The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.......$8

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Rigoletto."
VARIETIES—"Tilting."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Undine"—Morlacchi Troupe.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"East Lynne"—Miss Lucille Western.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 49 and 51 Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

IS THE SUPREME COURT THE CREATURE OF THE LEGISLATURE?

The third section of the act of the Legislature, establishing the Eighth District Court, is worded in such a way as to leave an impression that the General Assembly imagined the Supreme Court and the inferior courts of the State were the creatures of that body and exercised their powers by virtue of a grant from them. The Legislature in this, as well as upon other matters in which they acted, cut a pretty wide swath, as they say in the North, and evidently thought that they were as imperial as the Parliament of England, forgetting that they themselves were merely the agents of the people, and that their power was circumscribed by a written mandate. The words of the third section of the act to which we refer, are these:

"Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed in any manner to limit or affect the right of the Supreme Court to issue, hear and determine any and all writs or orders, which by existing laws said court has authority to issue, hear and determine."

Now, although the Supreme Court has been altogether too subservient to the Legislature and too tolerant of the stupidity, vagary and absolute ignorance of that body in the framing of laws, we are inclined to think the Judges have a sufficient sense of the authority and dignity and power of their office to resent the assumption of the Legislature as manifested in the *gracious* exception that body has been pleased to make in favor of the Supreme Court. Until the contrary shall appear, we shall believe that the Judges of the Supreme Court will be prompt to assert the jurisdiction which they derive from the Constitution, untrammelled by any, even the smallest interference of the Legislature. The time it certainly propitious for a declaration from the court that the General Assembly can neither confer jurisdiction upon that tribunal nor take it away.

Art. 73, of the Constitution, provides: "That the judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, in Parish Courts, and in Justices of the Peace."

That grant of power is entirely sufficient and all-comprehensive.

Succeeding articles define the jurisdiction of the court, but there is not a single word in the Constitution authorizing the General Assembly to curtail or enlarge, or in any way interfere with the powers of the court. The Supreme Court has as much power to interfere with the General Assembly as that body has to interfere with the court. The same doctrine applies to the District Courts, the Parish Courts and the Justices of the Peace. They all derive their power from the Constitution and the General Assembly has no authority to dictate to any of them what orders and what decrees they shall render or not render, otherwise the "judicial power" would be vested in the General Assembly and not in the courts. It must be obvious that if the General Assembly—a body which is constantly changing its personnel—had the power to interfere with the jurisdiction of the courts, and to abridge here and add there, there would be no settled law on that subject. A comparison of the articles of the Constitution which establish the Judiciary Department (Title IV.) makes it perfectly plain that the framers of the Constitution intended to define the powers of the courts, and to leave nothing to the Legislature but to establish additional courts when that should become necessary. Article 85 defines the jurisdiction of the District Courts outside of New Orleans; article 87 defines that of the Parish Courts, and article 90 that of Justices of the Peace; and all is laid down with the greatest precision. If the Legislature have power such as they have exercised in creating the Eighth District Court in New Orleans, they must have the same power over the courts in the country districts, and this is too preposterous for even the most ignorant pettifogger to assert.

There is one clause in article 83 of the Constitution which, we think, is decisive as to the invalidity of the act creating the 8th court.

"These seven courts shall also have such FURTHER JURISDICTION, NOT INCONSISTENT HEREWITH, as shall be conferred by law."

That is, the Legislature may from time to time enlarge the powers of the courts. If the framers of the Constitution had intended to give the Legislature power to curtail as well as enlarge their powers, they would have been compelled to omit the words, "not inconsistent herewith," and it is unreasonable to suppose that they could have intended to give the Legislature, power to take away jurisdiction granted in the fundamental law. The words "not inconsistent herewith," show that the Constitution was to stand in all cases and be superior to all changes either in public opinion or elsewhere until the Constitution itself should be altered in the manner pointed out therein.

There is, however, not the slightest necessity for seeking out the *intention* of the framers of the Constitution. Its language admits of no doubt.

AN INDELIBLE BLEMISH.—Nothing will restore the skin of the head to its original fairness, after it has been turned of a copper color with hair dyes. Yet none of them will produce the rich natural hair shades brought out by the use of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a preparation clear and transparent, and which does not stain the skin. Sold by all the druggists and fancy goods dealers.

"Not Guilty."

A PERSONAL STATEMENT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL OF THE LATE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes the following letter, which has been addressed to it by the Hon. John H. Reagan, of Texas:

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal—

Palestine, Tex., March 18, 1870.—I find the following, under the head of "Personal Gossip," in the weekly edition of your paper of the 21st inst.:

"A Texas paper reports that ex-Confederate Postmaster General Reagan has written and published a letter in which he 'approves of Radicalism in all its parts.' It was a Regan that threw over King 'Lear' after receiving half of his kingdom. This Reagan turns his back on Texas after she has loaded him with benefits. 'How sharper than a carpet-bagger's tooth 'tis to have a thankless scalawag.'"

I have neither written or published any letter at any time approving of Radicalism in all its parts, or in any of them. Nor have I seen or heard of any statement in any Texas paper that I had done so. And I felt surprised and mortified to see the foregoing statement in your paper, and more so as it may reach and be read by many whose good opinion is very dear to me.

While I have endeavored to take, and when necessary, to express, temperate and reasonable views as to the course which the necessities of our situation imposed on us since the war, I have at all times been in full fellowship with the Democrats and Conservatives of this State, and am, I suppose, as far as any one could be from indorsing the course and policy of the Radical party.

Broken up and impoverished, like thousands of others, I am quietly and industriously attending to my private business, and trying to support and educate my family. Under such circumstances, I think public journals occupying the position of yours ought to be a little careful as to the authority upon which they stab the reputation and character of their friends. Very respectfully,

JOHN H. REAGAN.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* says: The following are the ratifications of the Fifteenth Amendment:

30 States.
7 military districts.
5 Major Generals.
1 Radical caucus.
[illegible] in all.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MISS WESTERN.—We are pleased to notice that the enterprising managers of the Academy have concluded to retain the distinguished artiste, Miss Lucille Western, another week. On Monday she appears in the new drama "Frou-Frou," as played by her at the Olympic Theatre in St. Louis, and thus noticed by the *Times* of that city:

"There was a very large, and very fashionable audience present at this theatre last evening, the occasion of the benefit of Miss Lucille Western, and the fifth presentation of the new drama of "Frou-Frou," which seems to have grown in popularity with each repetition. If the engagement of Miss Western permitted it, she would doubtless find it profitable to continue another week in this latest dramatic sensation, in the representative character of which she has achieved, we think, her greatest triumph. It is difficult to believe that an actress who can depict the characteristics of the powerfully drawn *Nancy Sykes*, could comprehend so clearly, and represent so faithfully, the subtleties of the gay and volatile *Frou Frou*, and yet in both characters she has achieved a decided triumph. There is enough of contrast in *Frou Frou* to test to the utmost the versatility of an actress: the first and second acts being sharply contrasted to the third. While in the former she manages to convey most effectively the sense of her pleasure-seeking frivolity, in the latter, and especially in the scenes between her sister and husband, she sways the audience almost magnetically by the pathos and power of her acting. The scenery and mountings sustain the reputation of the Olympic. The home of Sartorys and the view of Venice deserve especial notice as unexceptionally appropriate and attractive. Mr. Strauss has certainly done himself great credit for the manner in which he has performed his part of the work."

Miss Western played 'East Lynne, or the Elopement' last night with powerful effect. Indeed, we do not know that we ever saw the character so finely portrayed before.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—*The Morlacchi Troupe.*—This troupe of beautiful *danseuses* performed to a crowded house Tuesday night, and to another crowded house last night at the St. Charles. They are fine artistes, evidently of the European school, but toned in their graceful execution to the tastes of American audiences. They only arrived Tuesday, so that "Undine" was put upon the stage for them that night rather hurriedly and imperfectly. It was, however, better produced last night and elicited warm approbation, and is to be reproduced again this evening. The scenery is elaborately produced, the large stage of the St. Charles being admirably adapted for such displays, but the great feature of the play is the superb dancing by the beautiful Morlacchie. "Undine," by the way, is the selection for the matinée Saturday noon.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The renowned artiste, Miss Charlotte Thompson, appears to-night at the Varieties, in her new play, entitled "Tilting."

