[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

sales to-day 12,000 bales; sales of the week 88,000, including 13,000 for export and 6000 for speculation; stock 572,000, of which 264,000 is American; receipts 91,000; American 73,000.

LIVERPOOL, January 20, Noon.—The official quotations of cotton are unchanged, but many brokers quote middling uplands at 7¾ @ 7⅞d, and middling Orleans at 8 @ 8¼d.

FRANKFORT, January 20.—Bonds 94½ @ 94⅝.

[Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, January 21.—The steamer Robert Lowe has returned to St. Johns, being driven from the vicinity of the cable breaks by floating ice. It is thought impossible to repair the cables before spring.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—*House*—In session for argument.

The bill territorializing the District of Columbia is the main topic of conversation here. It has already passed the Senate, but goes back with an unexceptionable amendment.

Senate.—No session.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—Preparations for the banquet to Senator Blair to-night have been made on an extensive scale.

The concurring resolution censuring President Grant for interference in the late election in this State, introduced by a Democrat into the House to-day, was tabled by a vote of over two to one.

NASHVILLE, January 21.—The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill increasing the taxes from forty to sixty cents on the hundred dollars. The increase falls short of meeting the State's obligations.

LONDON, January 19.—Many German guns have recently been dismounted by new French batteries before Paris.

The Polish members of the Prussian Diet only dissent from congratulatory resolutions to the new Emperor of Germany.

The Parisians claim to have provisions enough to last them to the middle of March.

The Prussians have captured French positions on the Swiss frontier, and the inhabitants are flying into Switzerland.

A balloon landed in Belgium with Paris dates to the eighteenth.

The bombardment is causing considerable damage, but the fires caused by the explosion of Prussian shells are easily extinguished.

Some of the mills for grinding corn were damaged, causing a scarcity of meal.

Three hundred shells have been thrown into Longwy.

Sad Death of an Ex-Senator.

A New York dispatch, published in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, says:

The Hon. Buckingham Smith, once a United States Senator from Florida, and an attache of the American legation at Madrid, where he translated many Spanish works, was picked up in the street, unconscious, on the fourth of January. The officer made a charge of intoxication, and Mr. Smith was thrown into a police cell, where he remained all night without attention. Long after daybreak of the following morning the gentleman was found still insensible, and Police Surgeon Fresligh was summoned. He pronounced it a case of poisoning by chloroform, and Senator Smith was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The patient was examined by Dr. Powell, house physician, and found to be dying of consumption and diabetes. At the coroner's inquest Dr. Powell testified to the facts, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. On the following day the body was found by some friends, in a plain pine coffin, and about to be sent to the morgue to await identification. Thus, with his name and residence entered on the police records and hospital books, the Senator was treated as an unknown man. These facts were ascertained by personal friends of the Senator, and by prominent members of the Historical and Ethnological Societies. The case has created much talk.

"Where the Woodbine Twineth."

Everybody knows that when the gold frauds were under examination in New York, Jim Fisk, Jr., the great multifarious business theatrice-railroad manager, was asked, when under oath, "where all the gold had gone to," he answered: "Where the woodbine twineth." Yet, perhaps, very few know just what he meant by the answer. We all know what is meant by the phrase, "It has gone up the spout." But as Fisk is an unusually polite man, and a little poetical in his taste, he did not desire to descend so low as to say, in common parlance, "It has gone up the spout;" but, as everybody knows that the woodbine, when planted at the side of the door, always twines itself around the water-spout, Fisk merely gave the idea in poetical language, that the gold "had gone up the the spout;" hence, "where the woodbine twineth" and "gone up the spout" are synonymous terms.

The New York *Globe* of Monday says:

The approach of the storm of last night and this morning was known throughout this city as early as Sunday morning, and formed a theme for discussion at the breakfast tables. Through the agency of the Storm Signal Service, by telegrams from Washington, the people of New York knew that a severe storm was raging in the Valley of the Mississippi, and through the West, and that at the rate it was traveling it would strike here by Monday. The first drops fell a little before midnight, and the storm raged the rest of the night. With us it proved to be rain, since the temperature here was mild; in the West the earth is white with snow. Hereafter we hope to always receive warnings of the approach of storms, and thus be able to prepare for them.

The *State Journal*, published at Baton Rouge, says:

Governer Warmoth, feeling interested in having our parish relieved as soon as possible from the onerous burden that would result from continuing the constabulary force in active service, has advised Chief Constable Schorten to that effect, and they are all withdrawn. Let us have peace.

