Antoine, Blackman, Coupland, Daigle, Gallup, Herwig, Ingraham, O'Hara, Ray, Smith, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Wilcox—14.

Mr. Campbell moved to insert the following as an additional section: "That no one who is or has been a member of the present General Assembly, nor any person who acted as registrar at the last election shall be appointed registrar or clerk of a registrar under the act."

Mr. Hunsacker moved to lay the additional section upon the table. Lost—nays, 19; yeas, 12.

Mr. O'Hara moved to strike out "nor any person who acted as registrar at the last election. Adopted.

The additional section was then adopted by 20 yeas to 10 nays.

Mr. Blackman offered the following as an additional section:

"That in the city of New Orleans there shall be registrars appointed for each ward, one from each political party, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee of each party.

Mr. Harris moved to lay the additional section upon the table.

Mr. Harris's motion prevailed—yeas 19, nays 12.

On motion of Mr. Harris the bill was then adopted as a whole by 20 yeas to 11 nays.

On motion of Mr. Harris the bill was considered engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Harris the yeas and nays were called to pass the bill to its third and final reading.

This motion requiring a four-fifth vote the rules were not suspended—yeas 23, nays 8.

The following are the yeas and nays upon the question:

Yeas—Anderson, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Gallup, Harris, Hunsacker, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—23.

Nays—Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Herwig, Ingraham, Thompson—8.

House Bill 287—Authorizing the Police Jury of Caldwell Parish to issue bonds of the parish for certain improvements, of the public buildings of the parish of Caldwell was taken up and passed its first reading.

Mr. Harris moved that the report of the Committee of Conference on the appropriation bill be taken up.

The rules were suspended and on motion of Mr. Hunsacker, the Senate refused to concur. [The new Committee of Conference will now be appointed].

Mr. Harris moved that the rules be suspended in order to take up the bill incorporating the Vidalia, Alexandria & Texas Railroad Company, and grant State aid thereto.

The rules were suspended and the bill made the special order for to-morrow at one p. m.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Murray offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on Railroads are hereby instructed to examine the affairs of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad to ascertain whether they have complied with their charter granted them by the Louisiana Legislature, and said committee to have power to take the testimony, and to give the said committee power to send for the conductors on the said railroad, and to examine them, and ascertain why they got their instructions from, and to report back to this House as soon as practicable by bill or otherwise.

The following amendments were added: Insert "Texas" in place of "Chattanooga and other railroads" after the words "Texas railroad," and "with no expense to the State" after the words by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Washington, of Assumption, offered the following resolution:

Be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the chair to investigate the affairs of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and that they be empowered to send for persons and papers.

The resolution requiring a two-third vote to be acted upon at this time, the yeas and nays were called, resulting in 65 yeas to 19 nays.

The rules were suspended.

A most disgraceful scene took place for one hour and a half before the resolution was adopted. Speaker Brewster, unable to control the House and maintain order, called Mr. Lowell to the chair. Messrs. Carr, Dewees, Faulkner and Abell were more strenuously opposed to the passage of the resolution than others. The most continuous and strong session ever witnessed in the State of Louisiana transpired yesterday. The resolution was adopted by 61 yeas to 11 nays. The chair appointed the following as the committee—Washington, of Assumption, Carr, H. Lott, Houston and Barrett.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Count de Chambord is about to leave for Frosdorf. On his departure it is expected he will issue another manifesto.

Paris, Feb. 8.—It is reported the Dukes of Nemours and Aumale claim reinstatement in their former rank in the army, and Prince de Joinville demands his commission in the navy.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Minister Washburne returns to the United States on leave of absence. Col. Hoffman has charge of the Legation.

London, Feb. 8.—The *Daily Telegraph* criticises the utterances of the American journalists on the subject of the Alabama claims, and says the English Government in the stand it has taken has only obliged the unanimous impulse of the country. But says the speeches of Mr. Gladstone are indiscreet and will probably prove mischievous.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Denison, the retiring Speaker of the House, and also a resolution recommending his elevation to the peerage.

Mr. Disraeli seconded both motions and they were carried by acclamation.

In accordance with the notice given yesterday Mr. Milbanks proposed to call on Sir Charles Dilke to justify before the House his recent speeches against the crown, but he was ruled out of order.

Mr. Forrester introduced a secret ballot bill.

Mr. Newdegate opposed it, arguing that it would lead to universal suffrage.

The bill passed on its first reading.

London, Feb. 8.—The new company which proposes to lay a telegraph cable direct from Liverpool to New York has been registered. One of its features is to fix the tolls at 20 shillings per ten words.

The *Times*, reviewing the debates in the House of Commons yesterday, says it is evident the House favors the repudiation of American claims for indirect losses. Gladstone's language is not likely to induce the Americans to withdraw their demands.

London, Feb. 8.—The steamers Colorado and Arabia collided just outside the Mersey. The Colorado was run ashore to prevent her sinking with all on board. The Arabia, comparatively uninjured, rescued the Colorado's passengers, except five in the steerage, who jumped overboard in the panic, caused by the collision.

