NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 271. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1183.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING, BIDWELL & McDONOGH, Proprietors and Managers.
Time changed: Doors open at seven. Performance commences at eight. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF

MRS. JAMES A. OATES' COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

First Appearance of the Talented Young Actress, MISS ANNIE VAUGHN.

Monday and Tuesday, February 20 and 21.

First time in this city, Offenbach's latest and best production, entitled THE PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT, preceded by a Musical Farce.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, February 22 and 23—The elegant Musical Comedy, entitled THE FLOWER GIRL OF PARIS, or, THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
FRIDAY, February 24—Benefit of Mrs. James A. Oates, and, for this time only, Buckstone's Comic Drama, entitled THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, or, THE DAYS OF NAPOLEON, and a Favorite Farce.
SATURDAY MATINEE, February 25—PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT, and a Musical Farce.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, February 25 and 26—The Favorite Musical Play, THE KING'S SECRET, or, THE LITTLE DEVIL'S SHARE, preceded by a Roaring Farce.
MONDAY, February 27—The last Sensation, LITTLE FAUST AND BIG MEPHISTO, produced with great splendor. 6-21

NATIONAL THEATRE.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, February 27, 28, and March 1 and 4.

SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.

Russian Concert Troupe in Their Charming Melodies, And ALFRED BURNETT, The Great American Humorist, Assisted by MISS HELEN NASH, The Popular Dramatic and Poetic Delineator.

Box office will open for sale of seats Monday morning, at nine o'clock. 6-24 25 26 28 mar 4

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF THE CELEBRATED COMEDIAN AND VOCALIST,

MR. JOHN COLLINS.

Friday Evening, February 24, 1871,

Will be presented Boucicault's celebrated drama, THE COLLEEN BAWN: Or, THE BRIDE OF GARRYOWEN.
Miles Na Coppaleen.....Mr. JOHN COLLINS, who will sing "The Boys of Kilkenny," "Cruiskeen Lawn," and "Widow Machree," with new verses.
Anne Chute....Mrs. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH.
TO-MORROW NOON—Collins Matinee. 6-24 1t

ST. NICHOLAS VARIETIES.

Most of the great artists who left Paris by balloon express during the siege came to this city and were engaged by H. M. HOWLETT, manager of the **St. Nicholas Varieties, No. 109 St. Charles Street.**

The Array of Talent is good "for high." Howlett gives the best Variety Performance in this or any other city.
The Lady Performers are exquisite.
The Gentlemen extraordinary.
THE BANNISTER IS FULL TO OVERFLOWING.
Wanted—Tailors and Customers.
The Theatre is neatly arranged and full of novelties.
One visit
Will convince that the Music, Dancing and Dialogue can not be surpassed.
fe19 6t

OLYMPIC VARIETIES.

66.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....66

Admission only Fifty Cents

OPEN EVERY NIGHT,

With a powerful variety combination.
fe2 1m*

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,

From every part of the World.
ALL FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
Open Daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. ja1 3m

SPANISH COCKPIT—CORNER MAIN AND Roman streets.

SPUR FIGHTS every Sunday, commencing at ten o'clock A. M.
GAFF FIGHTS every Thursday and Saturday Nights, commencing at half-past seven o'clock.
The Orleans City Railroad Cars Line leave Clay Statue, on Canal street, every five minutes, and pass in front of the PIT. fe5 1m*

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, as follows:
On ST. JOSEPH'S NIGHT, March 18.
These balls will be the continuation of the grand entertainments given every year at the New Opera House, where their order and decorum have rendered them justly popular.
Jaeger's splendid Silver Cornet Band has been engaged for the whole series.
The entrance to the ball room is on Royal street, just below the corner of St. Louis.
Doors will open at 9 P. M. Balls to commence at 10. Gentlemen $3; ladies free.
Tickets can be had at the door on the night of the ball, or at F. Dumontell's confectionery, corner Canal and Bourbon streets. ja17 2m

WANTED.