Mungen very mischievously said in his last speech: "I am down on Lopez. I am particularly down on him because he murdered all his relatives. He shot his brothers, tortured his mother, and starved his brothers-in-law. Now our President doesn't treat his brothers-in-law that way."

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow at 5 P. M., on the premises, the contents of a bakery, situated at No. 131 Frenchmen street, between Love and Goodchildren streets.

Base Ball.

The Lone Stars and the Pelicans will play at the park this afternoon, and we can assure all the lovers of the noble game that this contest will prove one of the most interesting ever played in this city. The Pelicans are "powerful strong," and able to play with the best in the land. Game will commence at three o'clock.

We have received tickets for the grand, fancy dress, military and civic ball to be given by the American Union Club, on the second of February. The ball promises to be the grandest and most brilliant affair of the kind this season.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.—Public religious services to-day in the chapel, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Rev. Mr. Cravath, from New York, will preach. "Whosoever will, let him come and take the water of life freely."

FREE EXHIBITION OF HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.—Do not forget to attend the exhibition to-morrow afternoon at No. 6 Carondelet street. It will repay a visit. See advertisement.

We learn from the *Ranchero* that eleven barrels of freight await transportation to Brownsville at Brazos Santiago.

OIL PAINTINGS.—By all means attend the exhibition of High Class Oil Paintings at No. 6 Carondelet street to-morrow afternoon. See advertisement.

A FEARFUL RIDE.

Four Hundred Feet on a Cowcatcher—Hanging by a Thread—Remarkable Escape.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

Frank Trask, a fireman running on the night freight train from this city to Providence, had a most remarkable escape from death on Saturday night last. As the train was going on the down grade east from the summit of Bolton mountain, he went to the forward part of the engine to oil the piston. The oil is distributed better when the train is going the fastest, and he took this part of the road, where the train gets its highest speed, to attend to it. By some sudden motion of the locomotive he lost his hold, and was thrown forward on to the cowcatcher, but, instead of rolling off and being dashed to pieces, as he expected, the pilot caught him by a few threads in the Cardigan jacket he had on, so that he was held fast with his feet dragging on the ground, dashing along in that perilous situation from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. He did not lose his consciousness nor his presence of mind, but nerved himself to take the best chance for his life. By a desperate effort he succeeded in keeping his head raised so that it escaped the ground, though he was hanging close down, and the least depression would dash him to pieces. The engineer, in the meantime, had not discovered the frightful position of his assistant till, thinking that he was gone longer than usual, he looked forward and there saw his shadow, by the light of the moon, running a phantom race with the iron horse. In an instant he whistled down brakes, and the speed began to slack; but in the sudden checking of the train, the tender threads of Trask's jacket broke, and he was hurled to the ground, pitching over and over; and yet he retained his self-possession, and when his associates arrived by his side he was as clear-headed as ever. He had noticed the alarm for down brakes, and felt that his position was discovered. He was taken to Willimantic, and brought back to this city by the western train, which reached here at half-past four o'clock Sunday morning, and carried to the residence of his father, No. 390 Walnut street, where Dr. Storrs was called to attend him. There were several cuts and contusions on his legs and the lower part of his body, but no fractures, nor anything of a particularly dangerous nature. Two or three months ago he was on the same train, coming from Providence, when the locomotive ran into a turn-table at Willimantic, and then he had his arm broken, which has not entirely healed. He says if he had had the use of both arms he could have extricated himself.

Case of Cadet Smith.

We copy the following Washington special of the eighteenth to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Mr. Porter, of Virginia, attempted again to-day to introduce into the House his resolution calling for an investigation of the case of Cadet Smith at West Point, and to have a letter, which he had received from Mr. Clark, of Hartford, read.

Mr. Randall objected, and Mr. Porter will ask the House, on Monday next, to suspend the rules, in order to pass the resolution.

COPY OF THE RESOLUTION.

The following are the resolution and letter:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and they are hereby directed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent Cadet James W. Smith, a student in the United States Military Academy at West Point, from being illtreated and persecuted, as is alleged, on account of his color; and also to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to redress the wrongs heretofore practised upon him at said institution, as is alleged, on account of his color, and said committee are authorized to send for persons and papers, and report to the House at any time.

COPY OF LETTER.

HARTFORD, January 11, 1871.—Hon. Mr. PORTER: MY DEAR SIR—I notice your proposition in the House of Representatives to investigate the charges against Cadet Smith, for which I thank you with all my heart.