Miss Thompson played last night in the role of *Nell Gwynne* in the historical drama of that title, with the most artistic effect, and was well supported by Miss Pateman and Messrs. Byrne, Morton and Lennox. She is one of the finest artistes on the stage. The new comedy entitled "Tilting," which has been written expressly for her, is spoken of as one finely adapted for her peculiar talents in that line.

COL. AMES' CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—This enterprising young showman opens his spring campaign Tuesday, with his grand Oriental menagerie and circus combination, which will be exhibited for six days on Tivoli Circle. The first performance will be a matinée Tuesday, noon, April 5th, following a grand review of his caravan and troupe, moving from the Circle at 10 o'clock. We speak by the card when we say it will be the finest spectacle of the kind ever presented in this city. The Colonel is *par excellence*, a great showman, determined to excel in his business.

The Darien Expedition.

New York, March 27.—A letter from the Darien expedition, dated March 4th, says the officers and crew are all well, except Commander Selfridge, who is suffering from a lame leg, which prevents his accompanying the exploring party across the Isthmus. A road has been cut three miles in length into the interior, meeting a river which is said to flow into the Pacific Ocean. The Indians were frightened at first, but proved friendly, and assisted the explorers in every way possible. All were sanguine of discovering an easy route for the construction of the ship canal.

MORE FROM DARIEN.

Another letter from the Darien expedition says that some of the men were poisoned in their eyes and faces and hands by the sap of Mansanillo trees, but all recovered therefrom. Surveyors have secured a fine map of the topography of the country back to the base of the mountains, and in some instances four hundred feet up the mountains. There are great quantities of valuable timber, such as mahogany, logwood, India rubber, etc. The sugar-cane is the finest ever seen. No wild animals and but few large snakes have been seen.

ACROSS THE DARIEN.

A Panama letter says that Capt. Heine, an American, who claims to know a route across the Darien superior to all other routes, and by which he can pass from Aspinwall to Panama entirely by water, has chartered a small sail-boat at Aspinwall to be delivered in Panama, and gone to Caledonia bay.

Stonewall Jackson.

LETTER ON THE MANNER OF HIS DEATH, FROM DR. HUNTER MCGUIRE.

[From the Old Dominion for March.]

RICHMOND, VA., March 7, 1870.

Editors of Old Dominion:

I have just received your letter asking me to give you some information in regard to the last wound of General Jackson, that you may correct the statement published in some Northern Magazines by General De Peyster and Colonel Clifford Thomson. The former, you say, claims that General Jackson was shot by the First Massachusetts infantry, and the latter that he was killed by a canister shot from Pleasanton's artillery.

You will find an accurate account of the General's last wound and death in Dabney's "Life of Jackson," or in the account I wrote and published several years ago. The facts are briefly these:

General Jackson made the attack May 2d, with his army in three lines of battle. Rhodes' division occupied the front line, Colston's division the second line, and Hill, with a part of his division in line and a part in column, the third line. During the attack and rapid pursuit of the enemy, Rhodes' and Colston's divisions became commingled and moved in one confused mass. Rhodes, finding how disordered the troops were, asked Jackson to send Hill forward to take the advance, and permit the first and second lines to be reformed. While this was being done, Jackson, accompanied by some officers and couriers, rode forward to reconnoitre. He advanced as far as the Federal pickets, and then turned to come back to his own line, when his party, mistaken for Federal cavalry, were fired into by the Confederate line of battle. The fire was probably from troops who had just been placed in position, and who did not know that Jackson and his party were in front of them. I think this was the General's impression in speaking of it afterwards. Several of his party were killed and wounded by this fire, but the General escaped, and turning to his left entered the forest and continued to approach his own line. When within thirty or forty yards of it a second volley was fired, which wounded him in three places. One of the wounds was in the right hand, the other two in his left arm. The ball causing the first wound lodged under the skin upon the back of his hand. It was a round ball, such as was used for the smooth-bore Springfield muskets. The wounds, in his left arm were believed to have been made by the same kind of bullets. The Confederate troops who fired the volleys at the General and his escort were armed with smooth-bore muskets.

I will add that General Jackson did not die from these wounds. His death was the result of pneumonia, and occurred eight days after the wounds were received.

Yours, very respectfully,
HUNTER MCGUIRE,
Late Chief Surgeon Jackson's Com'd.

CONGRESS ABOUT TO MAKE A TERRITORY OUT OF NEW YORK CITY.—I have heard of a movement on foot to ask of Congress to accept the whole of Manhattan Island as Federal territory, and take it out of the possession of itself, as well as of the State of New York, provided the State, as well as the city, should vote its consent.

This is said to be a genuine proposition. The State of New York, it is claimed, will readily consent to transfer its corruptest nook to the Federal Government, while the New York property holders propose to purchase from the City Council a vote ceding the city to the United States. The supposition is that the capital would then be removed from Washington to New York, and, under a Federal Government and a Territorial Legislature, New York would be reduced to good order, and the Government have a great capital.

The trouble would be that immediately Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other big cities would ask the same right to annex themselves to the nation. But, if this were so, why would it not be a good thing for the Federal power thus to distribute itself in densely populated fortresses, so to speak, scattered all through the territory of the Union; in other words, combine the imperial and the civic crowns in one? But here we get out of our depth, and turn this last proposition from journalism over to philosophy.—*Wash. Letter to Chicago Tribune.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sixth District Court—The Eighth District Court Question.—C. M. Frost vs. Southern bank.—In this case, wherein Judge Cooley delivered an opinion on Monday, the 28th instant, to the effect that the act of 16th of March, 1870, creating the Eighth District Court, was unconstitutional, a conversation took place in court yesterday between Judge Cooley and J. R. Beckwith, City Attorney, in relation to bringing the question as to the constitutionality of the act referred to before the Supreme Court.

The Judge suggested that it was important to the public to have the question at issue settled by the Supreme Court at an early day, and to that end he would recommend that a petition be presented to the Supreme Court, asking for a writ of mandamus, directing that the papers in the case be sent up to the Eighth Court, and for a writ of prohibition, restraining this court (the sixth) from taking any further action in the premises.

As the litigation in this matter locks up $82,000 pending the suit, there is a probability a compromise may take place, which may prevent the decision of the questions at issue until another case arises.

Seventh District Court.—Fortune Avegno vs. Lawrence Hart.—In this case Judge Collens has rendered the following decision:

Defendant, Lawrence Hart, was driving his buggy in a race with another on the Canal street shell road. The competitor overtook the plaintiff, who was ahead, driving slowly in the usual direction, and as they caught up attempted to pass, one on the right and the other on the left side of plaintiff's carriage. Defendant took the way on the right, but failed to pass successfully. The wheel of his buggy struck that of the plaintiff, upsetting and breaking it, and dashing plaintiff out on the ground.

This suit is for the injury done to plaintiff's person and property by the collision. The witnesses differ as to whether or not, on the spot and at the time of the collision, the roadway that could then be used there, was wide enough for three buggies abreast, and whether or not there was space enough on plaintiff's right to drive past. But it is useless to decide this question, for it presents an alternative both ways unfavorable to the defendant. If there was not space enough to pass, he was reckless, and if there was enough space, he was unskillful. In either view, he is responsible for the damage done; the more so as he committed it while in the imprudent act of racing on a frequented public street. He gave no notice of his intention, and it was not possible for others to know on which side he would attempt to pass. It was impossible for the plaintiff, in this uncertainty, to guard against the sudden charge of the right flank, even if the defendant's buggy had been the only one; but considering that there were two rushing past, one on each side at the same time, it is clear that the plaintiff could not help himself against the imprudence or want of skill of either.

It is satisfactorily shown that the wheels of plaintiff's carriage were broken, and its whole frame work was, no doubt, loosened by the shock it received. It is further shown that a fine vehicle thus injured, cannot be restored in this city so as to make it as good as it was before. I consider, therefore, that the means the plaintiff took to ascertain the damage was reasonable and just. He caused the buggy to be sold by auction, upon due notice to the defendant, and after the usual advertisements. The difference between the purchase price, and the price of this sale is, I think, a correct measure; for plaintiff's buggy was new.

If any deduction ought to be made on account of supposed deterioration from the use made during a few days of the new carriage, I think the difference would be fully covered by the personal suffering the collision caused the plaintiff.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that plaintiff, Avegno, recover of the defendant, Hart, the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars, with legal interest from this date, and costs of suit.