TO STATIONERS AND PRINTERS—Wanted a situation in a Stationery Store by a Practical Printer and Bookbinder who has some knowledge of the stationery business and has had more than twenty years' practical experience, both as an employer and employe, in this city, in every branch of Printing—Card, Mercantile, Steamboat, Railroad, Poster and Book, and printing in Bronze and Colors. Compensation: either a salary or a percentage on the amount of printing and bookbinding he may influence. Would take an interest in a Book and Job Office or Book Bindery. Satisfactory reference given. Address W. R., Jr., care of this office or care of glass box No. 710, postoffice. fe22

DWELLING HOUSE WANTED.—A small house, containing three or four rooms, and yard, not more than twenty minutes' ride from Canal street, can find a good tenant by leaving directions for SIX, at this office, stating terms and particulars. fe19 6t

A WELL EDUCATED WIDOW LADY wishes a home in a family, for which she would give in return those little accomplishments she possesses. Speaks German, French and English fluently; is a good housekeeper and manager; would take the entire care of an invalid going abroad, or any position of trust or responsibility. Mrs. HAVELAND, No. 309 Camp street. fe15

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell L. V. Deforest & Co.'s Aluminum Gold Jewelry.

Agents are making $200 to $500 per week selling the Aluminum Jewelry. The best imitation of gold ever introduced. It has the exact color, which it always retains, and stands the test of the strongest acids. No one can tell it from gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being about one-tenth lighter. L. V. Deforest & Co. are selling their goods for one-tenth the price gold jewelry is sold for, and on most liberal terms to agents—one-quarter cash, balance in thirty, sixty and ninety days. We send persons wishing to act as agents a full and complete assortment of goods, consisting of Seals, Bracelets, Lockets, Ladies and Gents' Chains, Pins, Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc., for $100—$25 to be paid when the goods are received, the other $75 in thirty, sixty and ninety days. Parties wishing to order goods and act as agents will address
L. V. DEFOREST & CO.,
no8 3cr 40 and 42 Broadway, New York.

FOR RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board. Where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children. By applying at No. 321 St. Ann street, corner of Rampart. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

CLASS 46.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	26	75	34	75	57	5	42	52	77	30	23	—	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.
Information furnished and prizes cashed by
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.
St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-third day of February, 1871.
H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap23

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated August 17, 1866.
CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

Capital Prize.....$50,000.

CLASS C.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON **Saturday, March 4, 1871.**

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:

20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of 8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is		5,000
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1 prize of 1,000		
1 prize of 1,000	are	25,000
50 prizes of 500	are	25,000
317 prizes of 200	are	63,400
36 approximation prizes		12,600
440 prizes amounting to		$250,400

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion.
Prizes payable without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to
CHARLES T. HOWARD,
Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. je

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

PARIS RESTAURANT,

32.....Bienville Street.....32

Between Chartres and Old Levee,
Under the direction of E. PHILIBERT.
Furnished Rooms and Board by the Week or Month.
Saloons for private reunions.
NEW ORLEANS. ja13 3m

SAZARAC RESTAURANT,

16.....Royal Street.....16

BY SPARICIO.

The best of everything in the market, and pure Wines and Liquors, at down town prices. Table service elegant. Waiters polite and attentive. je5

MIKE'S HOUSE

AND

LAGER BEER SALOON

(Late Cotton Plant)

Corner Carondelet and Lafayette Streets

Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand, as also the very best Western Lager Beer.
MICHAEL SCANLAN.
N. B.—LUNCH served every day from eleven to twelve o'clock. ja8 1y

CROMWELL HOUSE.

"EQUAL PUBLIC PRIVILEGES."

BY

DR. R. I. CROMWELL,

271.....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.....271

Corner of Villere street, New Orleans.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week. Responsible for all parcels, moneys, baggage, etc., left in my charge. Strangers taken to the cheapest stores. au30 1y

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN M. COONEY,

(Late Minute Clerk, Fourth District Court),

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR ALL THE STATES.

Particular attention paid to the execution of commissions to take depositions.

Office, 21 Camp Street,

fe12 1y New Orleans.