The English press are generally moderate in tone regarding the Alabama claims, but maintain that Parliament is almost unanimous against allowing American demands.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The Bishop of Strasburg having notified the Cabinet here that the Holy See no longer recognizes the Concordat as applying to Alsace and Lorraine, Prince Bismarck has replied that the Emperor of Germany will undertake, independently of such measure, the church government of those provinces.

Vienna, Feb. 8.—A basis of compromise has been agreed upon, by which certain concessions towards self-government are granted the province of Galicia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Educational bill which passed the House to-day was originally introduced by Mr. Perce, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. It consecrates public lands to public education. One half the proceeds of the sales of the public lands are distributed annually among the different States; during the first ten years upon the basis of illiteracy as shown by the present census. The other half is to be invested and the interest used for educational purposes. No State loses its share of the fund by the legal enactments forbidding mixed schools. After ten years the distribution will be on the basis of population instead of illiteracy.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day held a conference on the subject of the tax on spirits and tobacco. Although they have not positively come to a conclusion there is a probability that they will agree on a uniform tax of 20 cents on tobacco, and to so amend the law as to consolidate distiller's stamps and provide for the removal of the present obstructions, so as to facilitate the exportation of spirits.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The sums awarded to American citizens by the American Mexican Commission, to the 5th inst., amount to over half a million of dollars. The amounts of all claims aggregate eleven and a half millions. The awards made thus far to Mexicans is only $10,000. Their claims aggregate eighteen millions of dollars.

Four hundred cases have been decided. Over a thousand are pending.

Private dispatches report positively that the Governor of Florida will be impeached.

The Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury were before the Committee to-day. They urged subsidies and committees to encourage American ship-building.

SENATE.—Mr. Sherman's bill retiring 5 per cent. certificates passed.

Consideration of the Amnesty bill was resumed. The vote striking out the 7th section of Mr. Sumner's amendment failed by a vote of 26 to 31.

Mr. Trumbull said he would vote against every amendment thus upon the final issue leaving the bill as obnoxious as possible.

An amendment erasing allusions to churches passed by 30 to 23. The amendment striking out the clause regarding jurors failed by 13 to 46.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The education bill finally passed. The Democrats voting aye on the education bill were Messrs. Kerr, Potter, Slocum, Storm and Townsend. The Republicans voting nay were Messrs. Beatty, Bingham, Clark, of New York, Dickey, Houghton, Killinger, Myers, Negley, Orr, Peck, Sargent, Stevens, Waldron and Wilson, of Ohio.

A new draw for seats occurred and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Feb. 8.—There were 19 cases of smallpox yesterday and 7 deaths.

New York, Feb. 8.—William and George Knight, arrested a few days ago for extradition, have been discharged. Embezzlement is not within the line of offences enumerated or contemplated by the extradition treaty with Great Britain.

Boston, Feb. 8.—A letter to the Postmaster East says a fire at Ogdensburg, on Thursday morning, destroyed all the mail matter, including the registered letters, which left Boston on Monday morning for Ogdensburg, and beyond the passenger depot of the Ogdensburg and Lower Canada railroad freight depot. Two cars and considerable freight were destroyed.

Jackson, Miss, Feb. 8.—The Committee on Contested Elections made three reports in the cases from Copiah and Lauderdale counties. The report submitted by the Democratic members is voluminous citing authorities. The Republicans merely report that their party friends shall be seated. The chairman asks for new elections. The Republicans will doubtless be seated, as they have a majority in the Legislature. A motion to allow the Republican members to designate who should represent those counties failed.

The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn from Saturday to Thursday.

A bill is up which requires all railroads who may claim the State subsidy to build narrow gauge roads.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 8.—A terrible snow storm prevails in the Cottonwood Mining district. Several persons were lost.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.—McLure (Democrat) has commenced a contest for a seat in the Senate.

Milwaukee, Feb. 8.—The case of the United States vs. the steamer Montello, libelled for non-compliance with the laws appertaining to steamers plying upon navigable waters of the United States, has been decided against the United States in Judge Miller's court here, on the ground that Fox River, where the steamer was running, is not a public navigable water of the United States, and the owners of said steamer were not under lawful obligation to have her enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade nor have her inspected in compliance with the act of Congress.

(Previous Dispatches.)

London, Feb. 8.—Excitement over the Alabama claims is unabated. Speeches in Parliament on the subject keep the public mind agitated. Anxiety regarding action of the Washington Cabinet pervades all circles, and business at the Exchange is sensibly affected.

New York, Feb. 8.—A special to the *Tribune*, dated London, Feb. 7, says Granville's dispatch contains no threat, but simply and reiterates to England's understanding of the treaty. Several members of the Cabinet disapprove of the submissive tone of Granville's speech. The situation is regarded grave in the highest English and American quarters here, but not hopeless.

Hayti advices report the burning of the national palace at Port-au-Prince. President Saget had pardoned a number of prisoners, causing dissatisfaction.

