The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1870.

Intentionally or unintentionally, the *Times* in assuming the championship of Governor Warmoth, misrepresents the argument of the *Bee*, touching the proposed increase of the Governor's power in the matter of appointing the municipal officers—the Mayor and seven Administrators—of the city of New Orleans, under the new charter, should the same become law.

We did not denounce Gov. Warmoth, as the *Times* alleges, for exposing Mr. Wickliffe's peculations and the attempts to defraud the people of Jefferson City made by Gov. Warmoth's appointees in their municipal council, but we did doubt the disinterestedness of Gov. Warmoth's motives. Men often perform proper acts from improper or questionable motives—for instance, *when it becomes their interest to do them*. It does not follow that we would denounce or repress such acts.

We urged this doubt of Gov. Warmoth's sincerity, not to repress any good deeds he may contemplate, but simply as a reason why we should hesitate to entrust him with large powers before we know certainly that he will make a good use of such powers.

Our argument was this: That the Governor's appointments hitherto and his political associates, have not been of such a character as to warrant his political adversaries placing any confidence in his new professions of virtue. We instanced his now disgraceful Jefferson City appointments, made as they were, in defiance of the people there and of the law of the State. There were other appointments and other acts of Gov. Warmoth's which we might well have cited as reasons for distrusting him, but one example was sufficient.

We prefer to judge Governor Warmoth by his *past* acts. We know nothing nor does the *Times* know anything of his *future* acts. When Governor Warmoth shall have proved his claim to support we shall not be among the last to concede whatever he is entitled to. At present we know very little in his favor other than his prosecution of Wickliffe, in which there might have been a good deal of personal vindictiveness, and his exposure of his Jefferson City appointees. These acts we believe to have been done to divert public attention from the speculative and political schemes of the Radical leaders in Louisiana, schemes devised for the purpose of securing a perpetuation of their power, in view of defections from their ranks.

On the other hand we know of many acts of Governor Warmoth, which justify the good people of this city and State in refusing him their support and confidence, until he has proved he is entitled to such confidence.

Will the *Times* undertake to assure its readers that Governor Warmoth will not approve the Election bill, the Militia bill the Constabulary bill and other bills of that description? If it cannot do this, we must excuse ourselves from placing much confidence in his good intentions as to municipal appointments. Has the *Times* forgotten the conduct of Mr. William Baker and his underlings at previous registrations, and can it assure the people that he will not be appointed to some of the same important offices created under the Election bill?

If the *Times* means to insinuate that the *Bee* extenuated and sought to shield and protect Mr. Wickliffe and delay his conviction, we deny the accusation and challenge the *Times* to prove the truth of it.

It will be time enough for the Conservatives of New Orleans to stand by Gov. Warmoth and offer him their advice in the matter of appointments to municipal office when he exhibits a willingness to be guided thereby. In the meantime we are led to believe he would repel any suggestions from such a source. In these words on the same subject, which we quote from the *Republican* of yesterday and which we commend to the attention of our contemporaries:

We have not the remotest idea who will be selected for any one of these positions, but we have every confidence in the ability and disposition of the Governor to make good appointments. He can easily find thoroughly honest men in the party that elected him and trusts him, and we believe he will succeed very well without going to his political enemies and personal traducers for advice.

Cause of the Accident on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

Colonel Sam. Tate, President of the Mississippi Central has published an official report on the condition of the road and the cause of the late terrible accident at the Buckner trestle, near Oxford, Miss. Accompanying his report are certificates and statements touching the accident and its cause, from disinterested parties, which we think, establish these facts:

First—That the train was running at a moderate rate of speed, say about 30 miles per hour.

Secondly—That just as the engine and tender had reached and passed on the trestle work, the axle or pedestal connected therewith, of the mail car next to the tender, broke, forced the flange of the wheel over the rail, jamming the truck and forcing the track out of line as the truck went over on the cross-ties. The engine and tender passed over the trestle safely, while the mail car, being off the track, as we have said, obstructed those behind. After the mail car and those behind had run for seventy feet, the mail car being on the cross-ties, the bridge gave way, the mail car falling through, and the others on top of it. According to another statement, the mail car, after running seventy feet off the track, struck the first bent, causing it to settle between eight and ten inches. It then jumped to the right of the road and fell over.

Third—That the cause of the accident was not high rate of speed or defective track, but the breaking of the wheel of the mail car, a misfortune liable to occur at any time on any road.

From examinations made by competent parties, it seems that the bridge was perfectly sound. The accident, it is true, might have resulted less disastrously had the train been going very slow. But there was no reason then more than at any other time, under the regulations, why it should have slacked speed to this extent. Had the wheel of the mail-car not broke and run off the track, the bridge would not have broken and the train would have passed on safely to solid ground and gone on its way. It was the wheel and not the bridge that was in fault.

The only suggestion we can make is that the speed of trains should be slacked always before passing over bridges and trestle work, and slacked down to a mere motion so that if a break does occur in any part of the train, it can be brought to a complete stand-still in an instant. Better lose a few minutes time than run the risk of such disasters as this one.

If these statements of Colonel Tate and others be true, and we have no doubt they are, the officers of the company stand exonerated. The public demand a high rate of speed and, of course, run the risk of wheels breaking. All that railroad officers can do is to be as careful as possible.

STEAMSHIP CORTES FOR NEW YORK.—We are requested to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that the steamship Cortes, Capt. Horatio Nelson, announced to sail for New York on Sunday, March 13, has changed her day of sailing to Friday, March 11, (to-morrow) at 8 A. M.

We acknowledge receipt of a courteous invitation, through Professor A. F. McLain, Secretary of the Dental Faculty, to attend the commencement exercises of the New Orleans Dental College, to be held at their hall, 49 Carondelet street, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Professor J. S. Harrison is announced to deliver the farewell address to the graduating class.

ALL THE POINTS IN A NUTSHELL.—The Points of difference between PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, and the other hair darkening articles, are these: *They* are sticky—*it* is devoid of sediment. *They* are opaque—*it* is transparent. *They* are fetid—*it* is fragrant. *They* are muddy—*it* is clear. *They* produce dull tints—*it* reproduces nature's hues. Sold by all druggists.

New Book.