HAWKINS & THARP,

(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

19.....Commercial Place.....19

NEW ORLEANS.

Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts ja13

A. W. ROBERTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LOUISIANA.

Will practice in the courts of the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. de7 1y

T. A. BARTLETTE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

142.....Gravier street.....142

(Up stairs),
NEW ORLEANS.
ja13 1y

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE,

26.....St. Charles street.....26

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State. fe22 1y

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—DR. O. ANFOUX HAS REMOVED his office to No. 2, Carondelet street, up stairs, near Canal. fe7 3m eod

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his STONE YARD from the old stand, on Customhouse street, to the

ARTIFICIAL FREARSTONE YARD,

on Poydras street, between Locust and Freret streets, and the office to No. 56 Natchez street.
In extending and consolidating his business with the Frear Artificial Stone Company, he would express his thanks to a generous public, the patrons and friends of a business of thirty-eight years standing in this city, and would solicit a continuance of the same to the Louisiana Frear Stone Manufacturing Company. NEWTON RICHARDS.

Referring to the above, the FREAR ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY will furnish their STONE, also Granite and Marble for all purposes of building, fronts of stores and dwellings, steps, window sills, lintels, tombs, monuments, flagging for banquets, yards, garden walks, etc.
Particular attention of property holders, architects and builders is called to the Artificial Frear Stone, now offered as a beautiful and economical substitute for brick and plastered fronts of buildings, and suitable for cornices, window trimmings, wall copings, front fences, etc.
NEWTON RICHARDS, President.
JAMES CLARK, Secretary.
Depot for the sale of RICHARDS' CAPE LIME.
ap13

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Hon. W. B. Woods.

Michel & Co. vs. S. A. Stockdale.—In this case in which judgment has been given in favor of the plaintiff, for the recovery of $4341, assessed on him as a cotton broker, Mr. Beckwith on behalf of the defendant, collector of internal revenue, moved for an order staying execution of the judgment. Mr. W. R. Whitaker not opposing, the writ was granted.

Paul Sears vs. Bartlett & Rayne.—This was an order prayed for to correct the decree in admiralty by including interest on the amount of the judgment from the date of the original decree in the court below.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has, through her attorneys, submitted six cases in which she is plaintiff, to be passed upon as to the demurrers in each case, respectively, which are filed by the defendants. The following are the titles of these cases: Myra Clark Gaines vs. L. Q. Compton et al; Myra Clark Gaines vs. D. Crouse et al; Myra Clark Gaines vs. P. F. Agnelle et al; Myra Clark Gaines vs. Charles Lessps et al; Myra Clark Gaines vs. N. Longue et al; Myra Clark Gaines vs. P. H. Monsseaux et al.

United States District Court—Hon. E. H. Durell Presiding.

This court inaugurated its sessions yesterday in the new courtroom which has recently been fitted up for its use. Although the arrangements are all commodious and well adapted to the purpose for which they were designed, the acoustic advantages do not strike us as being an improvement upon those of the circuit courtroom. This latter has always had a bad name among the profession, and it is to be regretted that the new chamber should, if possible, be worse in this respect.

Commissioner Weller's Court.

The fact that this commissioner took advantage of the legal holiday afforded by the annual coming of the twenty-second instant, caused an increase in the number of cases submitted to him yesterday.

The usual demand for wages due was made by seamen, one for cash against the Mary Torey and the canal boat Favorite. Wages awarded.

Daniel A. Peno, whose position is that of first officer of the ship Winged Hunter, was charged by one of the crew with having committed assault and battery on the high seas, himself being the victim. The Commissioner, after hearing testimony, bound him in bonds to answer before the United States Court.

The case of the United States vs. the steamer Belle Lee, in which the mate was accused of having been guilty of assault and battery on one Barney Skeet, of the crew, was similarly disposed of.

The steamship Louisiana, plying between this city and New York, was sued by one of the crew for seven dollars and fifty cents. The complainant alleged that he had contracted to make the round trip from New York to New Orleans and return, for the sum of twenty-five dollars per month, but that the shipping articles had never, as the law required, been read to him by any of the officers of the vessel. He claimed, therefore, that in default of this his engagement with her was null, and prayed for his discharge. The captain of the Louisiana, for having direct testimony that the articles had been duly read to him, Commissioner Weller decided in favor of the complainant, allowing him the balance claimed and a discharge.