Washington, Feb. 8.—HOUSE—Mr. Hoar's educational bill, distributing funds in proportion to illiteracy, and no compulsory mixed schools, passed to its third reading. Ayes 112, nays 97.

Havana, Feb. 8.—The captain and crew of the British schooner Lark, driven into Cuban waters by a gale and seized by the authorities, have been released through the instance of the British Consul General.

Cuban Gen. Cespedes was killed in a recent fight.

Irregular weather retards and shortens the sugar crop.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.—The concurrent resolution to pay maturity State bonds in currency passed the House over the Governor's veto.

A passenger on one of the trains which collided yesterday near Alton, Ill., was caught by the foot only and burned to death.

Havre, Feb. 8—Noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

Liverpool, Feb. 8—Noon.—Cotton market quiet and steady; estimated sales 15,000 bales, 5000 for export and speculation. Uplands 11⅛@11¼d, Orleans 11¼d. On ship named at New Orleans 11⅜.

London, Feb. 8—Noon.—Consols 91⅞@91⅝; United States bonds dull and lower; 5-20s of 1862, 91⅞.

"WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH."—What do you mean, colonel," said S. S. Cox to Fisk, "by the place where the woodbine twineth?" To which interrogatory Fisk responded: "You see I was before that learned and dignified body, the committee on banking and currency, and when Garfield asked me where the money got to, Cornell went to, I could not make a vulgar reply and say 'up the spout,' but observing, while peddling through New England, that every spout to a house or cottage had a woodbine twining about it, I said, naturally enough, 'where the woodbine twineth.'"

The Late Legal Tender Decision.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

In last Saturday's *Ledger* we stated what we supposed to be the result of all the various legal tender decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States up to that date, adding that there was a case then before the court where the contract was to pay "in specie," and that as this was another name for coin, we could hardly doubt that it would fall within the three cases which we had there named, and that, "if words mean anything in contracts, be payable in coin." The then pending case to which we referred, and which, it seems, is known as Trebilcock vs. Wilson, and in which the contract was made prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act, and therefore before gold coin had become a commodity and matter of traffic, was decided on Monday of this week.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Mr. Justice Field, of California, one of the staunchest "hard money" judges of the Supreme Bench. He went over the whole ground, taking, as we hear, the precise view taken by the *Ledger* last Saturday of the whole case. We, therefore, refer our readers anew, and now with absolute confidence, to what we then said in regard to the extent to which "greenbacks" have broken in upon our old, and, as the *Ledger* will continue to believe, our only constitutional currency. In the case of Trebilcock vs. Wilson, above referred to as just decided, Judges Miller and Bradley dissented; but against the seven remaining judges of the court their dissent, of course, has no effect. Justice Bradley, indeed, admitted that if the contract had been made since the passage of the Legal Tender act, then payment might have been enforced in specie, specie since the passage of the act having become a commodity, and, as such, capable of being contracted for like other commodities.

The Philadelphia *Age* says:

Since the previous decision of the United States Supreme Court was reversed by a bare majority of the Justices, old and new, upon the Bench, another case has been heard and arbitrated which defines and limits that decision, or at least shows how far in one direction. This was designated on the list as No. 46, Trebilcock vs. Wilson, and the plaintiff sued to enforce the payment in gold and silver of a promissory note, made so payable by its terms. The Court decided in his favor, holding that the act of February the 25th, 1862, in declaring that the notes of the United States shall be legal tender or a legal tender for all debts, only applies to debts which are payable in money generally, and not where a contract for money is by its terms made payable in specie or in coin. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Fields, and re-affirms the decisions in the cases of Bronson vs. Rhodes. The only dissenters were Justices Bradley and Miller, who are, we presume, willing to strain greenbacks to their extremest limits.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.—The Democrats in Congress having decided by a large majority last evening that it would be better to postpone definite action upon political subjects until probably some time in February, in order that they might have the benefit of the further development of the plans of the Republican leaders for consideration, the minority of that Democratic caucus, believing that the delay will be injurious, and that immediate action should be had by some Democratic organization, including representatives from all parts of the United States, have prevailed upon the National Democratic Resident Congressional Committee to hold a meeting on Tuesday next for a general consultation upon the situation. This organization is composed of members of Congress and prominent Democratic citizens of Washington. The general sentiment of Democrats in Washington is yet opposed to organized action, and they are encouraged to persist in this by the [illegible] [illegible]

An editor, speaking of the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, says: Mr. Groesbeck has made few public appearances, considering the reputation he enjoys, and has spent very little time in public life; but he has the faculty of always coming up to the requirements of the situation and adding to his reputation every time he appears. This is a rare and enviable faculty.—*Boston Post.*

Guard Your Health and Life.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1872.