The Griffin Case.—The jury in the case of John Griffin, charged with murder in killing Thomas Stapleton—"Red Tom," as he was called—yesterday returned a verdict of "not guilty," a verdict well sustained by the evidence. The accused was ably defended by Judge Dooley and Sam. C. Reid, Esq.

The Pneumatic Car.—The pneumatic car was successfully operated yesterday on Canal street, for a distance of a mile and back to the shop. Pneumatic stock, we believe, advanced accordingly.

Fire.—About 8 o'clock Tuesday evening a fire, caused by the igniting of a window curtain from a gas jet, was discovered on the premises of Ada Brummel, at the corner of Gasquet and Basin streets. The flames were extinguished before any great damage resulted. There was no alarm given.

Murder.—Reuben Bloo, colored, who, about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, got into a difficulty at the head of Ursulines street with one Pecheaux, and was stabbed in the right side, has died of his wound at the Charity Hospital. The knife, we are told, penetrated the liver. Pecheaux succeeded in escaping, and has not since been arrested.

Stabbing Affair Between Boys.—About 7½ o'clock Tuesday night a difficulty occurred at the corner of St. Dennis and Third streets, between two boys named Marshall Syler and Wm. Flynn, in which the former was stabbed in the left side and dangerously wounded. He was conveyed to his residence and attended by Dr. Jorger. Flynn has not been arrested up to this time.

"Hiding" at the Slaughter-House.—The ceremony of taking out and weighing the first lot of hides, "hiding," was duly celebrated at the new slaughter-house on the Cazarne plantation. There was considerable hiding of champagne, provided for the occasion by Messrs. Hay and Mehle, who were the purchasers of the first lot of hides—a lot of six hundred sold by Messrs. Dubarry and Loubde. Mr. Paul Estebén, President of the Butchers' Association; Mr. Aycock, Vice-President, and his business partner, Mr. Imbau, were among those present. The occasion was highly interesting.

Another Boy Stabbing Affray.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, John Spyers, a newsboy about fifteen years of age, was severely stabbed in the right hip, inflicting a dangerous wound by an older newsboy John Moore, who escaped arrest. The affray happened in the Fourth District. The cause of the quarrel is not reported.

Died of His Wound.—Calmonas, who a few days ago attempted to kill young Waldron, an employé in a restaurant on Basin street, and then cut his own throat, has since died of his wound. Waldron, who was cut on the forehead, was not dangerously wounded, and is doing well.

Rome and France.

COUNT DARU'S DISPATCH TO THE POPE.

A Roman correspondent of the *Times* furnishes the following information, which confirms the dispatches of the American Press Association on the same subject:

It seems to be now quite certain that in the event of the Jesuits carrying the dogma of infallibility through the Ecumenical Council France will withdraw her troops from Rome. Comte Daru's recently-published correspondence indicates this result as inevitable. The truth is that the Pope has been long preparing for it. The creation of an army of volunteers for his service was simply a preparatory measure to the imposition of the dogma on the Catholic world. Had his Holiness not been determined to force it down people's throats at the point of the sword, he would have contented himself with such military protection as France was willing to afford him. Well, we shall see how far these treaties of the Church militant will carry it. With threatened schisms in the Eastern and Western Churches, and the probable expulsion from Rome by another revolution, I am afraid the poor old Pope is destined to find that, though pronounced infallible in matters of faith, he is lamentably fallible in matters of judgment. You have seen what a reception he gave the Prince d'Asturias at the Vatican. The hopes of the reactionary party in the Church are set on the future of this little bastard. For him is reserved the glory of restoring the reign of the Jesuits and the Inquisition in Spain.

The Spanish Press on the Situation—"Cuba is Lost."

Under the heading "Cuba is Lost," *La Discusion* of Madrid, of the 18th of February, publishes a doleful leader upon the Cuban question. It says:

"We have made it evident, and our readers must be aware of the fact, that ideas are not to be fought with, nor to be conquered by bayonets, but only by ideas. We have shown that, though the insurrection might be conquered so far as territory was concerned, yet that nothing would be really gained. We have also maintained, ever since we began discussing this Cuban question, that the insurrection which broke out at Yara was full of consequences necessarily fatal for the mother country. This, and much more, has been said by *La Discusion*, but our observations in that regard have not been well received. We have never been fatalists, but seeing all that has happened in Cuba how can we change the opinions we have heretofore expressed in the matter? Inspired now, as ever, by the promptings of our conscience, and moved alone by an ardent and unmistaken patriotism, we feel that we ought to speak out, and say to the entire nation: 'Cuba is lost.' This is true, whether the insurrection triumphs or is subdued. To this gloomy extreme is the question now brought in this hour so madly brought on.

"In the Island of Cuba there are two insurrections, both of which are against the mother country, against the institutions which the nation has given in use of its sovereign rights. The one proclaims independence, and, besides, desolates and destroys the fields of the once happy Antilles; the other combats to sustain the Spanish flag. Yes, but it would sustain itself with slavery, without law, and by a rule special and arbitrary. The latter continues to exist, because it lives upon privileges and favors. In truth, both of these movements, though traveling by different routes, lead us to the same end; and, if we ought to struggle against the first, we should energetically strike out the second. Here is the terrible dilemma before us."

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Message from the President.

Representatives of National Banks Before the Ways and Means Committee.

Fearful Massacre by Indians in Western Texas.

Great Storms, with Loss of Life, Throughout the West.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 30.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

It is unusual to notify Congress by a message of a constitutional amendment, but in view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution which is this day declared a part of that revered instrument, a departure from the usual custom is justifiable. A measure which makes 4,000,000 of people voters, who were heretofore declared by the highest judicial tribunals not citizens, and are now eligible to become so, is a measure of grander importance than any one act since the foundation of our free Government.

The President calls upon the newly enfranchised race to make themselves worthy of their new privileges, and urges the whites not to withhold any legal privilege of advancement to the new citizens.

The President quotes from Gen. Washington, regarding the importance of intelligence and education, and calls upon Congress to promote and encourage popular education and upon all the people everywhere, and to see that all who possess political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire that knowledge which will make their share in the Government a blessing instead of a danger.

By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment be secured.

Col. Robb, Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga., was before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, urging an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the Savannah river.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day near $500,000.

The President's proclamation declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution is too late to affect the Connecticut elections, which will be held on Monday, and for which registration has been closed.

The proclamation enumerates the following States as having ratified the Fifteenth Amendment: North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska, and Texas. Total—29 States.

The Senate confirmed Dr. Bard as Governor of Idaho to-day.

The Connecticut negroes, in anticipation of the promulgation of the Fifteenth Amendment, were nearly all registered.

Washington, March 30.—A meeting of the army officers who served with Gen. Thomas was held here to-night to make preparations for a meeting to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, in honor of his memory. The President and his Cabinet officers, and the diplomatic corps will be present.

Associate Justice Bradley to-night received a number of New Jersey men, including the Congressional delegation and Secretary Robeson, who called to offer their congratulations on his appointment to the Supreme Bench.

In the course of his reply, Judge Bradley stated emphatically that he entered upon the discharge of his duties without any pledges upon any question whatever, and actuated only by a sincere desire to do right.

Washington, March 30.—SENATE.—Senator Revels presented a petition from two thousand Georgians, for appropriations for Wilberforce College, Ohio.

The bill for the erection of public buildings at Little Rock, Ark., passed. The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Cox and Banks both expressed themselves averse to individual disability bills. Replying to the question, Mr. Butler said as soon as the tariff bill was out of the way, he would press a general amnesty bill. The bill admitting Texas, as amended by the Senate, passed by a vote of 130 to 50. The bill for the sale of the Natchez Mississippi Marine Hospital, for educational purposes, passed.

The Democrats from New York and Indiana protested against counting those States for the Fifteenth amendment.

The Tariff bill was then resumed and continued to adjournment.

Mr. Arnell, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to allow the school trustees in the State of Arkansas to enter government lands for school purposes, under the homestead law, allowing them to take in fence and improve to secure for each school.

On motion of Mr. Julian, the bill was sent to the Speaker's table.