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR IN THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, by Henry Lee, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Partisan Legion during the American war; a new edition, with revisions and a biography of the author, by Robert E. Lee, New York, University Publishing Company, No. 4 Bond Street, 1870.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the above entitled work, by the hands of Mr. J. M. Tracy, agent of the University Publishing Company, and take great pleasure in bringing it to the attention of our readers, as a republication of a valuable contribution to American history, which first appeared in 1827, as we learn from the preface, signed by Gen. Robert E. Lee, who has also in the hope of giving increased interest to the book, added a short biography of his distinguished father, Gen. Henry Lee. The book is embellished with steel engraved portraits of the author Gen. Henry Lee, the editor Gen. Robert E. Lee, and Gen. Nathaniel Green. There are also engravings of Marion crossing the Pedee and of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

Gen. Robert Lee has conferred a benefit of no ordinary character, particularly upon his young countrymen, by giving them an opportunity to read so remarkable a composition as this of his illustrious father, a book which forms no unworthy companion to the famous commentaries of Cæsar.

General Henry Lee was one of the great men of Washington's time, and this book proves him to have handled his pen as well as he did his sword. Besides its value as a historical work, the noble sentiments which it expresses, and the high principles which are inculcated in the letters of General Henry Lee to his son, make it an excellent book to put in the hands of young men, especially those who have chosen the military profession. There the young soldier will find a splendid exemplar, and there he will become familiar with the elevated principles which guided one of the most brilliant military characters of the first American Revolution.

The book is only published by subscription, and cannot be obtained in the book stores.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR THE CITY OFFICES.—We published yesterday a list of the nominations made by the Republican nominating Convention, for the city offices at the approaching Municipal election, in the event of that election being held. In the event of there being no election, in consequence of the adoption of a new city charter, we suppose the same names will be recommended to Gov. Warmoth for appointment, under that charter.

The person nominated by the Republican Convention for Mayor, is a respectable man of color, but he does not speak the English language. There are three other names, of colored men, on the list of those nominated. Now what is the meaning of this move? The present Legislature and the State Convention of 1868 set their faces against the use of the French language, and here we find members of the same party nominating a man for Mayor of the great city of New Orleans who does not speak the English language at all. But we suppose that is no objection in the eyes of the Radical leaders. He will be the more easily managed.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA AT THE VARIETIES. Distort it as you may, murder it as you will, lisp it, or mince it, or clip it, the English dialect has a ring and richness about it, even in its perverted phases. If then, in a strictly idiomatic point, the vernacular is capable of sustaining its elements and distinctive properties in the midst of the appliances of abuse, what must be its euphony and tone, set in the frame-work of perfected versification, and attuned to the melody of pursuit song.

Let those answer who have drank in of late the fine arias of "Maritana," the artistic notes of "Traviata," the delicious harmonies of the "Bohemian Girl," made more mellow by old-time memories, the glittering gems of Auber's "Crown Diamonds," and the flushed flowerings of music, turned to honied sweetness by the alchymy of vocal and instrumental art, in Flotow's exquisite creation of "Martha." But enough. Public patronage is a silent, but eloquent acknowledgment of claims upon its liberality, and the Richings Troupe have had tangible and material proofs of this. Mrs. Bernard deserves it, as the nucleus who has, by judgment, discrimination and tact, gathered about her such kindred spirits as Miss Howson and Mrs. Bowler, and concentrated the blended professional powers of Drayton, Bowler, the Peakes, and Bernard in her support.

Our limited space to-day precludes the possibility of an individual or specific notice. Our comments thus far are simply to keep the people in mind of an entertainment at once recherché and attractive. That now, that the sensational has been dulled, the burlesque, antics, mimes, and mummeries gone, and the extravaganza run its extreme points out, save in a few fragmentary instances, the people can afford at least to tolerate and enjoy, because of its cleverness, or the fortuitous circumstances that surround it, they can surrender themselves to the enjoyment of what might be critically called a musical drama, so excellent is the histrionic tendency amalgamated with the operatic capacity. And finally, that Mrs. Bernard, the female Coryphæus of the Troupe, takes a benefit on Friday evening, for which the intelligent and vigilant Treasurer has already begun to mark off seats, and for an increased supply of which Mr. Conniff informs us, there will be a spirited demand, because, (add we) of "La Sonnambula," and Mrs. Bernard's assumption of the chief part.

We cannot close our necessarily hurried notice without another reversion. That exquisite gem, from the jewelled repertoire of Irish minstrelsy, the golden keys of which were indisputably in the hands of Tom Moore, while he lived, and wrote, and sang, was rendered by Mrs. Bernard in a way to augment, if possible, its sweetness. Her delicious trills came warbling as it were from a heart that seemed to feel the pathos of the sentiment, and warm with the glow of its kindling emotion. The "Last Rose of Summer" it may be in the text; but we trust she may live to blossom thus melodiously into song for many a summer yet to dawn, as naturally as "Tis a tree's, to leaf itself in April."

To-night we are to have the "Postillon of Lonjumeau," of this and of "Fra Diavolo," more anon.

MISS REIGNOLDS AT THE ACADEMY.—Miss Kate Reignolds made her first appearance at the Academy of Music, Tuesday night, in the role of *Marguerite*, in Palagrave Simpson's new and thrilling drama of three acts, entitled, "The Serpent on the Hearth." The role is one which requires a remarkable display of the most powerful emotions throughout. Miss Reignolds rendition of it fully justified our high anticipations of her great talents and culture as an artiste. Her impersonation of the character is a real creation of her own, original in conception, peculiar in execution, and powerful in its delineation. She is an artiste in a word of great mimetic force and truthfulness, possessing with all her power much personal grace and the finest address on the stage. The disagreeable character of the weather somewhat affected the attendance, and we were sorry to notice that she labored under the disadvantage of a severe cold.

The play, which by the way, discloses a singular story of faith, love, jealousy and other emotions, is to be repeated to-night, when we hope Miss Reignolds will have recovered from her hoarseness, so as to do herself fully justice. We may add that she is well supported by the new company, among whom are Messrs. Cogswell, Bosworth and Wallace, Mrs. Myron and Misses Andrews and Newton.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Fanny B. Price repeats to-night her fine delineation of the character of *Marjolaine*, in the new drama of that title written expressly for her. She is ably assisted by Miss Gray and Manager Pope.

Friday night Miss Price has her farewell benefit. Sunday night benefit of Mr. Louis Meyer. Monday night first appearance of Mr. Joseph R. Emmet, the celebrated character artiste.

St. Joseph's night, the 19th, there will be a grand Mid Lent Ball at the St. Charles.