The money market proper continues quiet and easy, with a fair amount of good and second grade paper offering on the street. At bank the demand for discounts is moderate, and borrowers on approved notes find no difficulty in obtaining accommodations. We repeat our previous quotations of street rates, as follows: 10@11 per cent per annum for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, 12 for good and second grade, 10@12 for A1 without collaterals, and 12@15 for good and second grade. Mortgage notes are quoted at 9@10 ₮ cent. ₮ annum for A1 and first-class, and 12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 111@111¼ (against 110⅝ at New York) and closed at the opening rates (against 110⅝.) The sales included $4000 at 110¾, $4000 at 111, $5000 and $5000 at 111⅛, $50,000 at 111⅛@111, and $[illegible] and $50,000 at 111⅛.

No sales of Silver came within our notice. We quote 107½@108½ for American half dollars, and 9¼@9½ ₮ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was unsettled by the advance in gold at New York, and news of great excitement in London over the Alabama claims question. The offerings were fair and the sales of Sterling amounted to £70,000, the market closing at ½@¼ ₮ cent. advance. The business was divided as follows: £5000 bill of lading at 118¾, £4500 and £5000 bill of lading at 118¾, £1500 bill of lading and £3000 clear at 118⅝, £10,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 118⅝@119, £4000 bill of lading, and £5000 and £5000 clear at 119, £70,000 first class, and £8000 bank at 119⅛, £1000, £4000 and £5000 at 119¼, and £800 at 109⅛. No sales of Francs came within our notice. We now quote Sterling at 119@119½ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 119⅝@120 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was steady and firmer. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ cent. discount for remittance, and there were sales of $80,000 commercial New York sight, and $22,000, $30,000 and $5,000 private bankers' at ⅛ cent. discount. $20,000 bank at 11-32, $15,000 commercial at ⅛, $12,000 sight on Louisville at ¼, and $40,000 twenty days' sight on New York at 1 discount.

Little or nothing appears to be doing in Gold Checks beyond a small remittance business by some of the banks at ¼@⅜ cent. discount.

Operations in Stocks included 10 shares Orleans Railroad at $60, 100 Louisiana Levee at $8 50, 30 do. at $8 62½, and 58 Jackson Railroad at $50 [illegible] yesterday, not reported, 50 shares Levee brought $8 75.

In Bonds $1250 City Water Works five ₮ cents. sold at 56½ (yesterday, not reported), and $5000 City ₮ cents. to-day, at 61¾.

Nothing reported in State Warrants.

A lot of $3000 City Appropriation Certificates sold, yesterday, not previously mentioned, at 54¼.

LATER—The only sale at the Board of Brokers this evening was 10 shares New Orleans National Bank at $77. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. Banking Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual National Bank [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. J. and G. N. R. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontchartrain Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. City Railroad Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles street Railroad Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne Street R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans Railroad Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. Gas Light Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Gas Light Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Slaughter House Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calcasieu Sulphur & Mining Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Lottery Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Shed Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana Levee Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchafalaya Propelling Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Hotel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burra Burra Copper Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. Mobile and Texas R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. O. Wrecking and Salvage Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles street Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana six (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 5 ₮ cent. Water Works Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bonds of Railroad Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Five Per Cent. Bonds, 1872	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Jefferson & P. cent. Bonds (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Wharf Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Seven-Thirty Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne Street R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1872.

COTTON—The movement to-day was confined to 3500 bales at irregular prices, showing for the most part a decline of ⅛ to ¼c. We reduce our quotations as follows, giving also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lots with the outside rates for strict:

	Average.	Exchange figures.
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

In giving the above figures it is proper to add that they are to some extent nominal, the feeling at the close being too unsettled to admit of strictly accurate quotations. Some authorities quote good ordinary at 20¾@21¼c, and the outside figures for middling at 22¼c. The demand was limited, buyers being reluctant to operate in view of the exciting political news telegraphed from London, and which was spread upon the Exchange boards at an early hour in the day. The closing Liverpool dispatches received during the afternoon reported 1-16d improvement in Middling Orleans, but this seemed to have no effect upon the market. Good ordinary sold at 21c, low middling at 21½ and 21¾c, strict at 21¾c, barely middling at 22c, and a good style of middling at 22¼c.

The Exchange reports: "Limited demand, sales made at the decline. Market irregular."

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1871—bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrived since last report	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	[illegible]	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 4446 bales to Liverpool, 2623 to Bremen, and 210 to Galveston. Receipts proper since last evening 2620 bales, against 5380 last Thursday and 12,202 last year, making an aggregate since Friday of 20,761 bales, against 28,[illegible] for the corresponding time last week and 53,998 last year, and since August 31 of 687,854 bales, against 813,[illegible] last year.

TOBACCO—In the past day or two only a few small lots were sold at private terms. The stock is yet too small to fill the orders now for export in the market. Prices are well maintained, and we continue to quote lugs at 7¾@9c; low leaf 8¾@9c; medium 9½@10c; good 10½@11½c; fine and selections 12@13c.