Mr. Arnell, from the same committee, reported a bill providing that the office of education in the department of the interior shall be hereafter named the Bureau of Education, and that all unexpended funds in the treasury of the United States on account of the Freedmen's Bureau for the education and support of refugees and freedmen shall be transferred to the count of the Bureau of Education, having especial reference to aiding in the establishment and usefulness of the common schools for the freedmen. It also transfers to the War Department the other duties of the Freedmen's Bureau, thus discontinuing that Bureau altogether. Mr. Arnell, in explaining the bill, eulogized the Freedmen's Bureau and its Chief, Gen. O. O. Howard, and Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, the member who had introduced and was the father of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. McNeely, as a member of the minority, desired to offer a substitute abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and turning over all its funds to the Treasury; transferring the buildings of the bureau to the several States wherein situated, and placing all the hospitals, and asylums of the bureau, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, and directing a final settlement of the accounts of the bureau within a month.

Mr. Arnell declined to permit the substitute to be offered, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Walker protested against any action on the bill without an opportunity to discuss or amend it.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the next meeting hour.

Washington, March 30.—A large number of claims against Mexico, first examined here, go forward from the State Department to Mexico for examination and rebutting testimony there. They are to be returned in four months, when they will pass into the hands of the Mexican Claim Commissioners for award.

Washington, March 30.—the Senate to-day confirmed Dr. Sam'l Bard, of Georgia, as Governor of Idaho. The commission of Governor Ballard, the present incumbent, expiring April 10th.

Consideration of the San Domingo treaty was resumed this afternoon by the Senate. Mr. Casserly spoke about three hours, taking a physiological view of the question, and arguing against territorial expansion, especially towards the tropics. Mr. Steward favored the treaty, maintaining that the American people were opposed to the standing still policy, and that the desire to territorial expansion was inevitable.

No action whatever was taken on the treaty, which will probably be laid aside to-morrow in order to dispose of the Mississippi Senatorial question. The friends of the treaty express confidence that the delay will gain friends for the ratification project, for which, however, the present is far from favorable.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, March 30.—Messrs. Hicks and Walt have purchased a half interest in the steamer Belle Lee, to run with the Magenta hence to New Orleans.

St. Louis, March 30.—A special dispatch from Springfield, Mo., to the *Republican*, says: We have just received advices from Gainesville, Texas, dated March 5th, of an extensive raid of the Comanche Indians, by which over forty families have been massacred in Western Texas. It is reported also that several hundred horses were captured, and several houses burned below, and that the Commander at Fort Sill, it disposed, could have prevented a part, if not all, the massacres. Over 70 of the horses are reported near there in possession of the Penn Quaker tribe.

New York, March 30.—Telegrams from Washington to-day state that the Ways and Means Committee, of the House, gave an audience once more to the representatives of the National Banks, and heard further arguments against the Funding bill. Representatives of commercial interests of the first district also gave their objections to the bill, and explained how the agricultural and commercial interests of their section suffered by the agitation of the bill. The community generally believe that the Funding bill, in its present shape, will fail of its effect. This is very marked in all directions.

The national credit advanced sharply, and throughout mercantile and commercial circles there was a more cheerful feeling than for a long time past. The Hammonia to-day brought 4,800,000 francs. This gold was ordered from Europe a short time since, under the impression that exchange would decline to a point which would make the operation a profitable one.

It is stated that all the exchange for these francs have not been bought, although some purchases of both exchange and bonds were made on this account to-day.

There was some surprise felt because the gold market did not respond to the import of this gold with a great flourish, but for every million dollars gold imported there was at least ten millions sold short, in the gold room. The sequel last year showed that the gold room made a mistake, and in the end was richer by experience and poorer in cash. There is no disposition in the gold room to repeat the experience of last year, and hence this import of gold failed to influence the market to-day.

At a meeting of the Directors of the S. S. R. R. Co. to-day the Auditor's report was presented, showing the earnings of the road after deducting working expenses and debt, charges to be over ten per cent. on the capital stock. The company, therefore, carries into the new year a new surplus of 2 per cent. The transfer books of the company close Saturday.

The money market is more active, and there is a consequent increase of business in all departments. Call loans 4 to 6 per cent. Foreign Exchange quiet, 8¾ @ 9¼ and 10 for sight.

German bank was drawing freely to-day. It was understood to be against two million Louisiana Levee 8 per cent. bonds, shipped to Europe, and which the firm took at about 80 in currency. The sales of gold against this exchange at times during the day weakened. The gold market a little steady, opened at 11⅝, touched 12⅜, closed at 12. Carrying rates 3 to 5 per cent. Clearance thirty-four millions. Governments were strong to the close, when the highest prices of the day were made.

Financial institutions were free buyers, there is a large unproved short interest in the market. The Assistant Treasurer bought a million at 106 44-100 @ 107 40-100. Closing prices. State bonds were strong; old Tennessee, 58; new, 51¼; Louisiana Levee 6s, 77.

San Francisco, March 30.—At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of adopting resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. Thomas and of sympathy with his family, the members resolved to wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days. The funeral services were held this P. M. in the presence of the family and a few friends. Mrs. Thomas declining ostentatious display. The body will be sent East to-morrow.

The flag of the British iron-clad steamer Admiral Farragut was at half mast yesterday, out of respect for deceased.

The latest news from the San Diego gold fields advise the discovery of an additional placer and diggings with prospects of about twenty per cent. Pure water is scarce and is distant some two miles. Other quartz discoveries have been made. Provisions are scarce. The excitement has greatly subsided.

Richmond, March 30.—The argument in the injunction case of Cahoon against Ellison, rival Mayor, closed in the U. S. Circuit Court to-day, ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise making the closing speech for Cahoon. He repudiated in strong letters any alliance with the "Black Republican party," and claimed to be still an unrepentant rebel, and did not want his position misunderstood because he appeared as counsel for the Republican claimant.

Mr. Cahoon's counsel claimed the court has jurisdiction, because Cahoon, as a private, is an United States officer, not to go out of office until a regular election is held by the people.

Mr. Ellison's counsel claimed that the admission of the State terminated the powers of all provisional officers.

The decision in this case will affect all the officers in the State which are nearly all filled by military appointees, who remain in office until July. The decision is given in favor of Cahoon.

Augusta, March 30.—Gen. Robert E. Lee is expected to arrive here to-night from Charlotte, N. C.

Philadelphia, March 30.—A prominent shipping and commission house has suspended today, causing surprise. They have large connection in New York and the South.

New York, March 30.—It is rumored that one of the largest shipping houses in South street, having extensive Western connections, has failed for $60,000. The suspension is reported to be owing to the inability of the firm to fill contracts before made for the delivery of breadstuffs.

The steamship Java has arrived from Liverpool. She brought the passengers and mails of the steamship Samaria.

A State convention will soon be held for the nomination of candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The election under the new law will occur on the 17th of May.

New York, March 30.—The Young Democracy claim thirty-five majority in the Tammany General Council.

Chicago, March 30.—Suit has been brought by Charles A. Dana, of New York, against the Chicago Republican Company to enforce the performance of a contract and payment of two notes which were given by Dana in the course of his connection with that concern, and which the Republican Company now refuse to pay.

Blue Earth City, Minn. *Post*, of the 26th, gives the details of the freezing to death, in the town of Seely, of the wife and children of A. L. Bates. Mr. Bates lived on the prairie, some distance from any other habitation. During the prevalence of a severe storm his house took fire and burned to the ground, and before assistance could be obtained to remove the family they perished with cold. Mr. Bates returned with assistance before his wife breathed her last. The same paper gives accounts of freezing to death, during a storm, of two brothers named Coleman, living at Lake Hall, Minn.; of a German named Dunn; of a Norwegian at Spencer, Clay county, Iowa, and three others, names unknown, at Cherokee, Iowa.

The Mississippi river is open as high up as Dubuque, and boats are running to that port. Donald O. Smith, of the Hudson Bay Company, and one Canadian, arrived at St. Paul yesterday from Fort Garry, having left there on the 19th ult. He says all has been quiet since the execution of Scott. All political prisoners have been released, including Major Boulton, although preparations had been made for his execution on the 19th, and he was only saved by the intercession of many influential citizens and of Governor Smith. The *Press* says Gen. Hancock has had instructions from the War Department to establish military post at Pembina, and will immediately send two companies of infantry there.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, March 30.—In the House of Lords last evening Lord Dufferin moved a second reading of the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland. He made a speech justifying the wisdom and necessity of the measure. The Duke of Richmond sustained the bill. Lord Cranmore deplored the release of Fenian convicts as a ministerial mistake. Lord Lugan believed that the growing respect for law in Ireland would make the act a dead letter, and the Earl of Kimberly dwelt with great satisfaction on the unity of parties in support of the bill and predicted the happiest results.