I desire to give you a few facts about Cadet Smith. Soon after the close of the war I sent a teacher to Columbus, South Carolina. In January, 1867, I visited her school, and my attention was called to the boy Smith, then fifteen years old. My teacher said that he was a remarkable scholar, and possessed an excellent character. He was most anxious for education, and wished me to take him North and educate him. The appeal was so earnest that I decided to do so.

He entered our district school, containing 1100 pupils, in the second class; in three weeks he entered the first class; at the close of the term he was the best scholar in the first class, and received a recommendation from the principal to enter the high school; he did so in the fall. At the close of the term he was the first in his class. The second year he entered the third class and came out so, besides studying German with a professor in Trinity College. The third year he took both second and first classes, and although he did double work, came out with the best and was assigned a most important part in the exercises of graduation.

The principal of the high school says that he is the best scholar he ever saw. The sons and daughters of our first families are educated at this school.

Smith was a member of my household, and was the most truthful and correct boy in all his habits and deportment that I ever saw. What ball-playing, skating and other amusements are to others, books and study are to him. He sat at the table with my groom and gardener, both Americans and intelligent men.

His good deportment and gentlemanly bearing commended him to every one, both in school and church.

On the first of May I sent him to the Howard University, intending to educate him there. During that month Judge Hoge, Representative of the Third Congressional District of South Carolina, gave him an appointment to West Point. He desired to go. General Howard approved of the plan; I differed, but yielded. He went, and God only knows how much he has suffered from the day he trod that ground, where my father fought in the battles of the revolution under Putnam, until their last court-martial.

I have been there three times to look after him. He would have left in July had it not been for me. I had an interview with President Grant, when here on the second and third of July last. He said: "Don't take him away; the battle might as well be fought now as any time." So he was permitted to stay.

Scarcely a day has passed when he has not been assaulted by words or blows, inflicted to force him to do something for which they might expel him.

I beg you to continue your efforts in behalf of this persecuted young man.

DAVID CLARK.

Louisiana Coal.

On the present scarcity of coal, the following from the Shreveport *Gazette* will be read with peculiar interest:

We received on Friday from Captain R. W. Ford, a barrel of coal taken from his coal bed on Bayou Pierre, two miles below Shreveport.

It resembles cannel coal which we have examined in West Virginia, but is softer and disintegrates more readily. It ignites slowly, but when subjected to a steady draft it gives out a great deal of heat. It does not coke, but leaves a large residuum of ashes.

We tried about a peck of it in our Franklin stove. The stove pipe was made red hot in a few minutes. We then closed the stove as tight as possible and it still burned steadily, making the room very warm. In burning, the ashes and red-hot coals were continually falling. While we think it in some respects inferior to bituminous coal, as it will not coke, yet it can be used to great advantage and will equalize the price of fuel in our market, for it does make a very hot fire and lasts much longer than wood. It requires good kindling and a strong draft to burn it successfully. We have given an impartial report of our experiment with this coal or lignite, without any intention to flatter or criticise.

Captain Ford and his partner, Mr. George Converse, have been at great expense and trouble in opening this mine, and we congratulate them on their success, for no one who will give it a fair trial but will be convinced that it is fine fuel for stoves and grates, with good drafts.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY EVENING, January 21, 1871.

The money market continues quiet and easy, with a moderately fair demand for discounts and an ample supply of funds available at bank for the accommodation of all borrowers. There has probably been more difficulty within the past few days in negotiating paper on the street at our inside figures, but this is attributed mainly to the reluctance of lenders to part with their means unless at more remunerative rates, and not to any decrease in the supply of money. Besides this, considerable amounts are taken up in carrying fancy stocks and securities, refused as collaterals by the banks. With these remarks we still quote as street rates 10@12 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, and A1 and first-class business paper without collaterals. Mortgage paper still rules at 10@11 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for A1, and 12@14 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110⅛@110⅜ (against 110⅛ at New York), and after touching 110⅞ and 110⅝, closed at 110 7-16@110 9-16 (against 110⅝). The business included $2000 and $3000 at 110⅞; $5000, $20,000 and $25,000 at 110⅝; $2500, $3000 and $10,000 at 110⅝, and $5000 at 110⅞. Nothing reported in silver.