FREIGHTS—We note a fair movement at firm rates. We quote: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16@—d; to Hamburg 11-16d; to New York ⅝@11-16c; to Philadelphia 1c; to Boston ⅞c. Sugar to New York $[illegible] and Molasses $[illegible] bbl. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32@½d; to Havre 1@1 1-16c; Antwerp 15-16@1c; to Bremen 1c; Boston 11-16c. Flour to Northern ports [illegible]

SUGAR—The demand is fair, with light receipts at unchanged prices. Inferior 6@7¼c, common 7¼@8c, fair 8¾@9c, good fair 9¾@9c, fully fair 9¼@9¾c, prime 9¾@10c, strictly prime 10c, choice 10¼@10½c, seconds 9@9¾c, centrifugal 9¾@11c, yellow clarified 11¾@11¾c, white 12@12¾c ₮ lb.

MOLASSES—The receipts continue light and the demand good. Plantation reboiled 45@50c, common to strictly prime fermenting 35@60c, inferior, not fermenting, 30@35c, common 38@40c, centrifugal 38@45c, fair 40@45c, prime 45@50c, strictly prime 58c ₮ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, but firm, with a light stock, composed of inferior extra and the choice extra are [illegible] [illegible]

OATS—The dealers have good stocks on hand, and there is no demand for shipment, hence the market is dull. The supplies are held at 50c for mixed and 50@52c for white; but only 250 sacks yellow mixed sold at 50c ₮ bushel.

OATS—Are also very dull; 100 racks Ohio river sold at 44c, and 200 choice Galena at 47c ₮ bushel.

BRAN—The market is bare, or nearly so. What little is here is held at $1 60 ₮ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and fair demand, and firmer. 125 bales choice Western sold at $35. Prime is quoted at $31@32, choice $34@35 ₮ ton.

BACON—The market is bare of clear sides, but clear rib sides and shoulders are in supply and rather dull in first hands. 14 casks clear sides, just received, sold at the Railroad depot at 10c, and 40 and 15 casks clear rib sides sold at the depot at 9c ₮ lb. Shoulders are quoted at the Railroad depot at 7c, and in store at 7¼c; 10 casks clear sides sold in job or retail lots, in filling orders, at 10¼@10¾c, 10 casks clear rib sides, job lots, filling orders, at 9¾c, 20 and 25 do., job lots, filling orders, at 9¾c ₮ lb.

LARD—The market is firm with a light stock on hand. 250 kegs refined sold at 10¾c ₮ lb. Packers' in tierces is quoted at 9¾c, refined 10¼c, kegs 10¾@10¾c ₮ lb.

HAMS—15 tierces choice sugar-cured sold at 13c, and 40 do., in two lots, at 13¼c ₮ lb. They are quoted at 12@13c ₮ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is quiet but firm. Shoulders are quoted at 6¾c, clear rib sides 8¾c, clear sides 9¼c ₮ lb in a job way. The stock is in the hands of dealers.

WHISKY—Is unchanged, and another sale of 25 bbls choice rectified was made at 91 ₮ gallon. Good proof rectified is dull at $1 and ordinary 95c ₮ gallon.

CORNMEAL—Is quiet but firm, and is quoted at $4 ₮ bbl.

BAGGING—A lot of 150 rolls jute sold at 18c ₮ yard cash. Orders for the country are filled by the dealers at 16¾@17c for India in bales, and 16c in rolls, and 18c for jute and Western.

CHEESE—300 boxes choice Western factory sold at 15c ₮ lb. The supply is light and the demand good. Western reserve commands 13@14c, choice factory 15¼@16c ₮ lb. New York cream 17c.

COFFEE—The market is very firm, with a good demand from dealers. Stock in first hands 3000 bags Rio; in second hands 10,000 bags. We quote prime 21¾@22¼c, (gold duty paid); good 21¾@21¾c, fair 20¾@21c, ordinary 20c ₮ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The market is dull, and owing to free arrivals from Charleston prices are drooping. Fair is quoted at 8¾@8¾c, price 9c, choice 9¼c. Choice Carolina is jobbing at 9c, Rangoon 7@7¾c ₮ lb.

BEEF—Is in light supply and fair demand. Texas commands $11@12, Western $14@15 ₮ bbl.

BUTTER—Choice is in light supply and good demand and higher. Choice Western commands 25@28c, Goshen 33@34c ₮ lb. There is no demand for inferior. A lot of 50 firkins inferior Western sold at 18c ₮ lb.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6; Ducks $5; Geese $8; Turkeys $14@15; Eggs 25@26c ₮ dozen.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3@3 25; Onions $3@4; Apples $4@5; Sourkrout $9@12 ₮ bbl; Cabbages $7@10 ₮ box; Turnips $1 50 ₮ bbl; Beets $1 50; Carrots $2; Parsnips $3; Horse Radish $9@10 ₮ bbl; Dried Apples 8@9c; Dried Peaches 9@10c; Green Peas $3@4; Dry Peas $2@3; Western Beans $9@12; Red Beans $9@12, and black eyed Peas $4 ₮ bbl.

BREAKFAST BACON—Choice Western is scarce and commands 10¾@11c ₮ lb.

MOSS—Is in better supply with less demand. Inferior is quoted at 4¾@4¾c; good country 5¾@6c, clean city picked and baled 6¾@7c ₮ lb.