In pursuance of the order of the Commissioner, the captain of the British ship Artesiana appointed the charge of offering a bribe of forty dollars to George H. Bowen, an inspector of customs, to induce him to make a false return of railroad iron recently discharged therefrom. The accused was bound over on his own bond for one hundred dollars to answer.

Raphael Ardorne, arrested on the charge of smuggling cigars into this port, was bound over on a bond of fifteen hundred dollars to answer before the Commissioner on the ninth of March, proximo.

Eighth District Court—The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Bonds—Mandamus upon the State Auditor.

The suit of John H. Black vs. Auditor Graham, in which an application was made to Judge Dibble for a rule of mandamus to compel State Auditor Graham to warrant upon the treasury for the payment of twenty-eight coupons cut from twenty-eight bonds issued by the State of Louisiana to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad in 1854, was up yesterday before this court.

After argument, the court ruled that the Auditor must pay the coupons, as they have every evidence, as well as the bonds from which they had been cut, of genuineness, except the simple omission of the numbers, which was evidently a clerical omission.

The bonds and coupons in question were signed by S. F. Marks, who was State Auditor at the time they were issued. They were purchased in 1856 for Joseph Forsyth, of Santa Rosa county, Florida, and the coupons paid up regularly until the question of their seeming irregularity was raised by Mr. Graham, the present State Auditor.

Sixth District Court—Are Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants Fiduciary Agents?

A short time since Judge Theard, of the Fourth District Court, rendered an opinion upon the above question, involved in a suit before him, and decided it in the negative. Our legal readers will remember this opinion. Yesterday Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, rendered an opinion in which he takes issue with Judge Theard.

In the suit before Judge Cooley, S. G. Hodge vs. Given, Watts & Co., of this city, the plaintiff shipped to defendants seventy bales of cotton to be sold for his account. The cotton was sold, a portion of the proceeds sent toward, with a balance due of $8.88 24.

Plaintiff's claim for the balance due was resisted on the ground that defendants have been released from liability therefor by a discharge in bankruptcy under the bankrupt act of 1867.

After discussing at length as to whether a debt arising under the circumstances is one the reliability of which is relieved by the said bankrupt act, Judge Cooley gives judgment for the plaintiff. In closing, he says: "According to the general understanding, one who accepts to take charge of your property assumes a fiduciary position, and the obligation he thereby incurs, to pay the proceeds of the sale to the owner of the property, is one contracted in a fiduciary capacity."

Seventh District Court—Decision by Judge Collens.

Judge Collens has rendered a written opinion in brief, in the suit of Joseph David vs. Druet & Forstall.

Defendants contracted to purchase a lot of molasses barrels at a given price, plaintiff acting as their agent, making the contract for them with one Jean Vigneaud.

Vigneaud, it appears, failed to furnish the whole number of barrels within the time agreed upon, and the defendants, in order to complete their order, had to go out upon the market and purchase barrels at an advanced figure. After they had done this they refused to refund to David moneys paid by him to Vigneaud for barrels, the whole number, in the end, having been furnished by Vigneaud.

The court ruled that defendants must reimburse David, who was acting simply as their agent, and that an agent acting gratuitously is only liable for gross faults. The letter from Vigneaud was shown to the firm at the start, and they accepted it, and the firm should have known from the beginning that they must look to Vigneaud and not to David.

Fourth District Court—Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines—Heavy Suit for Professional Services.

The suit of S. B. Robinson, subrogated to the rights of the late Henry D. Stone, attorney at law, against Myra Clark Gaines, which came up yesterday before the Fourth District Court, illustrates in what different lights the same matter may be viewed by parties whose interests are opposed to each other.