A fair business was done in foreign exchange, partly at rather stiffer rates, but on the whole showing no quotable change. The sales of sterling reached about £400,000, of which — bill of lading and clear at 119¼@119⅜; £2000 bill of lading at 119⅜; £16,000 bill of lading and clear at 119⅛@119⅜; £3000 clear at 119⅜, £7000 and £22,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 119⅛@119⅜; £3000 bill of lading at 119⅜, £2000 first class at 119⅜, £3000 at 119⅞@120, £1200 bank and £5000 first class at 120, £1000 private bankers at 120¼, and £7000 bill of lading at 119⅞ gold. Sterling may be quoted at 119⅞@119¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear and 120¼@120⅜ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was steady and firm. The banks supplied remitters with sight drafts on New York at ¼@⅜ per cent discount and the sales included $5,000 private bankers sight on New York at 1-32 discount, $10,000, $20,000, $30,000 and $35,000 commercial, $11,000 private bankers, and $20,000 and $40,000 banks at ½, $15,000 and $25,000 commercial at 5-16, $10,000 at ⅜, $10,000 sight on Providence at the same, $5000 three days sight on St. Louis at ¼ discount, and $10,000 thirty days sight on New York at ⅛.

The feature in the stock market was the rapid decline in Mississippi Valley Levee stock, which sold early in the day at $12 192½, but subsequently broke, under the Senate's sustaining the Governor's veto, and closed with sales at 5 and 6c shares. The sales were as follows: 75 and 100 shares at 5c, 300 at 6c, 100 and 500 at 10c, 25 at 13½c, — at 20c, 200 at 25c, 125 and 400 at 30c, 200 at 33c, 125 at the same, 200 at 40c, 100, 200 and 1000 at 50c, 120 at 65c, — at 70c, — at 75c, 100 (seller's option ten days) at the same, 100 at 85c, 100 and 400 at 90c, 100 at 95c and 250 at $1 07½c. 25 shares Bank of New Orleans was reported at $1 50.

In bonds, $25,000 new city seven per cents changed hands, in several lots, at 69½, to 69¾.

Dealers bought new State warrants at 69 7-16@c, and new Metropolitan police at 97@97½c, and asked for the former 70@71c, and for the latter —@98c.

A small lot of old treasury notes changed hands at 25 ⅌ cent discount. Dealers rates were 25 ⅌ cent discount buying and 23@24 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 21, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 12,000 bales at steadier prices. We continue to quote low ordinary at 9½c; ordinary at 11⅛@11¾c; good ordinary at 12⅝@13c; low middling at 13⅝@14c; middling at 14⅜@14⅝c; strict middling at 14⅞@15c, and good middling at 15⅛@15½c.

The market opened with a moderate demand which became more active after the receipt of the twelve M. telegram from New York, and continued brisk for the rest of the day, resulting in the liberal sales noted above. At one time the tendency of the lower grades was more in favor of buyers, while the better qualities continued firm, but late in the day, although parties offered their stock more freely, prices of no grade showed any perceptible variation from yesterday's.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1870—bales		20,836
Arrived since last statement	2,211	
Arrived previously	646,254—	705,662
Total		726,498
Cleared to date	1,355	
Cleared previously	244,152—	245,507
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales		482,991

To-day's exports consisted of 2115 bales to Liverpool, 1212 to Barcelona, and 525 to Vera Cruz. Receipts proper since last evening, 2011 bales, against 10,263 on last Saturday, and 5142 last week, and since August 31, 607,320 bales, against 561,322 last year.

SUGAR—Received to-day, 407 hhds. The demand is fair at about previous prices, and the supplies are selling at 5⅝@5¾c for inferior; 6@6⅛c for common; 7@7½c for good common; 7¾@8¼c for fair to good fair; 8⅝@9c for fully fair; 9¼@9½c for prime; 9¾@9¾c for strictly prime, and 10c for choice. There is no really prime and choice in first hands.

FLOUR—The stock on hand is very light, and there is a great scarcity of the medium and lower grades. The demand is good for the trade and for export. Superfine is quoted at $5@5 50; double extra at $5 25@5 50; extra at $5 75@6 50 ⅌ bbl. There were sales to-day of 200 bbls, of which 50 double extras at $6 12; 100 treble extras at $6 25@6 50; 50 at $6 50; 50 treble extras at $6 50; 50 choice extra at $7 50@8; and 200 do at $8 50; 100 and 100 do at $7 75@8; and 200 do at $8 25; half bbls choice extra sold at $4 25@4 50; half bbls. Yesterday afternoon, not reported, 2000 bbls were sold, of which 100 and 100 choice treble extra at $6 75@6 90, and 1000 choice extra at $7 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—There is none on the landing and very little in store. 500 sacks sold at 75c, and 200 white at 76c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—There is none on the landing, but the stock in store is poor. Prices have advanced, however. 300 sacks St. Louis sold at 40c; 150 St. Louis and 400 Gallatin at 42c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Two hundred small sacks sold at $1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs. The landing is bare.