The freedmen of Virginia are charged with killing their new-born children "with as little ceremony as they do surplus kittens."

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Charles VI."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"La Marjolaine."
VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Postillion of Lonjumeau."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Serpent on the Hearth."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

Wednesday, March 9, 1870.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment, Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.

Twenty-one Senators present.

A message was received announcing that the House had adjourned (yesterday) till 7 P. M. this evening out of respect to the death of Mr. Raymond, Representative from the parish of Jefferson.

A resolution that the Senate adjourn to same hour was offered.

Messrs. Campbell and Braughn thought that under the circumstances of the pressure of business and the shortness of the session proper respect might be paid to the deceased without adjourning.

Mr. Braughn proposed that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

Mr. Pinchback insisted that the Senate should adjourn, as proposed, and moved to that effect.

The motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 7 P. M., Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.

Fifteen Senators present.

Under suspension of the rule, Mr. Whitney called up the Quarantine bill, which was amended and finally passed.

Senator Antoine, under suspension of the rules, called up House bill No. 63, relative to the inspection of flour, with an amendment offered by Mr. Lynch, which, he said, came from the Chamber of Commerce. The amendment is a substitute to section 6, which says that all imported flour or flour sent to this port shall be inspected and branded as to classification and sound weight. The price is fixed at 2 cents per barrel, whether branded or not, to be paid by the receiver. The amendment was adopted and the bill finally passed.

Senator Beares offered a resolution that the session commencing March 7, 1870, shall be continued for thirty days. The vote for suspending the rules stood 26 yeas to 1 nay. Lost.

Senator Wittgenstein called up a bill granting privilege to Mark Skewbey and Wm. Murrell and others to run a ferry across Bayou Lafourche at Thompsonville, La. Finally passed.

Senator Poindexter introduced a bill to incorporate the Bayou Castaing and Mandeville Transportation Company, and loan the same $25,000. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Eagan introduced a bill providing for the appointment of two inspectors of corn and grain. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill to divide the parish of Ouachita into wards passed.

Mr. Packard introduced a bill to incorporate the New Orleans Homeopathic and Allopathic College. Passed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill to extend the limits of the parish of Orleans, and to change the boundary of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and to consolidate the cities of New Orleans and Jefferson, and to provide for the government of the city of New Orleans and the administration of the affairs thereof, etc., (the City Charter bill) came up.

The first section was adopted with the amendment offered by Mr. Todd, that the City of Carrollton be included in the consolidation.

In section second Mr. Packard moved to strike out "Algiers." Lost—yeas 13; nays 14.

Senator Lynch moved to reconsider. Adopted—yeas 14; nays 13.

Pending debate Mr. Pinchback moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until to-morrow (Thursday) at 12:30 P. M. Adopted.

The Education bill was then taken up and the several sections adopted.

The bill was then adopted as a whole—yeas 26; nays 6.

A motion to suspend the Constitutional rule, to put the bill on its final passage, was lost—yeas 23; nays 4.

The Senate then adjourned until 12 M. to-morrow (Thursday.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met at 7 o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Fifty-two members present and a quorum.

REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to take up House bill No. 66, an act to provide a revenue, to levy and collect taxes, etc., etc.

Mr. Gray, of St. James in the chair.

The 10th section of the bill was the first section in order for consideration—the preceding sections having been previously favorably considered. The 10th section creates a new office to be called the office of the "Commissioner of Revenue."

The Commissioner of Revenue thus created is to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and is to hold his office for a period of four years, from the first Monday in February, 1870, and to receive a salary of $5000 per annum, and to give bond in the penal sum of $50,000.

On motion of Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, the 10th section was recommended to be stricken out.

On the further motion of Mr. Harper the bill was recommended to be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to strike out all relating to the duties of the Commissioner of Revenue bill.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee then took up House bill No. 237, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the year 1870. The bill appropriates moneys for salaries of all State officers, and the contingent expenses of the same.

The entire amount appropriated by this bill for interest on all classes of bonds issued by the State is upwards of $900,000.

Mr. Reese, of Lafourche, moved that the blank in the item relative to State printing and advertising be filled by inserting the sum of $300,000.

Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, said it was beyond his comprehension to understand how any member could stand upon the floor of the House and cooly propose to vote away $300,000 of the people's money for State printing.

The motion of Mr. Reese was not sustained.

Mr. Gartskamp, of Jefferson, moved to insert the sum of $110,000, provided said printing and advertising be done in the parish for which it shall be contracted. This motion was recommended to the House.

The committee then arose, reported progress, asked leave to set again and recommended that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. The report was agreed to.

A message was received from the Governor, informing the House that he had vetoed the bill granting to Mark Schonberg and William Murrell ferry privileges across Bayou Lafourche, at Donaldsonville, because it violated that article of the Constitution which says that taxation shall be uniform—this bill declaring that said ferries shall be taxed but $75 per annum by the Police Jury. The message was postponed for consideration.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, introduced a bill, under a suspension of the rule, the effect of which is to continue the present extra session thirty days—the Constitutional limit.

A motion to suspend the Constitutional rule, in order to place the bill upon its second reading, was lost by a vote of 35 yeas to 21 nays—a four-fifths vote being required.

On motion of Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, House bill No. 282, introduced by Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, at this extra session, an act to authorize the sale of the stock held by the State and city of New Orleans in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, was taken up and passed by a vote of 55 yeas to 8 nays.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, called up House bill No. 272, an act to aid and assist the Louisiana Petroleum and Sulphur Mining Company, by issuing State bonds to the amount of $300,000. The bill was passed by a vote of 47 yeas to 13 nays.

House joint resolution authorizing and directing the Governor to remove from office S. N. Burbank, Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police, was passed by a vote of 27 yeas to 24 nays.

House bill to abolish the office of Assistant City Attorney for the city of New Orleans, and to establish collectors of city taxes and licenses—one for each municipal district, was passed by a vote of 36 yeas to 18 nays.