For instance, in this suit, Mr. Robinson claims, through the succession of H. D. Stone, $125,364 for alleged professional services rendered Mrs. Gaines, under a written contract, dated December, 1867. While in open court, when the case was called, the attorney of Mrs. Gaines offered the relator $120 in full payment for the said services, which offer, it is scarcely necessary for us to add, was peremptorily declined.

The claim for the large amount above stated is brought for work done in preparing suits for trial, and in obtaining judgments for Mrs. Gaines in the lower and Supreme Court of the United States.

The petition, to which we called attention some little time since, is a lengthy document, in which the plaintiff shows, first, how he purchased the claim of Stone at the succession sale, in this city; and, secondly, for what work the amount claimed is due.

Miscellaneous.

Judge John A. Campbell and Mr. Billings, of Billings & Hughes, left last evening for Washington City, to attend to certain cases in which they are engaged before the Supreme Court.

[Communicated.]

INFERIOR BOILER IRON.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I have read the article, "Boiler Inspection," by William Rogers, our very talented supervising inspector. The part of the boiler recently exploded on the steamer Judge Wheeler I have examined. So far as its being charcoal iron, it carries its own evidence of not being so. Mr. Rogers admits it may be puddled. I have a great deal of doubt it even this should be allowed. I think it is boiler iron, the next stage below puddling, and the very lowest order in the art of manufacturing wrought iron. The metal has a refining process applied before the puddling begins. In boiling this is omitted. This sheet is the poorest specimen of boiler iron I have ever examined, and in six months would have so thoroughly crystallized, from the influence of heat, as to be dangerous. How such iron came to be used, is the question. It may have been an imposition of its manufacturers, passed on the purchaser; or, the purchaser may have been too stingy to pay the price for good iron. It may be as well to remark that what is known as first class boiler iron is never in the market, but has to be specially ordered, as it costs about twenty-five dollars per ton more than second class, and third class fifteen dollars less than second class.

The law is pointed in the kind of iron to be used in boilers. And there are no persons so well informed of the quality as those engaged in its manufacture, or, from practice, understand what this is. Take a boiler maker's opinion, and it goes by the ease of working—soft and tough are his data—which properties may be held in the very poorest kind, so far as durability are concerned.

A few criminal prosecutions for violating the law by its use would bring matters more correct than any other measure. This would bring things to a focus. As I understand the law, the user is equally guilty as those who may have made the article. He has always the advantage of protection by proving that his intentions were to obtain the best quality, and so ordered, and paid the price for it. But if he higgled and beat down the manufacturer so low that he could not expect the best quality, then he alone is responsible for damages accruing from such use. Still the manufacturer may be liable as well through his part of the imposition, and also a boiler maker who may buy an inferior article and offer it as the best.

I would suggest that Mr. Rogers begin the solution of this problem, and push it to a conclusion through the right channel.

A.

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

Monthly report No. 5, of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month and for the eleven months ended November 30, 1870, compared with the corresponding periods of 1869. The Chief of the Bureau, Mr. Edward Young, furnishes the following synopsis:

Period.	Imports.	Domestic exports.	Foreign exports.
Month ending November 30:			
1870.....	$41,030,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$4,[illegible]
1869.....	35,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,924,0[illegible]
Eleven months ending November 30:			
1870.....	452,036,[illegible]	[illegible]	79,921,095
1869.....	418,[illegible]	32,914,852	27,110,132

According to the above table, the imports for the eleven months ended November 30, 1870, exceeded the exports by $13,519,414; while, for the corresponding period of 1869, the excess of imports was $84,600,019. Making the allowance for the difference in the warehouse account, the true adverse balance in 1870 is $13,910,616, showing an improvement over the same period of 1869 of $80,654,994. Of the total imports for the eleven months ended November 30, 1870, $198,455,588 consisted of merchandise, and $24,220,636 gold and silver. Of the merchandise, $108,064,561 was dutiable, and $10,391,107 free of duty. Of the total domestic exports, $[illegible] was merchandise, and $60,718,253 specie and bullion.

The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouse November 30, 1870, was $34,883,211, as compared with $38,570,572 November 30, 1869.