TALLOW—Is quiet with a light supply, and is quoted at 9@9¾c ₮ lb.

WOOL—There is very little here. A small lot of Lake sold at 33c ₮ lb.

HIDES—Are scarce, with an active demand and higher prices. Green salted command 10¾@12c, dry salted 15@16c, dry flint 17@18c, kips 12@14c ₮ lb.

PIGS FEET—Pickled, in kegs, are selling at $1 40, half bbls $5, bbls $9.

SALT—The market is very dull. Dealers are asking $1 45 ₮ sack for Liverpool, both coarse and fine, delivered—with a deduction for drayage when taken by purchaser at warehouse. Turk's Island is scarce. The dealers' rates from store are $1 25@1 40 ₮ bag. Table Salt in cellars is at 24@27c ₮ pocket, as in size. The last cargo sale of Liverpool was at $1 35 ₮ sack for Liverpool coarse and fine.

MACKEREL—Is in good demand, with only a moderate stock on hand and quoted as follows: No. 1 mackerel command $14@16, No. 2 $9@10, No. 3 $9@11, No. 1 kits $1 60, No. 2 $1 25, No. 3 $1 15.

LIME—The supply is small, and owing to the late severe weather the demand is light. Prices continue as previously. Western $2@2 25, Alabama and Rock Island $2 25 ₮ bbl.

COTTON SEED—Is in demand and constant at $20 per ton when bags are furnished by factors and $14 per ton when in planters' bags, and $16 per ton for sacked and bags.

NAVAL STORES—There is no virgin Rosin; No. 2 or common in market. No. 1 commands $5 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, but it would command $5@5 50 ₮ bbl. Spirits Turpentine is in light supply and is jobbing at 80@85c.

IRON COTTON TIES—Sell at 5¾@5¾c ₮ lb.

BALING TWINE—Commands 19@20c ₮ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Are in limited supply and good demand at 19c in round lots and 19½c jobbing. The supplies are all sold, to arrive.

COOPERAGE—Is dull. There is no demand for Sugar Hogsheads, the season being over. Molasses Barrels sell slowly at $1 75 and half Barrels $1 25 each. Green Poles command $35 ₮ 1000 for barrel Poles, and $50 for hogshead Poles. Staves $[illegible] for barrel, and $[illegible] for hogshead.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

BEN DEBAR..............Proprietor.

BENEFIT OF LOTTA!

BEN DEBAR will appear. The performance will consist of CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE; NORMA; FAMILY JARS.

The annual MARDI GRAS BALL will take place at this Theatre on February [illegible]. Tickets of admission can be had at the box office by Mr. Gleason, Treasurer, to be placed before the committee. Tickets of admission for gentlemen, $5. No female admitted in male attire. Mr. Myers' ball band will be in attendance.

Varieties Theatre.

L. BARRETT..............Sole Lessee and Manager.

Friday Evening, February 9th, 1872.

Benefit of

Mr. Edwin Adams,

On which occasion he will appear in his marvelous rendition of

ENOCH ARDEN.

Founded on Tennyson's beautiful poem.

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS as ENOCH ARDEN.
Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON as Annie Leigh.

Saturday—Last Grand ENOCH ARDEN Matinée.

In active preparation John Brougham's great drama, in 5 acts, entitled

RED LIGHT.

Grand Panorama,

943..............Poydras Street..............943

Between Dryades and Rampart streets.

REPRESENTING the Battles and Conflagration, occasioned by the last Revolution in France, also, views of the principal cities of Europe. Admission 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

$1,287,148!

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the

Merchants' & Bankers' Association

OF NEW YORK.

DAILY DRAWINGS!

A PRIZE FOR EVERY TICKET.

[illegible]

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice, and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS—"Fair dealing can be relied upon."—*N. Y. Herald, Aug. 28.* "A genuine distribution."—*World.* "Not one of the humbugs of the day."—*Weekly Tribune.* "They give general satisfaction."—*Staats Zeitung.*

REFERENCES—By kind permission we refer to the following: [illegible]

ONE CASH GIFT in every package of 150 tickets guaranteed. Six tickets for $1, 13 for $2, 35 for $5, 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to

STEVENS, LEWIS & CO.,
130 Broadway, N.Y.

The St. Louis Hotel.

THIS magnificent Hotel, lately renovated, and greatly improved [illegible] will be re-opened under the direction of [illegible]

HIRAM CRANSTON,
[illegible] New York Hotel.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.

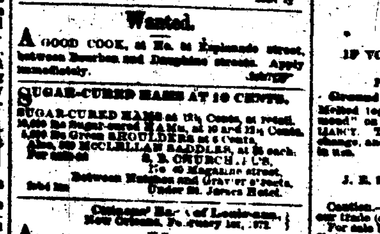
New Orleans, January 8, 1872.