After the transaction of other less important business the House adjourned until to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE DECLINE IN GOLD.—The New York *Sun* says:

The break in gold is undoubtedly, to a considerable extent, stimulated by speculative influences. This morning a dispatch was freely circulated on the market, purporting to be from Washington, and stating that the Secretary of the Treasury is intent on precipitating specie payment; that he feels sure of the Funding bill being adopted by the House; that there will be no increase of currency at this session; and in short, that a thousand things and everything will be done at Washington to bring down the premium. The thing was evidently a bold canard, but it had its effect in producing the fall in the price of gold to 115¼, after opening at 117. There is some reason for assuming that this decline is connected with another great speculative movement. The fall in the premium naturally facilitates the carrying of gold. With gold at 115, a combination with $3,000,000 of money for margins could purchase and carry $30,000,000 of gold and indications are not wanting that just such an operation is now in progress, the gold being bought at from 117 downward, with an ultimate purpose of holding it off the market and producing an extreme upward reaction. This danger of gold being bought up on speculation, when the premium has fallen to a low point, should be kept in mind by speculative sellers, or they may suddenly find themselves very seriously "cornered."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Democratic Convention.—The delegates of the several wards of the city to the Convention of the Democratic party to nominate candidates for Mayor and other offices at the approaching municipal election, Col. Zacharie presiding, assembled last night pursuant to adjournment Monday, in the old Orleans Ball Room, and made nominations after balloting, as follows:

For Mayor—L. A. Wiltz (by acclamation).

For Controller — first ballot — Sam'l Barnes, 26; B. Collins, 17; M. Fitzgerald, 6.

Second ballot—Barnes, 26; Collins, 22. Mr. Barnes was declared the nominee.

For Street Commissioner—first ballot—R. E. Diamond, 21; Taylor Gauche, 11; Joseph Murphy, 10, and —— McCulloch, 7.

Second ballot—Diamond, 26; Gauche, 11; Murphy, 11. Mr. Diamond was declared the nominee.

The other nominations were as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.
For Recorder—Frank McElroy.
For Aldermen—T. S. Williams, and Jas. B. Prague.
For Assist. Aldermen—1st Ward—Frank Wheaton.
For Assistant Alderman—3d Ward—S. W. Moore.

SECOND DISTRICT.
For Recorder—E. J. Lawless.
For Alderman—Paul Waterman.
For Assist. Alderman—4th Ward—G. W. Dunbar.
For Assist. Alderman—5th Ward—F. Marquese.

THIRD DISTRICT.
For Recorder—J. A. Letton.
For Aldermen—N. A. Llambias.
For Assistant Alderman 8th Ward—W. Swann.
For Assistant Alderman 9th Ward—Philip Power.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
For Recorder—George Andrews.
For Alderman—J. G. Haas.
For Assistant Alderman 10th Ward—C. Ballejo.

Appointments.—Messrs. Wm. Baker, West, and C. H. Merritt, have been respectively appointed to places in the Customhouse. The first a Deputy Collector in place of Ingalls, the second Auditor of Customs, and the the third Chief Clerk to the Auditor.

Metropolitan Police Warrants.—The City Treasurer being compelled, under the law, to receive these warrants for "all dues" to the city, large amounts of them are being paid into the Treasury. He received in these warrants the other day payment of four market notes, amounting to $4500.

Gambling.—The Board of Police yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Captain of the several precincts to carry out the provisions of the law relative to gambling houses and to close such establishment.

Serious Accident.—About 5½ o'clock last evening, at the corner of Esplanade street and Grand Route St. John, Chas. Smith, driver of car No. 91 on that route, accidentally fell over the dash-board of the car. One of the wheels passed over his right leg, which, it is thought, will have to be amputated.

Children of Shame.—An affidavit was made yesterday against Kate Smith, keeper of an assignation-house on Bienville street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, charging her with keeping a disorderly house. Some of the inmates or frequenters of her establishment are represented to be but 12 to 15 years of age—mere children of shame.

Customs.—About $75,000 in gold were paid into the Custom House the other day.

The Workingmen's Benevolent Association.—This large and worthy association celebrated their anniversary yesterday by an imposing procession and other ceremonies.

The Wickliffe Case.—The case of ex-Auditor G. M. Wickliffe, charged by Auditor James Graham with failing to account for a large amounts of coupons of bonds of the State belonging to the office, was yesterday continued by Recorder Becker till Monday.

Fire.—The alarm of fire yesterday at noon, was caused by fire breaking out at 211 Customhouse street, between Basin and Franklin streets. The house was completely gutted by water. The fire caused considerable commotion among the demi-monde in the neighborhood.

Robbery.—A stranger, named Morris, complains that he was assaulted on Dryades street, Tuesday night, and robbed of a small sum of money. These sort of outrages are becoming very frequent of late.

A Casualty.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Michael Kelly, while at work on board the ship Clarisse, lying between Washington and Sixth streets, accidentally fell and broke his leg. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital by the police.

Alleged Swindling.—R. Purdy and E. Morton were examined before Recorder Becker, on the charge preferred by Officer Curtis, that they were the proprietors of a show on the south side of Canal street, near the levee, where gambling is carried on, and where unwary strangers, by means of false cards and loaded dice, are defrauded of their money. The accused plead not guilty and demanded a jury trial. They were sent before the Criminal Court under $500 bonds.

From Washington.—Per Mail.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

A letter dated Havana, February 25th, and received here to-day, says that the resignation of Gen. Jordan as commander of the Cuban forces is credited by the friends of the insurgents in that city, and his escape to the United States was expected. It adds that the leading insurgents have been holding out from assurances received by members of the Junta in this city, that the Congress, differing from the administration on the question, would certainly take steps to recognize the Cubans as entitled to belligerent rights; but three months having elapsed nearly since it assembled, they have well nigh abandoned all expectation, and have become demoralized over the fact that no important preliminary action even has been taken that would indicate a promise of relief in the future.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

It appears by special dispatches from Richmond that the efforts which have been made for the past two or three days to unite the two wings of the Republican party in Virginia have failed. One of the Radical State Central Committee proposed a plan that each committee should appoint a sub-committee, who should have joint power to call a State Convention for the election of delegates opposed to the Democratic party. The Conservative party, however, maintains that it is the only party having a legitimate State Committee, and refuses to acquiesce in any movement to unite with the malcontents.

MR. BECK AFTER BUTLER.