The Marquis of Salisbury thought the bill might reach Ribbonism but not Fenianism. He approved the provisions relative to the press as a stringent policy was imperative. "The Irish must be made to fear law before they could love it."

Earl Granville said the bill would be considered in the House of Commons on Thursday next, when he hoped the House would consent to a suspension in the rules and allow its passage. The House then adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Atway, the Under Foreign Secretary, said nothing had been done to procure a revision of the commercial treaty with France.

Lord Milton asked for the correspondence relative to the design of Gen. Harney to invade British territory on the Pacific Coast in 1859.

Mr. Gladstone said that the Government was anxious to pass the Irish Railroad bill. He feared that they would be obliged to carry it over to the next session. Mr. Childers, first Lord of the Admiralty, defended the navy from criticisms made on its strength and the distribution of its fleets. A motion for an investigation into the cause of the removal of Dr. Madden from his position as magistrate was introduced, and gave rise to a heated debate, which lasted until adjournment.

London, March 30.—The *Post* says that the Government is preparing an expedition of one thousand men with a steel battery, to suppress the Red River insurrection in America.

Tennessee and Georgia Railroad bonds were introduced on the market to-day.

Paris, March 30.—Ex-Queen Isabella and husband compromised, and signed a paper agreeing to separate.

London, March 30.—The *Globe* intimates that John Bright will soon resign his place in the Cabinet.

The University crews continue to improve in form, though misgivings are felt regarding the new Oxford boat, which is thought to be too small.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the bill abolishing the forfeiture of the property of felons, passed to a second reading.

The party processions bill was also read a second time.

On the meeting of the Excise Board today the Finance Committee presented a report showing the disposition of the excise moneys. They deny that moneys have been misappropriated by Mr. Moniere or any one else.

Work has been commenced upon the roads and avenues of Stewart's grounds at Hempstead Plains.

United States Marshal Sharpe takes his office on the 1st of April.

Jno. Schultz, heretofore regarded a respectable citizen, cut his wife's throat, in a quarrel in Hudson City last night. The wound will probably prove fatal. Schultz was arrested.

The steamer Camilla, from Messina, brings fifteen passengers of the steamer Venezuela, which lost her storm ports and rudder in a gale.

Havre, March 30.—The Ship Martha Bob, from New Orleans, passed the schooner J. C. Daker abandoned at sea.

London, March 30.—It is believed the Ecumenical Council at Rome have adopted *Schema de fide*.

Democratic papers of Ravenna publish a letter from Mazzini, urging revolt in Romagna.

Paris, March 30.—Medical students have made another disorderly demonstration against Dr. Fardieu.

Madrid, March 30.—The reports of the recent Cuban battles are discredited by the Government here.

London, March 30.—The *Globe* intimates that Mr. Bright will soon resign his seat in the Cabinet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 30—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 30—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and unchanged; sales to-day 1750 bales. Flour dull. Wheat—No. 1, $1 18@1 18½; No. 2, $1 10@1 11. Corn closed quiet at $1 03@1 06 for mixed Western. New Mess Pork $26 50. Turpentine 46½c. Rosin $2 a 2 20. Freights unchanged on cotton.

New York, March 30—Evening.—Money closed easy at 5@6. Sterling 8¼. Gold closed at 112. Governments closed very strong and advancing. Southern securities closed strong.

New York, March 30—Evening.—81s, 114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111; 64s, 109¾; 65s, 110½; new, 108¾; 67s, 108¾; 68s, 108¾; 10-40s, 106¼. Louisianas, 74; new, 73¾. Levee 6s, 77; 8s, 78. Alabama 8s, 98; 5s, 76. Georgia 6s, 84; 7s, 92. South Carolinas 88; new 84.

New York, March 30.—The steamship Rapidan, from New Orleans, arrived here to-day.

Memphis, March 30.—Cotton quiet and firm; low middlings 20½c; receipts to-day 610 bales; exports 840.

Galveston, March 30.—Cotton irregular; good ordinary 18c; sales to-day 100 bales; receipts 436; stock 35,375.

Mobile, March 30.—Cotton fair demand at lower rates; middling 21c; sales to-day 1100 bales; receipts 442; exports to the continent 275; stock 66,421.

Savannah, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings 20¾ a 21c; sales to-day 300 bales, receipts 501; exports coastwise 336; stock 51,279.

Charleston, March 30.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 21c; sales to-day 400 bales; receipts 641; exports to Great Britain 2478; exports coastwise 1600; stock 17,966.

Norfolk, March 30.—Cotton dull and unchanged; low middlings 20c. Receipts to-day 70 bales. Stock 5185.

Baltimore, March 30.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 21¾c. Sales to-day 210 bales. Receipts 47. Stock 1250 bales.

Boston, March 30.—Cotton 22½, prices nominal; middlings 22c; sales to-day [illegible] bales. Receipts to-day 262 bales. Sales 12,500.

St. Louis, March 30.—Flour quiet at $3 85 @4 85. Corn scarce for mixed. Oats 52 a 55c. Whisky 98c. Sugar 10¾ a 12c. Molasses lower at 9 a 12c. Pork held at $27 a 27 25. Bulk meats, no sales. Bacon clear rib sides 15c; clear sides 15¾ a 15½c.

Chicago, March 30.—Flour spring extras $3 50. Wheat 78c. Corn 60 a 66c. Pork $26 75 a 26 25.

Cincinnati, March 30.—Mess Pork held at $27.

Louisville, March 30.—Tobacco—sales to-day 196 hhds at $6 50 for trash, $6 a 7 50 for lugs, $8 a 15 50 for low to good leaf. Cotton—good ordinary 18c. Sales to-day 116 bales. Extra family Flour $5.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 30—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind west, blowing strong. No arrivals or departures. Inside bound out waiting for wind to moderate—steamship Morgan.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 30.—Passed up Grosbeck, at 9 A. M. Down—Pauline Carroll, at 9 A. M.

River falling slowly. Weather clear and cool.

Memphis, March 30.—Passed up Grand Era, McDonald and Putnam. Down, McGill, Church and Marengo. The latter took on board 1700 bales cotton and 50 tons miscellaneous freight at this point. River rising. Weather warm.

Cairo, March 30.—Passed down Olive Branch, at 9 A. M.; Neal Bros, 1300 and Strader. Up, Lula Brewer. The river has risen 24 inches since the last report. Raining. Mercury 48.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, March 30.—SENATE—Discussed the proposition for a joint committee on Indian affairs. The question of seating Ames will probably come up to-day.

HOUSE—The Reconstruction Committee reported the Texas bill, recommending concurrence in the Senate's amendment.

A colloquy in reference to the subject is now in progress between Butler, Wood and others. The bill will doubtless pass.

Washington, March 30.—Parties interested in the removal of Col. Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, are discouraged this morning, though the injunction of Casey's friends has not transpired.

Georgia extremists are jubilant over the action of the Senate yesterday regarding Texas. They claim that it will give them two more votes against Bingham's amendment. The Senators from Texas, however, are not committed to either party.

Washington, March 30.—Mr. Coleman, of Troy, New York, and Mr. Hill, of Boston, addressed the Committee on Ways and Means to-day in opposition to the funding bill, their remarks being principally directed toward what is known as the compulsory section, which requires national banks to exchange their present securities for new ones, bearing a less rate of interest.

They argued that this would not only be eventual repudiation, but that it would break up the national banking system, by compelling nearly all the banks to withdraw from it, and that they would be in a relative condition with private and State banks; that the banks could not do business on the basis of the new bonds with profit to the stockholders, unless some concessions are made in the way of exemption from taxation of circulation and deposits.

There is no foundation for the renewed rumors to-night of changes in the Cabinet.

Cincinnati, March 29.—Judge Mathews made a powerful speech before the United States Circuit Court to-day in behalf of distillers in the forty-eight hour fermenting period cases. Henry Stansbury also spoke an hour and a half, and will probably conclude his argument in those cases to-morrow.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 29.—Fourteen vessels were stuck in Haverstraw Bay during the storm of Sunday night, and much other damage was done. One schooner was driven into the streets of the village of Grassy Point. Loss, over $100,000.