NOTICE.—At an election held on the 26th of December, 1871, at the office of this Insurance Association, No. 10 Exchange Alley, the following directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

CH. CAVAROC, A. CAMBON,
CH. DE BUYTER, A. POINCY,
A. REICHARD, J. BELL,
LEON HAAS, JR., P. S. WILTZ,
E. F. MIOTON, LEON QUEYROUZE,
W. AGAR, A. THIBAUT.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 4th inst., Mr. CH. CAVAROC was unanimously re-elected President.

[illegible] LAMAUX, Secretary.



CASSIDY & MILLER,

162 St. Charles Street, New Orleans.

SAIL MAKERS and Agents for the FLEETWING COTTON DUCK FACTORY. Woodberry Druid and Ontario DUCK, of all weights and widths, from 22 inches to 3 feet.

Keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of Tents, Tarpaulins, Flags, Duck and Wagon Covers. Flags of all nations, Tweed and Machine Rope [illegible]

We call attention of Contractors, Railroad Companies, [illegible]. Awnings, Gallery Curtains, Window and Door Shades made to order at reasonable prices. TRUNKS neatly covered.

Sugar, Molasses and Syrups.

REFINED SUGAR—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
A. THOMSON & CO.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A superior article of pure Louisiana [illegible]
A. THOMSON & CO.

REFINED SYRUP AND MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, [illegible]
A. THOMSON & CO.

LOUISIANA MOLASSES—Various grades of [illegible]
A. THOMSON & CO.

CLARIFIED SUGAR—Various grades white and yellow, in hogsheads and barrels.
A. THOMSON & CO.

LOUISIANA SUGAR—Various grades of plantation, in hogsheads and barrels.
A. THOMSON & CO.

FOREIGN SUGAR—Cuba, Demerara and Porto Rico, in hogsheads and boxes.
A. THOMSON & CO.

Dr. J. B. PEREZ,

OFFICE, 12 Carondelet street, near the corner of Lafayette, New Orleans. Having an experience of more than twenty years in the treatment of diseases of a private nature. [illegible] Office hours from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Gun and Fishing Tackle Depot,

85..............ST. CHARLES STREET..............85

F. CHARLEVILLE,

RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION. All kinds of Arms Repaired.

Every description of Breech-loading Shot Guns, Gun Material and Fishing Tackle of every description.

ORDERS taken and selected for GUNS of the following celebrated makers: [illegible] W. W. Greener, Wm. Clabrough, [illegible] and Sons, Scott's Percy, Parker, Daniel Lefaucheux, [illegible]

Agents—Chas. A. Cook, New York; Ch. Moy, England; F. Gurbis, Paris.

Wanted.

A GOOD COOK, at No. 84 Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. Apply immediately.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT 10 CENTS.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS at 10¢ Cents at retail. [illegible]
S. B. CHURCH & CO.,
No. 40 Magazine street,
Between [illegible] and Gravier streets.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 1st, 1872.

AT a regular meeting of the Board held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Banking Department was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Notice.

ALL parties wishing to become members of the Crescent City Saw Mill Association, [illegible]

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Ins. Co.

AN ELECTION of Trustees, to serve for one year, [illegible] will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 12, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Removal.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK REMOVED to No. 45 Camp street.

[illegible] BARRE, Cashier.

172 - - - - Canal Street - - - - 172

A FINE LOT OF IMPORTED CLOTHING, FRENCH GOODS, just arrived and for sale at moderate prices, at 172 Canal street.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, held on December 1st, 1871, the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve during the ensuing year:

[illegible] JNO. C. BOYERS,
J. P. COULON, SAMUEL SMITH,
[illegible] C. H. SLOCOMB,
[illegible] J. B. WOODS,
JAS. JACKSON, J. H. STAUFFER,
J. A. O'BRIEN, F. WINTZ.

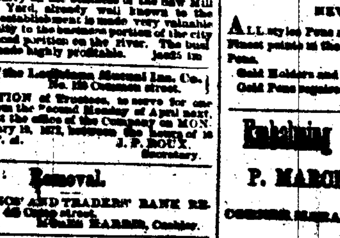
[illegible]
C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

February 1, 1872.

E. BUREWALD,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
(SUCCESSOR OF J. HEBRER.)

[illegible]

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!



IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT
USE THESE
PERFECT LENSES,

Ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles, Melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. SPENCER & CO., OPTICIANS,
NEW YORK.

Caution—None genuine unless stamped with our trade (diamond) mark.

For sale by responsible Agents throughout the Union.

M. LILIENTHAL,
Jeweler and Optician,
[illegible] Canal Street,
Is sole Agent for New Orleans, La., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

HILL'S EXTRA GOLD PENS.

FACTORY,

16..............Commercial Place..............16

NEW ORLEANS.

ALL styles Pens and Holders made—all PENS. Finest points in the World—Polished Pens, Ladies Pens.

Gold Holders and Pencils, FACTORY PRICES. Gold Pens repaired at 50 and 25 cents.

Embalming Without Cutting.

P. MARCHAND, Druggist,

CORNER [illegible] and ST. PHILIP STS.