The proportion of the foreign trade carried in American and foreign vessels respectively during the eleven months ended November 30, 1870, was as follows:

Vessels.	Imports.	Domestic exports. (Mixed values.)	Foreign exports.
American.....	$140,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Foreign.....	306,[illegible]	250,[illegible]	[illegible]

TWELVE MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1869.

Vessels.	Imports.	Domestic exports. (Mixed values.)	Foreign exports.
American.....	$126,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Foreign.....	257,[illegible]	276,[illegible]	11,329,513

The following tables show the number and tonnage of the American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States:

TWELVE MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1869.

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	10,164	3,364,356	10,025	3,347,909
Foreign vessels	19,576	2,573,626	19,417	2,623,603
Total	29,740	5,938,042	29,442	5,971,612

TWELVE MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	10,516	3,567,864	10,292	3,576,661
Foreign vessels	18,647	2,602,910	18,627	2,540,421
Total	29,163	6,170,774	28,919	6,117,022

Among other valuable statistical data of current interest this report contains elaborate tabular statements, showing the value of the trade of the United States with the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, and New Granada; the manufactures of Philadelphia and St. Louis; value of dutiable articles entered into consumption in the United States at the different ports during the fiscal year 1870, the duties paid thereon, and the average rate of duty at each port; also, a statement showing the principal articles entered into consumption, together with the values and duties.

The party of engineers at the Calcasieu sulphur mines, having sunk two wells sixty yards apart, and found sulphur about one hundred and eight deep in each, were to leave there yesterday for New Orleans. The next work will be the preparation and sinking of the shafts necessary to commence mining. Specimens of the purest sulphur will be brought into the city by the engineers.

The following appointments were made by the Governor for Calcasieu parish: H. N. Gray, Justice of the Peace, and J. C. Lanier, Constable, for the First Ward. Police jurors: John Cole, First Ward; T. J. Hay, Second Ward; J. L. Bilbo, Third Ward; John Wirz, Fourth Ward; T. J. Lyons, Fifth Ward; J. B. Ashley, Sixth Ward.

"Nobody's Children."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Cincinnati and Southern Railroad

APPROPRIATION FOR OUACHITA RIVER

ARRIVAL FROM SAN DOMINGO

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMISSION

THEIR RETURN IN APRIL

EX-MAYOR MONROE DEAD

Alarming Dissaffection in Ireland

CONDITIONS COMMUNICATED ABROAD

Silence of Bismarck and Thiers

WASHINGTON.

Agricultural Land Scrip for Georgia—Delegations Urging Sherman's Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Bill—Appropriation for Ouachita River—Texas Pacific Railroad Bill—Oath for Senator Miller—Fortification Bill Passed—British High Commission—Question of a Confederate Confiscation Sale—Weather Reports.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—R. W. Healy has been nominated United States Marshal for South Alabama.

Calva Gaskill is here as agent of Georgia to secure agricultural land scrip for that State. Mr. Gaskill has assurances from high quarters that the scrip will be issued as soon as the clerks can prepare it.

Full delegations are here from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and a delegation from Atlanta, Georgia, to urge the passage of Mr. Sherman's bill regarding the Cincinnati and Southern railroad.

The river and harbor bill, which passed the House to-day, gives Ouachita river $51,000.

Senate—The Texas Pacific railroad bill, as returned from the House, with amendments, was laid before the Senate to-day by the Vice President. Mr. Howard moved that the Senate non-concur, and ask for a committee of conference. Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate concur. Mr. Warner said the amendments made by the House made the bill almost entirely a new one; and, in order that the Senate might know exactly what it was, he moved that it lay on the table until it be printed, which was agreed to.

The McGarrahan bill, after a short, sharp discussion, showing that the bill could not pass this session, was laid on the table.

A joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature, in favor of the removal of the capital, was presented.

A bill extending section fifty-five of the national currency bill of 1869 to banks organized under the act of 1863 was passed. It imposes certain penalties for embezzlement.

Indian appropriations were resumed and discussed.

A motion to take up the bill suspending the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge failed by a vote of 22 to 29.