New York, March 30.—At an election for colonel of the 5th Regiment of New York militia, last night Lieut. Col. Browne was chosen, receiving 13 votes against 9 for James Fisk, Jr.

Raleigh, N. C., March 30.—General Lee passed through this city last night, going southward.

Madrid, March 29.—In the Cortes to-day Senor Rivera read the draft of a law for raising a levy of 40,000 fresh troops. Its introduction created a lively sensation.

The projected law for the preservation of public order was strongly opposed because it gives the government exceptional powers.

Queenstown, March 29.—The steamship City of Washington arrived here to-night.

London, March 29.—George Phillips has been appointed Attorney General of British Columbia.

A correspondent of the *Times* sounds an alarm at the quantity of American Railroad bonds that are coming to this market.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, accepting a semi-official, the New York *Tribune's* defense of Secretary Fish, for supporting Lord Clarendon's comments on the Alabama claims, it says neither here nor in America can the excuse be thought satisfactory.

A new iron clad vessel has been ordered on a cruise in company with the Monarch.

At Portsmouth, yesterday, a target of armor and plate iron one foot thick, and which was rolled at a cherry-red heat, was tested with chilled iron shot from small bore guns, fired with a charge of 24 pounds of powder, at a distance of 300 feet. The shot penetrated 11-5 inches into the plate.

Mr. Merry's colt Macgregor, by Macaroni, out of Necklace, is now the favorite in betting for the Derby.

London, March 30.—Noon.—Consols 93⅛ @ 93¼; 5-20s of 1862, 90.

Liverpool, March 30.—Noon.—Cotton opened dull. Estimated sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 11⅛d; Orleans 11¼d. Red winter Wheat 8s.

Paris, March 30.—Bourse dull. Rentes 73 and 90.

Frankfort, March 30.—Bonds firm at 95½.

Havre, March 30.—Cotton market quiet; tres ordinaire on the spot 126½; low middling afloat 1 30.

New York, March 30.—Stocks active. Gold 112¼. Bonds firm and advancing. Five-twenties of 1862, 110¾. Money easy. Sterling, long, 8½; short, 9¼. Tennessee 6s, ex-coupons, 58; new, 51¾; Virginias, ex-coupons, 70¼; new, 68; Louisianas, old, 76; new, 73; Levee 6s, 77; 8s, 98; Alabama 8s, 97¼; 5s, 80 asked; Georgia 6s, 84; 7s, 93¼; North Carolinas, old, 47¾; new, 23½; new, 23⅜; South Carolinas, old, 88.

Pittsburg, March 29.—Evening.—Weather mild with indications of rain. The Monongahela has 17 feet of water in the channel, but is falling.

Departed—Arlington and Far West. No arrivals except packets. About one million two hundred thousand bushels of coal will get away by this rise in the river.

"Here's to the ladies of the two hemispheres," said an American at a recent international dinner in Paris. "For my part," responded a Frenchman, "here's to the two hemispheres."

FROM ASSUMPTION PARISH.—The *Pioneer* of the 26th inst. says:

The planting of cane is as a general thing finished. Some planters commenced work late, and on this account, and also on account of unavoidable circumstances since, are not yet through. The seed-cane throughout the parish has proven remarkably sound, and allowed much more planting than was expected last fall. This surplus of seed-cane will in a manner compensate for the damage to the stubble cane that may result from the recent heavy frosts we have had. Corn planting has begun with some and will soon be general throughout the parish. We have not yet had any information concerning cotton sowing, but the season for it is near at hand and our cotton planters will shortly be at work.

Whatever may be the ultimate result, there is no question of the fact that in Great Britain the movement "to remove the electoral disabilities of women" is enlisting in its support many of the leading statesmen and politicians of that country.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 16th inst. says: "It is probable that Congress will pass an act declaring the present government of Tennessee insufficient for the protection of life and property, and providing for an election to be held by the people, only those to vote who are entitled to do so *under the Constitution*."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1870.

The Money market continues quiet and easy, with a moderate demand for accommodations and an ample supply of capital for the wants of all A1 borrowers. The street rates are still 10@12 per cent. per annum for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 1¼@1½ per cent. per month for second grade; 1@1¼ per cent. per month for A1 business notes without collaterals, and 1@1¼ for second class; 10@11 per cent. per annum for A1 mortgage paper, and 12@— for second class.

Gold opened at 111⅞@112, against 111⅞ at New York and closed, after a moderate business, at 111⅞ a 112 against 112 at New York. The sales included $1000 at 111⅞, $20,000 at 111⅞, [illegible] at 111⅞@112, [illegible], $4000, $5000, $7000, $5000, $15000 and $30,000 at 112, and [illegible] at 112⅛. We heard of no sales of Silver. It is quoted nominal at 110 for American half dollars, and 2½ per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

There was more activity in the market for Foreign Exchange at somewhat stiffer rates, but showing no quotable advance, the advance in gold being in a measure counteracted by a decline of Sterling bills at New York. The sales of sterling embraced [illegible], of which £5000 bill of lading at [illegible], £[illegible] clear at [illegible], and £500 clear and £[illegible] bill of lading at [illegible]. [illegible] The business in Francs summed [illegible], including 50,000, [illegible] and 50,000 at 4 50. Sterling is quoted at [illegible] for good to A1 bills of lading and clear, and [illegible] for the others. Francs 4.71¼@4.75 for the former, and —a 4.67½ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was rather stiffer early in the day, but with more offering the rates for commercial bills were a shade softer at the close. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ cent. premium, and the sales included [illegible] and $10,000 commercial sight on New York at ⅛ premium, $20,000 private bankers' and $50,000 commercial at ⅛; $15,000 commercial and $44,000 private bankers' at 3-32; $18,000 [illegible], $10,000, $25,000, $5,000 and $[illegible] private bankers, $20,000 commercial at par, bank, and $50,000 bank at 3-16, and $[illegible] bank at 11-32. A private bankers sold check on New York for $15,000 sold at par.

In Stocks, we noticed sales of 4 shares Pontchartrain Propelling Co. at $[illegible]; [illegible] Ship Island Canal at $1 57½, and 25 Crescent City Slaughter House at $21 50. $[illegible] State warrants changed hands at 95c, and $[illegible] yesterday was reported at 94c. Dealers bought State at 94 and [illegible] Metropolitan Police at [illegible], and sold the former at 95@95½, and the latter at [illegible].

City Treasury notes were without any apparent movement. Some of the dealers offered to buy small lots across the river [illegible] at 2½ discount and sell at [illegible].

LATER.—At the Board this evening 200 shares Ship Island Canal stock sold at $1 50, and 100 Crescent City Slaughter House at $3 75. The following are the offers and bids made during the session:

	Asked	Bid
N. O. Gas Light Company Stock		[illegible]
Crescent City Slaughter house	21 25	
Ship Island Canal	1 50	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad	6 12½	6 50
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans City Railroad		167 50
Crescent City Railroad	72 00	
Germania National Bank		[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	66 00	[illegible] 00
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent City Bank	25 [illegible]	
Mechanics and Traders Bank	47 [illegible]	
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	200 00	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank		44 [illegible]
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	
do. do. Second Mortgage Coupons do.	[illegible]	75 50
State Levee Eights	[illegible]	[illegible]
State North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Eights		[illegible]
State Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated City Bonds	[illegible]	
City Five per cents, ex-coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
City seven per cents	[illegible]	
City Notes, discount	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pneumatic Propelling Co. stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hope Insurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold		111⅞
American Silver Halves	109¾	

Specie and Exchange Office of
BRUNO & WARNER.
No. 88 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Quote GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 [illegible]
Old	4 [illegible]
English Bank Notes	4 [illegible]
20 Francs	3 [illegible]
Bills of Bank of France, in francs	19
X Thaler	7 [illegible]
X Thaler Prussian	7 [illegible]
X Guilders Holl	3 [illegible]
Krouen	6 [illegible]
Ducats	2 [illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	16 [illegible]
Patriot	15 [illegible]

SILVER.

English Silver	$ [illegible]
French	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Spanish	[illegible]
French Crowns	1 [illegible]
German	1 [illegible]
Thaler	1 [illegible]
Prussian Paper Thaler	[illegible]
Guilders	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Spanish Silver @ Unze	1 [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 4750 bales at an irregular decline of ⅛@¼c. We now quote low ordinary at 15@16c, ordinary at 17@18, good ordinary at 19@19¼, low middling at 20@20¼, middling at 21¼@21¾, strict middling at 22@22¼, and good middling at 22¾@22¾c.