Washington, March 6.—There was an excited debate in the House yesterday on the Georgia bill, in which the Democrats participated quite freely. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, in reply to Ben. Butler, spoke as follows of the proposed new policy of the Radical party:

Dangerous as was the avowal of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that he intended by this bill to give a new lease of power to the Governor, the Legislature and the present State officers of Georgia, revolutionary as was that announcement, it is as nothing compared with other avowals of the purpose to which I knew the Radical leaders of the Republican party were rapidly approaching. That avowal of the gentleman was in substance that he wanted to pass this bill as a precedent, to show the people of this country that Congress has the right to exercise the same power over any State, no matter where, that, in its opinion, does not properly protect life, liberty and property within its borders. That Congress claimed the right to seize that State by the throat and compel it to do what Congress chooses to say it should do. He pointed to the State of Tennessee and announced that, if his friends would stand by him, he would seize her as he now proposed to seize Georgia. I knew that the more Radical men of the Republican party were rapidly approaching that point, but this is the first time that I have ever heard the purpose deliberately avowed on this floor. It requires a bold man like the gentleman from Massachusetts to avow it now, and it is well that it has been avowed. It is well for the country now to understand it. It is not particularly because the Republican party wants to retain power in the State of Georgia that this bill is to be passed, but because they want a principle established which will authorize Congress to seize any State, no matter where, that does anything that Congress may believe is wrong in the treatment of citizens of that State within her own borders, in regard either to the persons, liberty, or property of her citizens.

NATURALIZATION.

The Naturalization bill was agreed on by the Judiciary Committee Monday, and will be reported to the House this week. As has been stated, the principal feature of this bill takes the power of naturalization out of the hands of the State courts—except in localities where the Federal courts do not meet more than twice a year—and places it within the control of the United States district courts. The object of the bill is averred plainly by its originators to be to reach New York city, but it will, of course, affect the State courts in all the cities.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Mr. Bradley's friends called upon the President to-day and asked him whether he had informed Southern Senators that he would withdraw him (Bradley) if he was not acceptable to them. The President denied having made such a remark. He told them that if the Senate passed the bill requiring associate justices to live in the district where the court is held, he would carry out the law and appoint Southern men. The question now is whether they can pass the bill.

INCOMPETENT COLLECTOR.

A telegram received this morning, signed by the State Central Committee and nearly all the Federal officers of Louisiana, stating that Collector Casey, of New Orleans, is unfit for the position he occupies, and requesting his immediate removal. It was addressed to the Louisiana Congressional delegation, and they at once had it placed before the President. Mr. Boutwell favors the removal of Casey. This gentleman is a brother-in-law of President Grant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.
Congressional Proceedings.
Gen. Quesada Visits the President.
Discussion on the Texas Bill.
Petition of Pennsylvanians for Reduction of Duties.
The Gold Excitement in New York.
Gold 110 5-8 to 110 3-4.
Prisoners Released by a Mob in Wheeling, Va.
The Oneida Disaster Investigation.
FROM EUROPE.
Discussion in the Corps Legislatif.
Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 9.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $835,000.

Gen. Quesada and party visited the President to-day, and subsequently visited Secretary Fish. The interviews were of an unofficial character.

The President has nominated W. R. Hardy, as Internal Revenue Assessor of the Third Louisiana District, and Mr. Emhusen, as United States District Attorney, for the Northern District of Florida.

The Finance Committee of the Senate are divided on the whisky bond question, there will be a minority report.

Washington, March 9.—SENATE.—Resolutions from the Texas Legislature in favor of a postal telegraph, was presented.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the House bill for the admission of Georgia. He stated that the Judiciary Committee were opposed to any requirements, but in the face of the two decisions of the Senate, they would make no counter reports. This bill imposes the same conditions as are in the Virginia and Mississippi bills; the only addition being Mr. Bingham's amendment. Mr. Trumbull asked for a present consideration of the bill. Mr. Boreman objected and it went over. Several other Senators desire a discussion of the bill.

The Funding bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

HOUSE.—A petition from 13,000 Pennsylvanians asking for a reduction of duties on teas, sugar and coffee, was presented.

The House refused a second to the air line railroad between New York and Washington.

The bill reducing the number of army officers was taken up, and when that is disposed of the new tariff bill will be taken up and considered. The House adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington, March 9.—Secretary Porter, of the American Legation in Japan, writes that the investigation relative to the Oneida disaster is proceeding in the English Consular Court. Lady Parker, wife of the British Minister to Japan, was a passenger on the steamer Bombay, and will be one of the witnesses. The most intense feeling has prevailed during the investigation.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Wheeling, Va., March 9.—A body of armed men, in daylight, released the prisoners from the jail at Charlestown, the future capital of West Virginia. The Governor proposes calling on the Federal Government for aid.

Louisville, March 9.—Gen. Breckinridge, in a criminal argument to-day, denounced the members of the Ku-Klux-Klan as villains or idiots.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 9.—France and other nations will demand special representatives in the Ecumenical Council.

London, March 9.—The German and Austrian Bishops have agreed to oppose the infallibility dogma. It is generally hoped the Pope will not precipitate a collision with the European powers.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—Mr. J. M. Brown provisionally succeeds Mr. Burlingame.

Madrid, March 9.—In the Cortes to-day, the Porto Rico Deputy, thanked the Ministry for introducing Porto Rico a separate colony, saying it was a concession, which Porto Rico had vainly sought for the past thirty years.

The Cortes has voted extra pay for soldiers in Cuba.

Paris, March 9.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day Jules Favre demanded that the affairs of Algeria be regulated through legislation in both Houses, and not by *Senatus Consultum*. Mr. Ollivier replied that the Ministry desired to place the other departments of the administration under the control of the legislative bodies, and they were now consulting with the Emperor on the best method of effecting such changes.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 9—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; uplands 11d; Orleans 11¼d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Provisions generally dull.

Paris, March 9—Evening.—Bourse closed dull. Rentes 74.47.

Havre, March 9—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; low middlings afloat 1.29¾.

London, March 6—Evening.—Consols closed at 92⅞. Bonds 90⅞. Tallow 45s 6d. Sugar dull.

A strong speculative interest in American bonds is developing itself here.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 9.—Money closed easy at 4@6. Sterling heavy at 8¼. The gold excitement continues; nearly $100,000,000 changed hands to-day. All sorts of crazy demonstrations were made. A private cablegram reported the death of Napoleon and the Prince Imperial; a large amount of gold was then sold during the flurry. Merchandise unsettled, with a declining tendency. Gold closed weak and feverish at 110⅝@110¾. Government securities closed feverish. Southerns—Tennessees and Louisianas closed weak; the others all closed strong.