The bill relieving brandy distilled from grapes was indefinitely postponed.

Senate adjourned.

House—The bill prescribing an oath for Senator Miller, of Georgia, passed, and goes to the President.

A bill relieving John Williamson, of Savannah, from political disabilities, passed, and goes to the President.

A conference committee has been entered on the bill bridging the Mississippi.

The fortification appropriation bill passed; it gives over $1,500,000, exclusive of the unexpended balances.

The river and harbor appropriations were taken up.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, said only a fourth of the sum was for the South.

An amendment giving $25,000 to Ouachita river, in Arkansas, passed.

House then adjourned.

The British high commission has arrived.

The question whether the position of belligerents enabled the Confederate States to pass a valid title to property sold by them at a sale in confiscation was to-day argued before the Supreme Court in the case of Knox against Lee, from the Circuit Court for Texas.

The court below held the confiscation proceedings void, and the title of the purchaser at the sale invalid; and the writ of error seeks to reverse that judgment. The court below having instructed the jury that any amount their verdict might give for the plaintiff, against the purchaser of the property at the confiscation sale, could be paid in legal tender notes, that question is also discussed in the argument.

Congressman Bowen, of South Carolina, has been held in $5000 bail for the criminal court, for bigamy.

The President has signed the bill prescribing a special oath for Senator Miller from Georgia.

Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, offered an amendment to the river and harbor bill, appropriating $26,000 for the improvement of the Ouachita river. Mr. Conger opposed the amendment on the ground that the Engineer Department had given instructions to end the survey at the Arkansas line.

Mr. Morey called attention to the fact that estimates had been made for the improvement from the mouth to the source of the river.

Mr. Sheldon advocated the amendment, saying that not one dollar in the appropriation was proposed in the bill excepting for the mouth of the Mississippi. The appropriation now asked was for the benefit of fifteen other States, as well as for Louisiana.

The amendment was adopted, seventy-four against forty-four.

The barometer stands very high at the mouth of Delaware bay, and very low at Omaha; it has remained stationary on the gulf, and has fallen heavily on the lakes, and in the northwest. Easterly wind and clouds prevail on the middle Atlantic States, but the principal storm centre is threatening in the far West.

It is probable that the storm predicted for to-day will soon reach Lake Michigan, where clouds and brisk winds now prevail. Southerly winds and clouds are indicated as probable to-morrow on the gulf coast.

The Senate finally adjourned.

The supplemental enforcement bill comes up to-morrow.

The Senate passed the Indian appropriation bill.

The Senate is still in session on the House bill for pure elections.

NEW YORK.

Governments Very Firm—Southern Very Dull—Arrival from San Domingo and Samana Bay—Movements of the Commission—Exchange of Views—Return to Washington in April—Haytien Complications—Harvard College Alumni Dinner—More Provisions for France.

NEW YORK, February 23, Evening.—Money very easy at 3@4. Sterling 9½@9⅝. Gold 111½@111⅝. Governments very firm. Bonds 12¼. Southerns very dull. Tennessees 64⅝; new 64¼; Virginias 65¾; new 61; Louisiana sixes 68; new 61; levee sixes 72; eights 84; Alabama eights 90; fives 67; Georgia sixes 82; sevens 90⅝; North Carolinas 48⅝; new 27; South Carolinas 73; new 57.

Discounts 6@7. Gold steady throughout the day. Sixes of 1881, 112¼; five-twenties of 1864, 111¾; of 1865, 111¾; new, 110⅝; of 1867, 110¾; of 1868, 111⅜; ten-forties, 111⅛.

The Tybee arrived from San Domingo, February 14, via Samana bay, February 15. She brings the following correspondence for the Associated Press:

SAN DOMINGO, February 14.—The commission met last evening and exchanged views in regard to the work remaining to be done, and the propriety of forwarding a preliminary report of investigations so far as made, and particularly as to the result of the past few days.

It was agreed to name the middle of April as the time of arrival in Washington. Upon the question of a brief report by mail, it was decided not to send it, in view of the fact that considerable important information, just obtained, might materially modify any report made upon what had been fully considered.