The market opened unsettled by the decline of ⅛@3-16d. at Liverpool, only partly offset by an advance in gold, but with some inquiry from buyers who claimed concessions of ⅛@¼ and ¼c, which factors were reluctant to admit, and the business during the morning was consequently of very limited extent. Later in the day, however, parties came together more freely, and the movement became quite animated, resulting in sales to the amount noted above. Prices exhibited increased irregularity, and in some grades as wide a range as yesterday. Good ordinary sold as low as 18¾ and 18⅞, strict at 19⅛, Liverpool low middling at 19¾, and average do. at 20. On the other hand strict low middling sold at 20¾ and even a fraction higher. Towards the close 20¾ was refused for a list of average low middling.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales		770
Arrived since last statement	2,504	
Arrived previously	884,709—	887,[illegible]
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	2,625	
Cleared previously, and burnt	792,904—	795,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		192,[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 1854 bales to Liverpool and 1071 to New York. Receipts proper since Friday evening 16,891 bales, against 17,960 for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1st, 937,576 bales, against 715,228 last year. We have added to our previous receipts 572 bales per Jackson Railroad on Sunday, omitted.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 288 hhds. sugar and 127 bbls. Molasses. The stock is being reduced, and we note a better feeling and firmer market, though without any material improvement in prices. About 150 hhds. Sugar were sold to-day. We quote inferior at 6¼@7¼c; common 7⅞@8¼c; fair 8¾ a 9¼c; good fair 9¾ a 10c; fully fair 10¼@10¾c; prime 10¾@11c; choice 11¼@12c; seconds 8¾c; yellow clarified 13¼@13¾c; white 13¾@13¾c ℔ ℔.

Molasses commands 25@45c for fermenting; 40@45c for plantation reboiled; 65c for strictly prime not fermenting. 50@70c for city refinery reboiled, and $1@1 10 for Syrup ℔ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Belle Lee, from Paducah, Belle Vernon, from Cincinnati, Mary Houston, from Louisville, Mollie Ebert, Henry Ames, Mohawk and barges, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—Is dull, with a good supply, at unchanged prices. Sales to-day 3500 bbls., of which 50 fine at $4; 100 do. at $4 10; 100 and 100 superfine at $4 20; 100, 100 and 1200 do. at $4 25; 50 double extra at $5 50; 100 choice extra at $8; 50 superfine at $4 35; 100 single extra at $4 50; 75 do. at $4 37½; 100 do. at $4 75; 100 do. at $5; 200 double extra at $5 25; 300 treble extra at $5 60; 100 do. at $5 75; 100 choice at $6 75, and 500 treble on private terms.

CORN.—The market appears to be a little firmer to-day, and there were sales of 9000 sacks, of which 1200 soft at 70c; 600 white at 95c; 300 and 1200 white mixed at 97½c; 700 do. do. at 98c; 300, 600, 1000, 550, 700 and 1200 white at $1 ℔ bushel.

OATS.—Are dull; 450 sacks sold at 60c ℔ bushel. Yesterday, not reported, 2400 sacks sold at 61c.

BRAN.—Is quiet but firm. Yesterday, not reported, 250 sacks sold at $1 15; to-day 150 and 150 sacks sold at $1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is dull and prices have declined. 40 and 150 bales prime Western sold $27 50 ℔ ton.

PORK.—The market is quiet with holders asking $28 50 ℔ bbl. for good and overweight mess. It is retailing at $29 ℔ bbl. A lot of 100 bbls. overweight mess sold at $28 62½—an outside price.

BACON.—Is quiet at unchanged prices. 15 casks clear rib sides sold at 15¾c; 10 and 5 tierces sugar-cured hams at 18c ℔ ℔. Shoulders are retailing and jobbing at 12c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 17c; sugar-cured hams 18 a 18½c ℔ ℔.

LARD.—Is dull; tierces are quoted at 14⅞@15c; kegs 16⅞@17c ℔ ℔.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders are jobbing at 10¾c ℔ ℔.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Commands 18¾@19¾c ℔ ℔.

WESTERN WHISKY.—Is dull at 90@95c ℔ gallon.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens are selling on the landing at $5 50@10; Geese $8@10; Turkeys $10@24 ℔ dozen; Eggs 25 a 35c ℔ dozen.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31, 1870.

Arrived yesterday 150 Texas Beeves, 75 Calves and Yearlings, 25 Milch Cows.
Sold yesterday 150 Texas Beeves, 75 Calves and Yearlings, 86 Sheep and 25 Milch Cows.
Stock on hand 150 Texas Beeves, 236 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Sheep and 34 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, choice, ℔ gross	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, first quality ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, second quality ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, third quality ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, fourth quality ℔ head	[illegible]
Hogs ℔ ℔ gross	[illegible]
Stock Hogs ℔ ℔ gross	[illegible]
Sheep, first quality ℔ head	[illegible]
Sheep, second quality ℔ head	[illegible]
Sheep, third quality ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows, Stock, ℔ head	[illegible]
Yearlings	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]
Goats ℔ head	[illegible]

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
No. 90 Camp Street, under City Hotel.

THE Prescription Department will receive the personal attention of Mr. TURNER, [illegible]

Plantation Harness
At $3 50 a Set.

200 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $3 each. [illegible] No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, [illegible] Poydras and Lafayette.

Flour. Flour.
BRENAN & NEHLOR.
AGENTS for the following [illegible]

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, NEW ORLEANS, March [illegible], 1870. [illegible]

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, [illegible] PUBLIC NOTICE [illegible]

Special Notice.
Office of the Crescent Mut. Ins. Co., New Orleans, March 29, 1870.
IN conformity with [illegible] HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

For Sale.
ON account of [illegible] GROCERIES [illegible]

Office of the Merchants' Mut. Ins. Co., New Orleans, March [illegible] 1870.
NOTICE is hereby given [illegible] Secretary.

W. W. Washburn's
PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY.
112 Canal Street 113
[illegible]

Puroline and Portable Gas Light Company.
54 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Sole proprietors of the celebrated GOUCH PORTABLE GAS LIGHT and NON EXPLOSIVE PUROLINE FLUID.
Wholesale dealers in Fire Test, [illegible] and Coal Oil Lamps, Portable Gas Lamps, Lanterns and Chandeliers, Patent Gas Fluid and Vapor Burners, Gasogene, Lantern Fluid, Druggists Erasive Fluid, Benzine, Naptha, and all the products of Petroleum.
A specialty of Sugar House and Cane Shed Lamps and Lanterns.

Returned to New Orleans.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
SO long and favorably known [illegible] and resumed [illegible] No. 130 OLD LEVEE STREET, [illegible] Peter and Jefferson streets where he solicits a share of the patronage of his old friends and customers as heretofore.

Succession of Widow Augustin Jeantreau.
ONE of the finest [illegible] State, having [illegible] trees, situated at [illegible] city, [illegible] quarantine, [illegible] sold at public auction [illegible] April. [illegible] sold separate [illegible] from three to four [illegible] —One third, cash [illegible] years. For more particulars, apply to Mr. JEAN FREAU, on the steamboat Hunter.

Cistern Shop
And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.
PROMPTLY attended to, also the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. B. BEHAN, 14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Lock Box 235, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 343 Canal street, near Franklin.

Notice.
THE undersigned having withdrawn this day by mutual consent, from the firm of Messrs MIZZI, OEFF & KELLEY, will open at No. 53 Poydras street a GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS for his own account, and solicits the patronage of his friends.
ALEXANDER KELLEY

Notice.
IS hereby given that application has been made by me to the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans for a new certificate of [illegible] shares of stock [illegible] Lewis having been lost.
(Signed) J. HAMDEN LEWIS, Administrator to Estate of A. B. Lewis.
New Orleans, March 10th, 1870.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler),
GAS FITTER,
And Dealer in
Gas Fixtures, etc., Depot of the Tucker Manufacturing Company.
CAST IRON CHANDELIERS BRACKETS, &c.
No. 196 Chartres Street,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

LUMBER!........LUMBER!
GEORGE MERTZ,
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,
Corner Toulouse and Robertson Sts., (Old Basin).
SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices. Shipments punctually attended to.

