

AMUSEMENTS.

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

Now on exhibition, a large and attractive series of LIVING WONDERS, ANIMALS, RARE PAINTINGS, and 100,000 Curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SPALDING, EDWELLA & McDONOUGH, Proprietors.

In order to facilitate the securing of seats for the present brilliant engagement of LUCILLE WESTERN.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL MASK BALLS. A series of SIX GRAND DRESS AND MASK BALLS will be given in the spacious ball room of the St. Louis Hotel.

On SATURDAY, January 21, and on SUNDAY, January 22, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

These balls will be the continuation of the grand entertainments given every year at the New Orleans House.

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NATIONAL THEATRE. Wednesday, January 18, 1871.

HE MUST GO TO THE COUNTRY. Comedy, in three acts, by W. F. Fildrich.

RUBEZAHLE. THE MOUNTAIN GHOST IN THE GIANT'S MOUX-TAINS OF SILESIA.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. Last Night of the Engagement of LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

MR. W. B. CAHILL. Who will appear in a new comedy, "TOM MOORE."

THE LION. And conclude with SINDBAD THE SAILOR.

DAN RICH. WILL APPEAR AS CLOWN. On Saturday, January 21, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

OLD DAN RICH. As Solo Performer and Manager. TWENTY-TWO TRANS-ATLANTIC AND NATIONAL STAR ARTISTS.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL. TENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT LEWIS BAKER. Friday Evening, January 20, 1871.

THE GRAND FANCY DRESS, MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL. OF THE AMERICAN UNION CLUB.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL. Thursday Evening, February 2, 1871.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JANUARY 17, 1871.

THE CITY COUNCIL. Mayor Flanders presiding, and present Administrators Shaw, Delassize, Lewis, Walton, Bonzano and West.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT-AN INTERESTING MERCANTILE QUESTION. A case was up for trial yesterday before the court by a jury of merchants.

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IMPORTANCE OF THE COFFEE TRADE.

LETTER FROM BOGOTA. General Harbit to Mayor Flanders.

DEAR SIR-I do not know whether New Orleans has yet substantially recovered her position as the center of the coffee and sugar trade.

Your situation, in reference to the great coffee producing district of South and Central America, ought, it seems to me, to be improved.

The government of the country (United States of Colombia), is most anxious to have a regular mail service, by steamers to their northern coasts, and for this they are willing to pay a small subsidy.

It has appeared to me that New Orleans could maintain such a line with great profit to the ship owners, and great indirect advantage to the general commerce of the city.

I would suggest the extension of the line to Venezuela, from which government a small subsidy might be obtained.

The route then to be performed in semi-monthly service, would be from Aspinwall to La Guayra, and return, touching at the ports of Colombia, viz. Manizales, Medellin, Cartagena, Saluberry or Santa Marta, and Rio Hacha, and in Venezuela, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello and La Guayra.

From New Orleans, it appears to me, it would be advisable to touch at Havana on the way to Aspinwall, and in return, via the Panama railroad with the steamers for the South and North Pacific, especially with the line owned by the Panama Railroad Company, and regularly plying to the Pacific ports of the Central American republics.

In this way the coffee products of those Central American States, and of Venezuela and of the West and South-West of South America, and of the great coffee producing district of Pennsylvania, it seems the natural market.

The ownership of the line ought to be properly managed, so as to avoid the evils of the present, without much capital investment, but entirely staunch, and equal to an average speed of ten miles per hour.

By the last tariff of this country four and a half per cent ad valorem, and the demand for these is likely to increase.

The principal exports from Colombia to the United States are coffee, dry woods, hides, vegetable ivory, hats (straw and Panama) and cacao. Tobacco and cigars are produced by enormous quantities.

Many other articles might be exported from this country, if their internal communications were not so unobtainable.

Bagging and sacking from the sea is produced cheaply and abundantly in the interior.

I have presented this question more than once to the department of the printing and the United States of Colombia, and from New York, and from New Orleans, and from the United States, I believe it could be made profitable, and an informed that coal of fine quality, for steam, can be obtained at Rio Hacha, and at Rio Hacha, very easily and cheaply.

I am very anxious for many reasons to have our flag regularly flying in these waters, in which our English, French and German have the monopoly.

I hope you will bring this to the notice of the merchants of New Orleans, and that steps may be taken to secure the line.

Yours very truly, S. A. HUBBERT.