New York, March 9—Evening.—Cotton opened heavy at ¼c lower, but closed firm with the decline recovered. Sales to-day 5000 bales. Flour, 5@10c lower, common to fair extra Southern $5 75@6 10. Wheat dull, about 1c lower—winter red and Western amber $1 25@1 28. Corn scarcely so firm. Pork dull at $25. Lard—kettle-rendered 14¾@15c. Whisky unchanged. Groceries and Naval Stores dull.

New York, March 9—Evening.—81s, 113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾; 64s, 109; 65s, 109⅛; new, 107⅝; 67s, 108⅛; 68s, 108¼; 10-40s, 105¾. Louisianas, 75; new, 70. Levee 6s, 83. Alabama 8s, 96; 5s, 65.

New York, March 9.—Wool quiet and steady; Texas 22@38c. Hides active and firm. Freights firmer. Cotton, by steam 7-16; by sail ¼.

Charleston, March 9.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 20¼c; sales to-day 300 bales; receipts 619; stock 24,227 bales.

Savannah, March 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 20c; sales to-day 400 bales; receipts 1421; stock 38,895 bales.

Mobile, March 9.—Cotton weak. Middlings 19¾c. Sales 1700 bales, of which part was sold yesterday. Receipts 906 bales; exports coastwise 630; stock 74,636 bales.

Norfolk, Va., March 9.—Cotton dull, declined ¼c. Low middling 18¾@19c. Sales to-day 50 bales; receipts 200; exports coastwise 11; stock 5902 bales.

Galveston, March 9.—Cotton dull. Good ordinary 18¾@18½c. Receipts 1312; exports to Bremen 1782; coastwise 19. Sales to-day 700 bales; stock 46,363 bales.

Memphis, March 9.—Cotton easier. Middlings 19¾c; sales to-day 900 bales; receipts 809; exports 627.

Louisville, March 9.—Tobacco—sales to-day 134 hhds at $3 85@6 50 for trash; $6@7 for lugs, and $7 50@12 for leaf; market active. Bagging held at 25c. Cotton very dull; middlings 19¾c. Flour dull; extra family $5 25@5 50. Corn 90c. Oats 55c. Prime Sugar 13c. Prime Molasses 75c. Lard by the tierce 15½c. Hams 18c. Bacon—shoulders 12c; clear rib sides 15¼c; clear sides 16¼c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15c.

Chicago, March 9.—Flour—spring extras $4 87½@5. Wheat 79½c. Corn 70½c. Oats 38c. Rye 67½@71½c. Barley 65@73c. Highwines 94c. Pork $24 50. Lard 12⅞c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 8¾@9c.

St. Louis, March 9.—Flour — superfine $3 70@4 15. Wheat—No. 2 spring 79c. Mixed Corn 47@60c. Barley $1@1 05. Rye 70c. Whisky 93c. Sugar 9¼@13c. Molasses 50@90c. Pork $25 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 9¼c; clear sides 13¼. Bacon—shoulders 11@11½c; clear sides 15c. Lard nominal.

Cincinnati, March 9.—Flour firm—$5@5 35. Mixed Corn 68@70c. Oats 48@54c. Rye 90@95c. Barley $1 00@1 10. Cotton dull; middlings 19¾c. Tobacco—sales to-day 96 hhds at $4 10@18 75 for lugs to leaf. Whisky 91@92c. Pork $26. Bulk Meats—shoulders held 9¼c; clear rib sides 13¾c; clear sides 14c. Bacon—shoulders 11c; clear rib sides 14¼c; clear sides 15¼c. Lard 13½@13¾c. Butter 35@38c. Eggs 22c. Cheese 16@17¾c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 9.—Passed up—Wanita at 1 P. M. Down—Longworth at 8 last night; W. B. Church at 6 last night, Emperia at 4, M. J. Lewis at 10, Starlin at 9 A. M. River rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

Memphis, March 9.—Passed up Bismarck, Turner, Julia, Shreve, Lorena, Belle Vernon. Down—Colorado and Messenger. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Cairo, March 9.—Passed up—Marble City, Mountaineer, Alaska, Continental, Belle Lee, Great Republic. Down—Commonwealth and McGill. River rose 7 inches since last report. Weather clear. Mercury 80.

Louisville, March 9.—River rising, with 7 feet in the canal.

St. Louis, March 9.—River rising steadily.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 6—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.40. Weather calm.

No arrivals. Sailed—steamships W. G. Hewes and Crysolite, and ship Charter Oak.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, March 9—12 M.—Barometer 30.40; wind N. E., fresh.

Arrived—Ship Advice, Wallace, master, 49 days from Liverpool, via Pensacola, in ballast to J. A. Bryson; brig Harder, McDonald, master, 10 days from Kingston, Jamaica, with fruit to Joseph W. Fee.

Sailed—Ship Cathedral.

London, March 9—Noon.—Additional proceedings in the Mordaunt divorce case will be heard before a full bench.

New York, March 9.—Private dispatches report the failures of several Liverpool and Manchester cotton houses.

Washington, March 9.—Advices from New Hampshire show that the Republicans have carried the State by a reduced majority. Chandler will doubtless come to the Senate.

Havana, March 9.—Advices from the city of Mexico report great rejoicing on account of victories recently gained over the revolutionists.

London, 9 Noon.—Consols 92⅞. Turpentine 30s 6d.

Paris, March 9 Noon.—Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 74.55.

Liverpool, March 9 Noon.—Cotton market dull; uplands 11d; Orleans 11¼d. Estimated sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Lard dull.

New York, March 9.—Stocks are firm. Money 5@6. Exchange long 8½; short 9⅛. Gold 111⅛. 5-20s of 1862, with coupons, 109¼.

Tennessee 6s, ex-coupons, 58; new, 48; Va. 6s, ex-coupons, 62½; new, 72. Louisiana 6s, old, 74½; new, 72½; Levee 6s, 74½; 8s, 84½; Alabama 8s, 95½; 5s, 65; Government 6s, 92; 7s, 92⅞; North Carolina 7s, old, 37½; new, 21½; South Carolina 6s, old, 87; new, 87.

Washington, March 9.—Committees. Nothing.

HOUSE.—The resolution allowing the widow of Mr. Stanton the gross salary as Supreme Court Judge, meeting objection, went over.

The subject of an air line railroad to New York was taken up.

SENATE.—The Finance Committee reported adversely to the House bill extending the tone of bond for whisky.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the House bill with the recommendation that it be passed.

Condition of Cuban Affairs—Gen. Quesada's Statement.