NEW DISCOVERY.
J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz: Amenia, Chlorosis, Sympathism, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albumine, Scorbut, &c., &c., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD.
General Depot—A. BERNARD, 81 Cedar St., 2d floor.
For sale by all respectable druggists.

MARGARET HAUGHERY.
MARGARET'S
Mechanical Steam Bakery,
74, 76 AND 78 NEW LEVEE STREET, N. O.
Orders promptly attended to and delivered in the city free of charge.

TREATMENT
—of—
SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDOZ,
Druggist from the Paris University,
Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

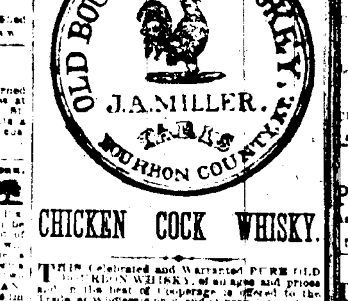
Saint Louis Church of the City of New Orleans.
NOTICE OF ELECTION.
THE PEWHOLDERS of said church are hereby notified that an election for two Wardens will be held at the Secretary's office, No. [illegible] St. Anthony's Alley, on MONDAY, the 4th of April next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in conformity with the statute of the charter of incorporation of the Church of St. Louis, of the city of New Orleans, approved on the 17th day of March, 1856.
LS. PRADOS, Secretary.

LOUISIANA
MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Office: No. 120 Common Street.
Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $500,000.
Insures Fire, Marine and River risks at the lowest rates of premium, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured.
Fire insurance on Brick Dwelling Houses and Furniture therein from three eighths to one half of one per cent. per annum, and Frame Dwelling Houses, stores, Stocks of Merchandise and other risks proportionately low.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Hibernia Bank of New Orleans.
THE following Stockholders were elected Directors to serve until the third Monday of January, 1871:
Patrick Irwin, A. Montgomery, Hugh McCloskey, Adam Thomson, John Henderson, Ed. Conery, Thos. McKenna, Edw. Burke, T. Fitzwilliam, Wm. Hart, Nicholas Burke.
And Patrick Irwin and Arch. Montgomery were unanimously elected President and Vice President.
Books of subscription for balance of stock are now open at the office of W. J. Castel, notary public, 12 Gravier street, adjoining Canal Bank.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
Sixteenth Annual Statement.
In conformity with the requirements of the charter, the Company publish the following statement:
Total Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1870 ... $444,415 [illegible]
[illegible]
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of March, 1870.
F. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.
[illegible]
By order of the Board of Trustees,
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
Charles Briggs, A. Lecourt, Ant. Carriere, Frank Williams, [illegible], Andrew Stewart, Arch. Montgomery, A. R. Montgomery, R. S. Howard, [illegible]

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
AT
E. A. TYLER'S,
115 ......Canal Street......115.
Agent for the celebrated CHAS. F. JACOT WATCH.
WATCHES of all the best makers in the world. CLOCKS for houses or counting room. Fine Gold Watch TRIMMINGS of all kinds. A large assortment of DIAMONDS, RUBY, EMERALD, SAPPHIRE, CAMEO, PEARL, ONYX, AMETHYST, [illegible] and Fine JEWELRY. Large assortment of Solid SILVERWARE, suitable for [illegible] and Holiday gifts. Also a very large assortment of the finest PLATED WARE, made by Rogers, Smith & Co. and other superior makers. English and American Table and Pocket CUTLERY, [illegible] FANCY GOODS. WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired. JEWELRY manufactured and repaired.



CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.
THIS Celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, of an age and prices [illegible] the best of cooperage is offered to the Trade at wholesale only, and at very low prices and favorable terms.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
COMB, DOLHONDE & CO., Sole Agents for the South, 96 Magazine Street.

E. HEATH,
Dealer in
UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,
WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS,
No. 99 Camp Street No. 99.
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, TASSELS, DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, TERRIES, PLUSHES, CHINTZ, [illegible] HOLLANDS, ENAMELLED and HAIR CLOTH, CANE SPRING, BURLAPS, BUCKRAM, WEBBING, MOSS, CURLED HAIR, TICKINGS, MATTRESSES and SPRING TWINE, SOFA, CHAIR and MATTRESS SPRINGS, WIRE GAUZE, PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, MIRROR, GLASS PLATES and FRAMES, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MANUFACTURER of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc. Low Pressure, Locomotive, Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds. Fonts, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers etc.

Notice to Gardeners and Planters.
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. Crop of 1869. The undersigned has now in store a full and large assortment of Fall and Winter Garden Seeds, to which he begs to call the attention of his friends and the public.
Also a large lot of Button Onions and Onion Sets. Country merchants supplied by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers for retailing.
R. HAFNER, 108 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER
The standard preparation [illegible] Sold by Grocers throughout the United States.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Proprietors, 69 New street, New York.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS
—USE—
Stern's Raw Bone Super Phosphate
—AND—
FINE GROUND BONE,
THE GREAT FERTILIZERS,
LOUIS STERN & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Office No. 16 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
BONE BLACK OF ALL GRADES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first class steamships
CRESCENT CITY ......Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
BREMAN ......Capt. [illegible]
GEN. MEADE ......Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES ......Capt. GEO. M. SMITH
MISSISSIPPI ......Capt. W. P. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS......Capt. R. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER ......Capt. [illegible]
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship UNITED STATES, A. BLANCHARD, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, April 2, at 8 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE ......$60 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE ......$25 00.
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Preston.
For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 190 Common street.
The steamship MISSISSIPPI will follow—leaving SATURDAY, April 9, at 8 P. M.

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, [illegible] L. CLAPP, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, April 3, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE ......$50.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 61 Carondelet street.

For New York, via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
To sail on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 8 A. M.
The magnificent American side-wheel ocean steamship DE SOTO, Morton, Commander, will leave her wharf, Post 14, First District, as above. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to WM. CREEVY, Agent, 35 Carondelet street, corner Gravier.
The steamship [illegible], Baker, Commander, will follow, leaving FRIDAY, 15th April.

Removal.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 130 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.
[illegible]

Dr. C. Blancke,
416 & 418 St. Charles St. 416 & 418.
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY!
ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
GREAT SUCCESS!
DR. C. B. BLANCKE begs leave to inform [illegible]

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,
No. 12 Baronne Street, No. 12.
NEAR CANAL STREET.
HAVING been more than twenty years a resident dentist of New Orleans, [illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
[illegible]

Premium Dentistry.
DR. MALONEY, No. [illegible] St. Andrew [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

F. GONTHIER
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
[illegible] St. Charles Street [illegible]
[illegible]

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS [illegible] Crushed and Powdered. [illegible]
GOLDEN SYRUP [illegible] A. THOMSON & CO. [illegible]
REFINED MOLASSES [illegible]
CLARIFIED SUGARS [illegible]
LOUISIANA SUGARS [illegible]
CUBA SUGARS [illegible]

F. NEWHALL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
and Window Shades of Every Description.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 43 Camp street.

Dr. Luke.
TREATS all private diseases. Syphilis in all its forms, the bad effects of mercury completely eradicated; spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness [illegible]

Southern Manufactory,
JOHN NORWOOD,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES,
180 Canal Street, near Dryades, NEW ORLEANS.
Ladies', Gentlemen and Children's measures promptly attended to.

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.
THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an elastic water-proof composition. This, when coated with the Asbestos fluid coating, forms a strong [illegible] covering [illegible] proof against burning [illegible] adapted to all climates [illegible] in the tropics. It is used for all kinds of roofing, Building Cars and Steamboats, and Factories [illegible]
H. W. Johns's Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint—the best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. [illegible]
ZABLE & DALTON Agents for Louisiana, 115 Poydras street.
The celebrated Time Cooking Stove can be found in the above Depot.

Treatment, by Dr. Boyer, of Paris, of Gout and Rheumatism.
DR. BOYER'S treatment of Gout, Rheumatism and Rheumatic Neuralgia, has unquestionably become one of the greatest successes of late in Paris. [illegible]
[illegible] C. DUHART, [illegible] street.

Trusses! Trusses!
Without Springs, Back Pads or Leg Straps.
SPILLMANN'S Liver and Supporter Truss, Patented 7th September 1869. [illegible]
H. SPILLMANN, [illegible] Chartres street.

Rooms to Rent.
ONE or two fine large airy comfortably furnished rooms, with Board or without, can be had in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. [illegible] St. Ann street, corner of Dauphine.