The Secretary of State was addressed in a brief letter, giving an outline of the work already done, and a list of the expeditions sent into the interior, together with the objects of each. The date named above was also communicated as the probable time of reaching here. The parties now out officially are the following:

Professor Blake, with a geographical party, and Professor Crane, for the commission, are on their way across the island to Puerto Plata. Professor Ward is exploring La Vega. General Siegel has gone to Azua. Professors Marvin and Miller have gone in the same direction in the view of examining the copper region. Dr. Parry is making thorough botanical examinations, and Dr. Newcomb is pursuing medical researches in various directions. The health of the whole party remaining here is excellent.

While thus far the bulk of the testimony taken indicates a very favorable condition of affairs, it is certain that information, the exact character of which the commission does not make known, has been obtained which, in the minds of some of its members, introduced obstacles which the earlier testimony did not promise.

The Haytien complication is occupying the serious attention of the commission, and the intention now is to devote much more time to its investigation than was first agreed upon. Full transcripts of such government records as relate to leases, concessions or grants of land for railroads, have been taken.

The commission will sail in the Tennessee, for Azua, Thursday or Friday of this week.

The officers and crew of the Tennessee, Nantucket and Yantic are well.

Mail matter forwarded at once to Santiago de Cuba, in care of the United States Consul, thence via Havana, will be the next opportunity of communicating with the commission; after that, letters should be addressed to the commission, in care of Spofford, Brothers & Co., No. 29 Broadway, New York, up to March 1, will be forwarded to them in the Tybee, sailing March 2.

President Baez has called the attention of the commission to the fact that the second payment for Samana has not been made. This violation of faith, as it is regarded here, has seriously embarrassed Baez, and left nearly all his officers without pay. The opinion of the commission seems decided that the money should be paid immediately.

Just before the sailing of the steamer a novel event for San Domingo occurred. In the Supreme Court, for the first time in its history, an American was admitted to plead in a case of considerable magnitude as principal counsel.

Upon the application from an American here, Colonel William McMichael, of Philadelphia, who accompanied the commission, consented to undertake the case, and won it.

The annual dinner of the Harvard College alumni residents in this city and neighborhood, at Delmonico to-night, was attended by over 200 graduates and guests.

James C. Carter, president of the Harvard Club of this city, presided. Addresses were delivered by president Elliot, of the College; Francis B. Crowning, Shield, of the university corporation; Rev. Edward E. Hall, of Boston; H. M. Evarts, of New York, and others.

The French relief committee of the Chamber of Commerce met this morning, and decided on purchasing twenty-five hundred barrels of flour for immediate shipment to France on the steamship Supply. Efforts will be made to start the vessel off in a few days, with the laudable ambition that she should reach France before the vessel chartered by A. T. Stewart.

The French contributions now exceed $100,000.

A full length portrait of Washington, said to be by Rembrandt Peale, the ownership of which has been some years in litigation, was sold to-day for $250.

The District Attorney has commenced a suit against the Ocean National Bank for ten thousand dollars for a failure to make returns, as required by law.

LONDON.

Moats Around Arras—Eighth German Corps at Dieppe—University Test Bill Passed—Annuity to Princess Louise—Measures for National Defense—Alarming Disaffection in Ireland—Distributions of Requisitions to German Officers.

LONDON, February 23.—A dispatch from Arras to-day says the moats around that city are filled with water for defense.

A dispatch from Dieppe, dated yesterday, says: The Eighth German Corps belonging to Manteuffel's army, and composed of Mecklenburgers, is arriving there, and if a treaty of peace is signed, they will embark for Hamburg direct.

In the House of Commons the university test bill passed. The bill is leveled against Catholics assuming ecclesiastical titles. It passed its second reading by eighty-six majority.

In the House of Lords to-day the bill passed granting annuity to Princess Louise.

Lord Cameron announced measures for national defense and argued the necessity for early preparation in view of the astonishing rapidity of Prussian campaign in France.

The Parliament was startled to-night by the declaration of Lord Hartington that disaffection existed in Ire