[From the New York Sun.]

We extract from the *Sun* a Cuban advocate the following statements, said to have been made by Gen. Quesada, late Commander of the Cuban army, who lately arrived in New York:

Various rumors having been circulated to the effect that Gen. Quesada had been superseded in the command, we have much pleasure in denying all such statements. He left Cuba because the President deemed him the fittest man, from his knowledge of the actual condition of Cuba from his experience in the field, to represent these facts to foreign Governments.

He left the shores of Cuba on the 28th of January; he was present at Puello's defeat, and before leaving had received the official report of the route of Goyeneche, and of the fact of all the Spanish troops in Camaguey being withdrawn from their winter encampments and garrisoned in the towns.

Gen. Quesada states that the whole Cuban Army comprises some 40,000 men, of whom only 20,000 are armed with rifles and carbines, and the rest with machetes. The mode of his leaving the island is interesting. He seized a Spanish schooner at Macuriges, a small bay on the south coast, between Vertientes and Santa Cruz, and embarked in it. He was, however, chased by two Spanish men-of-war and obliged to run the schooner ashore at the mouth of the Macurriges river, where they burned her, and while part of the crew drove off the Spaniards that had been landed in the men-of-war's boats, Gen. Quesada, with Col. Varona and Major Loynaz, crossed the island in a due north direction, and embarked at Caybo, near Nuevitas, in an open boat. In this they reached Cayo Lobo, in the Bahama channel, where the party was obliged to stay eleven days, when at length they found an English sponge boat, which took them to Nassau. Gen. Quesada commanded in the following battles, which have been so instrumental in furthering the independence of Cuba: First, at Puente de Inmas, between Principe and Sibanicu; second, at Sabana Nueva, on the Nuevitas and Principe Railroad; third, at Rio Vasquez, between Las Tunas and Holguin; fourth, at La Llanda, where a Spanish camp, consisting of 80 cavalry and 120 infantry were taken prisoners—the officers were shot on the spot, and the prisoners held at first, and subsequently shot in retaliation for Cuban prisoners shot by the Spaniards; fifth, at Las Tunas, where he equipped a considerable number of unarmed men; sixth, at Santa Cruz, and lastly at San José.

The General speaks most confidently of the certainty of the ultimate success of the war of independence. Arms and ammunition are scarce, but are becoming less so day by day, inasmuch as experience has taught by what method and at what points these requisite can be most safely landed.

Before leaving Nassau, General Quesada sent to Cuba three different expeditions, carrying all that the patriot army stands in most need of.

There are no less than four newspapers regularly published in Cuba in the interest of the Republic: *El Cubano Libre*, the Government organ, published at the seat of Government, Najasa (the same Najasa which Goyeneche officially reported he had taken;) *El Mambi*, published at Harcon, a small place between Principe and Najasa; *La Estrella Sola* (The Lone Star,) published at Guaimaro (the Guaimaro that Goyeneche destroyed;) and lastly, the *Boletin Oficial*, published in the Cinco Villas.

BURYING A FORT.—In 1696 a large Russian army besieged the Turkish fort of Azof, which was situated on a plain, strongly fortified, and had a small but well-disciplined garrison. No common approaches could be made to it, and the Turkish cannon swept the level with iron hail. In this case the engineering skill of the Russians was baffled, but General Patrick Gordon, the right hand man of Peter the Great, and the only one for whose death it is said he ever shed a tear, being determined to take the place at any cost, proposed to bury it with earth by gradual approaches. He had a large army; the soil of the plain was light and deep, and he set twelve thousand men to work with spades, throwing up a high circumvallation of earth, and advancing nearer and nearer every day to the place, by throwing up the huge earth-wall before them in advance. The men were kept in gangs, working day and night, the earth being thrown from one to another like steps of a stair, the top gang taking the lower place every half hour in succession. In five weeks the huge wall was carried forward nearly a mile, until it rose to and above the highest ramparts, and the earth began to roll over them. This caused the Turkish governor to hang out the white flag and give in. Had he not done so, General Gordon would have buried the fort.

From the Parishes.

IBERVILLE.—The *South* of the 5th says: The planters are greatly pleased with the weather and are taking every advantage of it. They are making up for lost time, pushing forward their work by using extra exertions. The cane planting will be through soon if the weather continues for a few days more. Some corn and cotton has already been planted. It will not do, however, to have too long a dry spell at this time, especially for the cane lately put down. A soaking rain in the course of a week would do much good. Upon the whole the prospects for a fair crop are at present quite favorable.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1870.

The Money market proper continues about the same. The absence of any speculative feeling has prevented anything but a limited movement on the street in the way of carrying securities, gold, etc., while at the banks the demand for discounts has been fair, the latter accepting all the A1 paper offered. We make street rates, 10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum to 1 ⅌ cent. ⅌ month for A1 notes secured by collaterals, and 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ month for second grade; 1@1¼ for A1 business paper without collaterals, and —@1¾ for second class; 10@11 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 mortgage paper, and 12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110⅝@110¾, against 110⅞ at New York and after a very fair business closed at 110⅝@110¾ (against 111⅛ at New York). The sales included $25,000 and $35,000 at 110, $20,000 and $20,000 at 110⅝, $50,000 at 110⅝@110¾, $3000 and $5000 at 110⅝, $10,000 at 110¾, $4000, $5000, $10,000, $10,000 and $25,000 at 110⅝, $20,000, $20,000 and $25,000 at 110⅝, $4500, $20,000, $23,000 and $30,000 at 110¾, and $2000 early before the opening telegram from Wall street at 111⅛. Nothing transpired in Silver.

Foreign Exchange continued unsettled by the adverse course of the New York gold market, and the closing rates show a further falling off of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The decline was greater during the early part of the day, but the market stiffened after noon under a slight reaction in gold. The movement was again active, the sales of Sterling summing up £106,000, including £6000 bill of lading at 117¾; £300 bill of lading and £15,000 clear at 117⅜; £4000 bill of lading at 117¼; £6000 A1 bill of lading and £3000 A1 clear at 118; £2500 and £3000 clear and £4000 bill of lading at 118¼; £37,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 118@118½; £4000 and £5000 A1 bill of lading at 118⅜, £4000 at 118⅜@118½, £1000 A1 clear at 118¾, £3500 private bankers' at 118¾@119, £3000 bank at 120 and £1500 at 108⅞, gold. In Francs there were sales of 1,000,000, of which 150,000 commercial at 4.82½, 100,000 and 100,000 at 4.80, 500,000 at 4.80@4.77½, and 150,000 at 4.76½. Sterling is now be quoted at 118@118¼ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 119@120 for bank; and Francs 4.80@4.77½ for the former and 4.72½ for the latter. Our quotations are based upon the 3 P. M. (111⅛) gold dispatch from New York. Later dispatches, up to 4 P. M. were received after business hours quoting 110⅝.