EMBALMS Corpses without opening them [illegible]

Drs. Jordan & Davieson,

PROPRIETORS of the Gallery of Anatomy and Museum of Science, 507 Broadway, New York, have just published a new edition of their lectures, containing most valuable information on the causes, consequences and treatment of diseases [illegible]

JORDAN & DAVIESON, consulting office, 1525 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

To the Public and Tax-Payers.

JOHN T. DUFOUR,

60..............EXCHANGE ALLEY..............60

Between Bienville and Conti streets, [illegible]

SUPPLIES all such items, City and State; taking all the necessary steps to obtain a diminution of exorbitant assessments [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Composed of the first-class Steamships

CROMWELL..............Capt. THOS. HALSEY
GEN. MEADE..............Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..............Capt. E. HOWES
MISSISSIPPI..............Capt. W. F. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS..............Capt. G. E. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER..............Capt. R. F. BURDICK

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship

CROMWELL,
HALSEY, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, February 11th, 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. 20 Common street.

The steamship UNITED STATES will follow—leaving SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible], at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK—MERCHANTS' STEAM SHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The Steamship

WESTERN METROPOLIS,
G. E. Quick, Commander.

Will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 8 P. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage..............$50.
Steerage..............25.

Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen and Hamburg.

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 N. LUDWIGSEN, Agent.
[illegible] Common street

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.

The steamship

GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER Commander

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, Sunday, February 11, at 9 A. M.

PASSAGE..............$50.

Freight 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,
[illegible] Carondelet street.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, February 10, at [illegible] The first-class Steamship JUNIATA, Hoxie, 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 first class Steamships form these lines, viz:

AGNES, ALABAMA, AUSTIN,
CLINTON, CITY OF NORFOLK,
HARLAN, J. 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 SUNDAY, February 11, at 4 A. M.

For Brazos Santiago, Corpus Christi, Fulton, St. Mary and [illegible] Lavaca and Brashear.

The Iron Steamer

MORGAN,
J. H. LOCKWOOD, Commander

Will leave Brashear on the arrival of the [illegible] train from Algiers on

SATURDAY, February 10.

Lighterage at Brazos Santiago at risk and expense of consignees.

St. Mary and Corpus Christi Freight landed at Rockport.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passage, [illegible] by Morgan's La. and Texas R. R. and Brashear [illegible] FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of Esplanade street, at 7½ A. M. reaching Brashear City at 12½ P. M., there connecting with Steamer

JOSEPHINE,

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,

WHITNEY,

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,

CITY OF NORFOLK,

THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS.

Tickets and Staterooms secured until [illegible] P. M. daily (Sunday 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.—E. HAFNER has now in store a large and well selected assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for sale at the lowest prices. Also a fine lot of Onion Sets and Top Onions. Country merchants supplied with seeds by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers.

E. HAFNER,
106 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Dr. Chas. Mermilliod, Dentist,

COMPLETE UPPER SET ONLY $20.

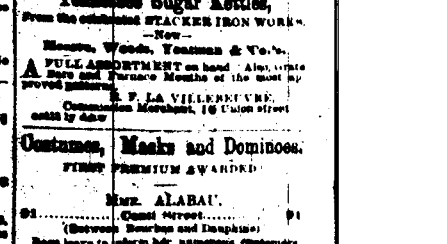
INFORMS his customers that owing to the dullness of the season, and for the purpose of affording facilities to all those in need of his services, he has reduced his prices [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST,

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Bourbon Street, [illegible]

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.



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

Roofing Tiles! Fire Proof!

THIS favorite article manufactured in this city from best fire 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 B. J. West, No. [illegible] street, or to Thos. S. Elder, [illegible]

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

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

Tennessee Sugar Kettles,

From the celebrated STACKER IRON WORKS.

—Now—

Messrs. Woods, Yeatman & Co.

A FULL ASSORTMENT on hand. Also, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths of the most approved patterns.

E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
Commission Merchant, 18 Union street

Costumes, Masks and Dominoes.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED.

Mme. ALABAU,

91..............Conti Street..............91

(Between Bourbon and Dauphine)

Begs leave to inform her numerous customers [illegible] COSTUMES, MASKS and DOMINOES of the richest kinds, in gold and silver, for ladies and gentlemen [illegible]

For Rent.

OFFICE No. 79 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon, occupied for several years by the late C. Dubois. Apply to E. DUFOUR, No. 59 Commerce street, or at the office of this paper.

ANDERSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

No. 132 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.

WHERE will be found all the latest improvements in the Photographic Art. With these advantages, and the best assistants and artists, he is prepared to furnish work that he is sure will give satisfaction. Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. SUNSHINE, a specialty.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Cor. Fulton, Water and Pearl Sts., N. Y.

THIS well known favorite hotel has recently been thoroughly renovated, refurnished and improved [illegible]

The Hotel is more accessible to all parts of the city. The Broadway stages pass the hotel [illegible] and are but two blocks from Fulton Ferry [illegible]