HAY—In limited demand, and prime to choice is selling at $20@22 ⅌ ton.

PORK—The market is dull, and prices have given way. A lot of 150 bbls, over weight mess, brought $22 50 ⅌ bbl, but holders are asking $22, with only $21 50 offered. Messrs retailing at $22 50@23 ⅌ bbl.

LARD—In dull. 50 kegs pressed sold at 13½c. Tierces are quoted at 12½c.

BACON—The market is dull, and prices are nominal. Sugar cured hams are quoted at 16@18c; shoulders at 10c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are offering to arrive at 9½; they are retailing at 10c; clear sides 12½c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Northern is selling at 16c; Western 16 @ 16c ⅌ lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Twenty bales sold at 12½c ⅌ sq. We quote 12½@13c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady. Indiana rectified $1; Cincinnati $1 02@1 07½; Indiana high wines 98c @ $1 ⅌ gallon; Cologne spirits $1 02½ ⅌ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room for foreign ports continues active, and rates are firm. Small tonnage in request and scarce. Coastwise rates unchanged. We quote: Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d sail, ¾d steam; to Genoa, sail, 1⅜c; to German ports, sail, 21-32d; to New York, steam ⅜@⅝c; to Philadelphia, steam, ½c; sugar to New York, steam, ⅜@ 50; sail, 45c; rice do, steam, ⅝; sail, ⅝c; oil cake to Liverpool, sail, 32s 6d; tallow to do, 37s 6d.

BUTTER—The supply of the poorer qualities is still in excess of the demand, and quotations are nominal at 12@20c for inferior Western, and 30@35c for common Northern. Choice is in fair request at 40@45c for Goshen, and 25@35c for Western.

SALT—Demand good. We quote from dealers' hands $1 60@1 80 for Liverpool coarse, and $1 50@1 55 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats, a deduction is made for drayage. Turk's Island nominal. Table salt in packets—1 lb 3c, 4 lbs, 4c.

River Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SUNDAY MORNING, January 22, 1871.

WEATHER, BUSINESS, ETC.—Yesterday was a lovely day. A warm breeze blew from the South, and the skies were as bright and lovely as could be desired. It was really a beautiful Saturday, and seemed to be thoroughly appreciated as such, judging by the crowds of ladies who were thronging in the halls of fashion and on the principal thoroughfares. Business was much more active than any preceding day of the week. The arrivals were few. The Wild Wagoner brought down a good trip, including 632 bales of cotton. The D. L. Tally, from Shreveport, had a fine trip of cotton—1551 bales.

Among the departures were: the Bismarck, to St. Louis, with a splendid freight trip; the Era No. 9, to Jefferson, with an immense passenger trip and a large freight list, she had an excellent trip; Post Boy, to Camden, with the best trip she has yet had; she had numerous passengers and considerable freight; Ruth, to Opelousas, with a light trip; and Trenton, to Ouachita river, with a good trip.

The Ohio river continues to rise, with weather moderating. The Red, Ouachita, and Arkansas rivers are at good stages. No change to report in rates of freight.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—In the regular column of steamboat advertisements will be found the programme of departures of the New Orleans and Red River Packet Company's steamer for this week.

Captain Barron left last evening as chief clerk of the Ruth. Mr. Oscar F. Haines will remain in the city for a few days.

Mr. George J. Duncan, having resigned his position as river editor of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, has been appointed to another position on the same paper.

Mr. John Arner is now second clerk on the steamer Tom Jasper.

Mr. Chassang and William Fricke have left St. Louis for Louisville, to take charge of the office of the new steamer James Howard. Mr. Chassang will be first and Mr. Fricke second clerk.

Captain John Shaw, of the Fontenelle, is in St. Louis.

The price paid for the steamer Jim Fisk was $12,000.

The Mary Lowry, Commodore Kountz's last new boat, is in charge of Captain Garret Boley. Her dimensions are: length, 204 feet; beam, 30 feet; capacity, 900 bales cotton. She has the Hartupee low pressure moderator engines—two 8-inch, and two 18-inch cylinders, 5½ feet stroke. Her cabin is neat and accommodates forty passengers. She has seven bulkheads, water tight, athwart ship, making nine water tight compartments. The hold is 4 feet deep. This boat draws only six inches water light, forward, and 16 inches aft. She is designed for upper Red river. She is now lying at Pittsburg.

Captain N. B. Fowler, well known to our community as chief clerk of the Thompson Dean, during the lifetime of that mammoth steamer, has taken charge of the office of the steamer Henry Ames, vice Mr. Alf D. Armstrong, resigned. Captain Fowler is a very respectable gentleman.