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THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court-The Loan and Pledge Association-Manumans to Compel the Calling of a Meeting of Stockholders.

A mandamus has been applied for before the Eighth District Court Judge Dibble, by F. C. Mahan, a stockholder in the above named association, to compel the directors to call a meeting of the stockholders in order to pass a stock to alleged unwarranted loan upon Slaughterhouse stock, etc.

The petition sets forth that the association in one instance recently loaned to E. C. Benton the sum of \$100,000 upon the stock of Slaughterhouse and Slaughterhouse Company, which he alleges is not worth the amount over that loaned as required by the charter in the matter of collateral.

There are also other charges of improper loaning of the monies of the stockholders in the petition, which the petitioner seeks to have the court compel the directors to call a meeting of a meeting of the stockholders.

The Old Board of State Assessors vs. Auditor Graham-New Trial Refused and Mandamus Granted to Compel the Calling of a Meeting of Stockholders.

Mandamus Made Peremptory-Judge Dibble yesterday morning refused an oral opinion in the matter of the State ex rel. James O'Neill et al. vs. the old Board of State Assessors, upon an application for mandamus to compel Auditor Graham to warrant for certain additional compensation claimed.

The decision was upon a new trial asked for by the defendant, Judge Dibble refusing the same for reasons given upon the first trial of the cause. The Judge ordered that the mandamus be made peremptory.

The matter of Elizabeth Mullaly vs. John Mullaly, praying for a separation of property between herself and husband, the Judge refused the prayer, upon the ground that the defendant's evidence was not sufficient. There must be more evidence.

The Judge granted the divorce asked for in the case of Matilda Pecora vs. her husband.

THE MATTER OF JURISDICTION IN APPEALS. Mary R. Caldwell vs. Hugh Matthews and Daniel Crowley, Constable-The plaintiff prayed for and obtained an injunction to stop the execution of certain judgments rendered in the case of Matthews vs. Caldwell. She alleges that the defendant, Matthews, has caused to be seized some six thousand dollars' worth of property belonging to plaintiffs, and that she is unable to recover the same.

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LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS.

DISPOSAL OF SOUTHERN PUBLIC LANDS. Discussion by Kellogg and Harlan.

King William to the Queen. RESULTS OF HIS RECENT CAPTURES.

Twenty Thousand Prisoners. GULF OF MEXICO STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE T. L. M'GILL DISASTER. NEARLY SIXTY LIVES LOST.

WASHINGTON. Senator Sprague's Texas War Trade-Proposed Bill Relating to the Transportation of Live Stock-New Orleans and Gulf of Mexico Steamship Line-Butler's Corruption Resolution.

WASHINGTON, January 14.-The Dominican expedition commanded by General Morgan, accompanied by a number of ladies, their relatives, Collector Casey, who did the honors of the occasion, was supported by General Jeff Thompson, General George A. Sheridan, his brother, William A. Sheridan, from Chicago, Mr. Van Ornum, and other gentlemen belonging to New Orleans.

As the boat passed down the river many objects of historic interest attracted the attention of the strangers. The battle-field of Chalmette, the evidences of a later and more cruel struggle were all observed, and the grateful feeling of relief that the struggle was over. The attention of the excursionists turned to the beautiful little steamer which carried them so pleasantly.

The sight was to most of them, very interesting, as well as strange, for the tiny man of war is not of the things to be seen in the interior country. The officers of the Wilderness paid the most courteous attention to their guests, and vied with each other in making them comfortable.

The bill exempting canal boats from the Marine Hospital tax was resumed, and the bill regulating the transportation of live stock finally passed, and goes to the Senate. The vote was 124 to 57.

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The salaries of circuit judges remain unchanged. The House amendments to the bill authorizing the issue of \$500,000 five per cent bonds, was concurred in, and goes to the President.

Mr. Yates offered an amendment to the constitution, that all persons thirty-five years of age, and fourteen years citizens of the United States, shall be eligible to the Presidency.

Mr. Kellogg called up the joint resolution for the disposal of public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, which he had introduced.

Mr. Harlan expressed opposition to the passage of the bill, because he regarded it as calculated to work injuriously to the interests of the people in these States, many of whom are colored.

Mr. Kellogg said the only purpose of the bill was to place the public lands in the hands of the people, and to be taken up by settlers from the North and West, and never will be entered, unless under the homestead laws. Thousands of acres have been taken up by the homesteaders, and he would not have any objection to the bill.

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