Bob Baldwin was telegraphed to leave Cairo on Tuesday for Cincinnati, to take the wheel of the James Howard.

Beck Jolly will pilot the Henry Ames.

The C. B. Church is loading at Portland, for New Orleans.

The St. Louis Democrat of the nineteenth publishes the following, relative to the reduction of wharfage at that port: "The ordinance passed by the City Council, on Tuesday, reduces the wharfage thirty-three per cent; instead of seven and a half cents per ton, the rate is fixed at five cents; daily and weekly packet boats $600 per year, instead of $1200; towboats $10 and $20 per month, instead of $12 50 and $25. Mr. Pepper stated that that the amount collected for wharfage in 1826 was $600; in 1870 it was about $700,000. Total amount collected since 1826, $1,581,443 40; total expenditures, $1,322,000; expenditures for removing obstructions, $116,000; leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of $142,308. He contrasted this with the expenditures of the city on account of railroads. The steamboat interest would ask no further reduction in the wharfage until the cities on the Western rivers shall combine and make all the ports free. One packet company alone has paid for wharfage, in a single year, at the different ports, $50,000. Of the $100,000 wharfage tax, $60,000 is paid by steamboats." We hope that our City Fathers will follow in the steps of their St. Louis brethren, and reduce the wharfage charges of this port.

The St. John, Captain Greathouse, is the packet for Baton Rouge, leaving at 10 A. M. to-day.

The D. L. Tally is the regular line packet, leaving to-morrow at 5 P. M. for all landings on Red river. Captain William Harrison commands.

FOR UPPER COAST.—The Bannock City leaves this morning at ten o'clock for Grand View Reach and all landings on the upper coast. She is commanded by Captain Alexander Lamont, and will leave on time.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the nineteenth says: The weather continues cold and cloudy. It had moderated considerably in temperature the last evening. Business has not yet fairly opened up. Some large engagements for Southern freight were made yesterday, but shippers were evidently holding back for lower rates. Steamboats were asking to New Orleans, yesterday 50c per hundred weight on heavy freight, $2 per barrel on whisky and oil, $1 50 per barrel on pork, 20c per barrel on apples and potatoes. Barge rates were 5c per hundred weight less on pound freight.

The Shreveport Flag, commenting on the Red river trade, says: "The Alexander Mitchell left with a fine trip, consisting of 428 head of cattle, 1500 barrels beef, 150 bales cotton, and a number of passengers. The Boardman line has made a contract with G. W. Stoner & Co. to ship through to New York via New Orleans and steamships, all their pickled beef. This is a heavy blow on the Carter line of St. Louis packets, which have for several weeks been taking it by the way of St. Louis, thence by railroad to New York. We are pleased to see this active competition between rival cities. The merchants of New Orleans are becoming alive to the danger of losing their trade."

The St. Louis Republican of the nineteenth says: In accordance with the charter, the Northern Line Packet Company held the annual election for directors at the company's office in East St. Louis yesterday. The directors elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

Thomas B. Rhodes, Thomas H. Griffith, R. C. Gray, D. Hopkins, T. J. Buford, John B. Rhodes and Adam Jacobs.

At a meeting of the company's office in St. Louis last evening the following officers were elected:

Thomas B. Rhodes, president; Thomas S. Griffith, secretary; Thomas J. Buford, superintendent; J. M. Mason, general freight agent.

The Northwestern Union Packet Company held its annual election in this city yesterday. The following are the directors chosen:

W. F. Davidson, William Rhodes, Ben H. Campbell, Perry H. Smith, J. C. Spencer, Abe McPike and John Lawler.

The following officers were elected: W. F. Davidson, president; William Rhodes, secretary.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, Sunday, January 22, 1871.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship W G Hewes, Bourne, for Indianola via Galveston.
Steamship Alhambra, Mee, for Liverpool.
Steamer Bismarck, Yore, for Cairo.
Spanish bark Cuidadelana, Balmanna, for Barcelona.
Bark Hoffnungsvoll Bound, Grasse, for Queenstown.
Spanish bark Rosa y Carmen, Robert, for Barcelona.
Schooner David Ames, Ames, for Philadelphia.
Schooner Royal Arch, Hawkins, for Baltimore.
Schooner John H French, Burgess, for Vera Cruz.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Western Metropolis, Quick, from New York 14th instant, to Low & Ludwigsen—2d district.
Schooner Tarry No, Wasso, from New York, to Geo A Fosdick & co—2d district P.
Ship North Star, Owen, 17 days from Bath Me, to Lovell & Bailey—1st district.
Spanish bark Joven Enriqueta, Pax, 7 days from Havana in ballast, to Puig Bros—2d district.
Bark Insula Capri, Anderson, from Cardiff, Nov 21, to master—Algiers.
Schooner Velor Vera Cruzana, Lane, from Vera Cruz, to Puig Bros—Point.
Schooner Rare Nelson, 10 days from Ruatan Island, to S Pernando—2d district P T.
Schooner Hever, Poland, 2 days from Mobile in ballast, to S Jones—Point.
Sloop Venus, Gant, from Grand Caillou, to master—2d district.
Schooner Gabriel Anne Varnum, from St Charles, to master—2d district.

TOWBOATS.

Anna Palmer—From the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 19th instant, ship Oakland and bark Esmeralda—Brought up bark Joven Enrique, schooner Velor Vera Cruzana, Lance and Carrie Hewes.

Ocean, McLellan, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 19th instant ships Peguot and Emma, schooner A Boulke—Brought up ship North Star and bark Insular Capri.

STEAMBOATS.

Wild Wagoner, Goldin, from Jackson Point.
D. L. Tally, Harrison, from Shreveport.
La Belle, Dugas, from Donaldsonville.
Mary, Carroll, from Mobile.
Mattie, Taylor, from Red Church.
Frolic, Raymond, from St. James.
Feta, Morgan, from Minden.
B L Hodge No 2, Hemm, from Grand Lake.
Virginia, Schuler, from Cairo.

EXPORTS.

INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Steamship W G Hewes—For Indianola—4000 sks oats 300 sks corn 500 bxs bitters 500 bxs claret 100 cases molse.

For Galveston—400 bbls flour 200 bbls potatoes 200 bales hay 100 bags coffee 200 kegs molasses 40 hhds sugar 500 pkgs sundries.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Alhambra—2113 bales cotton 1200 staves $5000 in specie.

CAIRO—Steamer Bismarck—15 cks wine 11 casks molse.

BARCELONA—Bark Cuidadelano—562 bales cotton.

QUEENSTOWN—Bark Homeward Bound—6100 bbls flour.

BARCELONA—Bark Rosa y Carmen—650 bales cotton.

PHILADELPHIA—Schooner David Ames—510 hhds sugar 302 bbls molasses.

BALTIMORE—Schooner Royal Arch—534 hhds sugar 235 bbls molasses.

VERA CRUZ—Schooner John H French—525 bales cotton 400 pcs lumber 4 pkgs machinery.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Steamship Western Metropolis—Assd molse.

FLORIDA PORTS—Steamship Florida—142 bales cotton 7 cases molse 3 pkgs molse 130 sks peas 200 bbls rice.

GRAND CAILLOU—Sloop Venus—45 bbls molasses 10 half bbls molasses 5 sks potatoes 1 bale moss and sundries.

ST CHARLES—Schooner Gabriel Anne—75 hhds sugar 247 bbls molasses and sundries.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

JACKSON'S POINT—Steamer Wild Wagoner—632 bales cotton 55 sks seed cotton 146 bbls molasses 5 half-bbls molasses 76 hhds sugar and sundries.

SHREVEPORT—Steamer D L Tally—1551 bales cotton and sundries.

DONALDSONVILLE—Steamer La Belle—32 hhds sugar 294 bbls molasses and sundries.

RED CHURCH—Steamer Myrtle—57 hhds sugar 140 bbls molasses and sundries.

MINDEN—Steamer Feta—268 bales cotton and sundries.

ST JAMES—Steamer Frolic—96 hhds sugar 192 bbls molasses 27 bbls rice and sundries.

MOBILE—Steamer Mary—32 bales cotton and sundries.

CAIRO—Steamer Virginia—461 bales cotton 426 sks cotton seed 2522 sks corn and sundry produce.

GRAND ECORE—Steamer B L Hodge No 2—1425 bales cotton 150 sks cotton seed 52 sks seed cotton 161 hhds sugar 196 bbls molasses 11 half bbls molasses and sundries.

BY THE RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, January 21—1159 bales cotton and sundry produce.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD January 21—174 bales cotton 31 sks seed cotton 446 hhds sugar 569 bbls molasses 59 half-bbl molasses.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD, January 21—55 bales cotton and sundries.

January 20—73 bales cotton and sundries.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

J. M. Peterson vs. Steamer Travis Wright.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT of Louisiana. No. 9621.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at twelve o'clock, M., at the entrance to the Customhouse on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city—

The steamer TRAVIS WRIGHT, her Tackle, Machinery, etc.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, nineteenth day of January, 1871.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

ja19 26 ie1

Frank Taylor vs. E. C. Hart,

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR the Circuit and District of Louisiana. No. 5652. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, February 4, 1871, at twelve o'clock, M., at the courthouse door, in the town of Shreveport, parish of Caddo, Louisiana, the following described property, to wit:

So much of lots numbers one, two and three, in the square bounded by Market, Crockett, Spring and Cotton streets, in the town of Shreveport, Louisiana, having a front of fifty feet on Market street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet.

Terms Cash at the time of adjudication.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-eighth day of December, 1870.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

de28 ja3 11 24 ie 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN UNION CLUB BALL.

February 2, 1871.

There will be a special meeting of the Board of Managers THIS (Saturday) EVENING, the twenty-first instant, at the office of Judge G. P. Houghton. All the members of the Club are urgently requested to attend. Business of great importance will come before the meeting.

G. P. HOUGHTON, President.
K. S. ADAMS, Secretary. ja21 3t

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
C. CAVAROC & SON,
No. 5.....Exchange Place.....No. 5.

1000 DEMIJOHNS of one gallon.
1000 DEMIJOHNS of three gallons.
150 cases CLARET, Chateau Dillon.
60 cases CLARET, St. Julien, Fin.
25 cases CLARET, St. Estephe, Fin.
140 cases CLARET, Chateau Talbot.
100 cases CLARET, Chateau Terrefort.
17 cases CLARET, Grand Vin Margaux.
45 cases CLARET, Grand Vin Leoville.
2 cases CLARET, Chateau Lafitte.
50 cases WHITE WINE, Graves.
250 cases WHITE WINE, Ordinary Chateau de Carsan.
250 cases WHITE WINE, Fin Sauterne.
15 cases WHITE WINE, La Tour Blanche.
5 cases WHITE WINE, Chateau Yquem.
15 cases MUSCAT, de Frontignan.
24 cases MUSCAT, de Lunel.
500 casks RED WINE, G. M. L.
3000 cases RED WINE, G. M. L., Sic, Lalande and St. Loubes.
500 cases RED WINE, St. Julien, ordinary.
1500 cases OLIVE OIL, de Nice, quarts.
500 cases OLIVE OIL, de Nice, pints.
50 cases OLIVE OIL, de Nice, superfine.
100 cases, 100 half boxes SARDINES.
50 cases VERMOUTH, de Chambery.
20 cases MARASQUIN, Marie Brizard & Roger.
20 cases ANISETTE, Marie Brizard & Roger.
15 cases MENTHE FORTE, Marie Brizard & Roger.
12 cases QUETCH, Eau de vie de Prune, Hoffman Forty.
25 cases SAT DE NOIX, Hoffman Forty.
40 cases HUILE DE KIRSCH, Hoffman Forty.
50 cases VIEUX KIRSCH, Hoffman Forty.
50 cases CURACAO, Marie Brizard & Roger.
35 packages COGNAC, R. Delecinier.
30 packages COGNAC, Achille Petit, 1840.
30 packages COGNAC, Cocq, Pere & Fils.
100 cases COGNAC, Cocq, Pere & Fils.
100 cases COGNAC, Achille Petit, 1840.
50 cases COGNAC, Ordinary Seigneuret Freres.
25 cases COGNAC, 1830, Seigneuret Freres.
25 cases COGNAC, 1846, Seigneuret Freres.
500 baskets CHAMPAGNE, J. Roussillon & Co.
20 cases CHAMPAGNE, Reg. Clicquot, divers Marques.
15 cases CHAMPAGNE, Moet & Chandon.
60 cases CHAMPAGNE, Veve Clicquot.
20 cases CHAMPAGNE, Mumm & Co., divers Marques.
40 casks RED WINE, Cote de Bourg.
72 casks RED WINE, Chateau Dillon.
95 half-casks RED WINE, Chateau Dillon.
30 casks RED WINE, Cote de Fronsac.
50 casks RED WINE, Montferrand.
20 half casks RED WINE, Montferrand.
20 casks ALTE WINE, Entre deux Mers.
50 bbls WHITE WINE, Entre deux Mers.
6 cases PRESERVES, de Rodel & Fils Freres.

Chapons Truffes.	Veau au Petits Pois.
Pintades Truffes.	Boeuf en Daube.
Lievres Truffes.	Foie de Veau.
Saucisses Truffes.	Cuisses et Ailes de Volailles.
Foie entier Truffes.	Beefsteaks Sautes.
Civette de L