Operations in Domestic Exchange were of moderately fair extent and with more offerings, rates for commercial bills were rather easier. The banks continued to draw on New York at par, and the sales included $28,000 commercial sight on New York, $78,000 and $70,000 private bankers' at ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount; $75,000 commercial at ⅛, 3-16 and ¼; $22,000, $50,000 and $100,000 private bankers' at 3-16, and $6000 sixty days' sight on New York at 1 and $20,000 and $25,000 gold check on New York at ⅛ discount.

The business in Stocks included 200 and 1500 Ship Island Canal at $1 15, 8 Mississippi Valley Navigation Co. at $18 50, 18 St. Charles Street Railroad at $62 50 and 2 Pneumatic Propelling Company at $7 25.

In Bonds $10,000 U. S. 5-20s of '62 sold at [illegible].

We note a sale of $2500 State Warrants (hundreds) at 75. Dealers bought State at 70@75 and Metropolitan Police at 80@85 and sold the former at 71@78 and the latter at 80@87.

City Treasury Notes were without any apparent movement. Dealers' rates for small sums were still 20 per cent. discount buying and 27½ selling.

LATER.—No sales were effected at the Board this evening. The following were the offers and bids made during the session:

	Asked.	Bid.
New Orleans Gas Light Company	$152 00	
Levee Steam Cotton Press	90 00	
Crescent City Slaughter house	23 00	20 00
Ship Island Canal	1 22	1 20
Jackson Railroad	1 12	
Crescent City Railroad		96 40
N. O. City Railroad	100 50	100 00
Crescent City Railroad	74 75	73 50
St Charles Street Railroad	65 00	
Canal & Claiborne St. Railroad	50 00	44 00
Germania National Bank		103 00
Merchants Bank	67 00	62 50
Crescent City Bank	29 00	27 75
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	47 50	
Union Bank	36 25	
Bank of America		125 00
Louisiana State Bank	19 00	
Canal Bank	45 25	
Southern Bank		76 00
Opelousas R. R. first mort. bonds, ⅌ bond		[illegible]
Jefferson City Bonds	75 00	[illegible]
Jefferson City Warrants	60 00	
State North La. and Texas Railroad eight per cent. bonds	80 00	76 00
State Warrants		72
State Notes	75 00	65 00
Consolidated City Bonds ex Jan. coupon	[illegible]	
City Five per c. Water Works Bonds ex Jan coupon		53 00
City Seven per cents		71 00
City Ten per cents with int.	100 00	[illegible]
City Notes (discount)		[illegible]
Metropolitan Police Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pneumatic Propelling Company	140 00	
Bank of Louisiana Notes	16 00	
Gold	110⅝	110⅝
American Silver Halves		105

Specie and Exchange Office of BRUNO & WARNER.
No. 108 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Quote — GOLD.
Victoria Sovereigns; Old; English Bank Notes; 20 Francs; Bills of Bank of France, 50 francs; X Thaler; X Thaler Prussian; X Guilders Holl; Kronen; Ducats; Spanish Doubloons; Patriot.

SILVER.
English silver; French; Mexican Dollars; Spanish; French Crowns; German; Thaler; Prussian Paper Thaler; Guilders; Spezies; Spanish silver ⅌ 4 oz. [rates illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 10,000 bales at irregular and easier prices, showing an average decline of ¼c. We now quote low ordinary at 14@14½c, ordinary at 15½@16½c, good ordinary at 18⅜@19c, low middling at 19¾@20½c, middling at 21¼@21⅝c, strict middling at 21⅞@22c, and good middling at @22½c.

Prices were so irregular, even at the close, that quotations must be regarded as nominal. Good ordinary was reported as low as 18⅛@18¼c, low middling at 19¾@19⅞c, and middling at 21c. We also heard of the last being offered at 20⅝c. On the other hand strict good ordinary was reported as high as 19⅝c, strict low middling at 20⅛@20½c, and middling at 21⅜c. Under the influence of the gold telegrams from New York the market was very heavy at the opening, but subsequently stiffened from the same cause, and finally closed easier.

COTTON STATEMENT.
Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869 ... bales 770
Arrived since last statement 6,623
Arrived previously [illegible]
Cleared to-day 7,645
Cleared previously and burnt [illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 241 hhds Sugar and 120 bbls Molasses. The market is very dull, and only a limited business is doing at 8c ⅌ lb for inferior, 8½@9c for common, 9½@9¾c for fair, 10c for good fair, 10⅛@10¼c for fully fair, 11@12c for prime, 12⅛@12½c for choice, 13 for yellow clarified, and 14@14½c ⅌ lb for white clarified Sugar; 25@35c ⅌ gallon for inferior fermenting Molasses, 40@55c for good fermenting, and 65c for strictly prime, not fermenting. City refinery reboiled commands 50@75c ⅌ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—We note a dull market, with a good supply and downward tendency in prices for the lower grades. Choice is in light supply and very firm. There were sales to-day of 600 bbls, of which 200 and 400 superfine at $5 25; 100 do at $5 30; 50 do at $5 40; 60 do at $5 50; 100 treble extra at $6 25; 100 treble extra at $6 50; 100 do at $6 60; 175 choice extra at $6 87½; 200 do at $7 50; 200 do at $7 87½; 100 do at $8 25; 71 do at $8 50; 200 and 300 superfine, and 500 treble extra on private terms.

CORN—Is in good supply and dull, although there were sales to-day of 6000 sacks, of which 600 ordinary white at $1, 500 do at $1 07, 3000 white on private terms, 400 white and 1000 yellow at $1 00, and 300 sacks white at $1 10 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are also in good supply and dull. Sales to-day 2200 sacks, of which 500, 500, 500, 200 and 200 at 75c ⅌ bushel, and 200 Galena at 66c.

BRAN.—Is scarce and firm at $2 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is scarce, and is selling in small lots to the trade at $35@37 ⅌ ton; 100 bales prime Western sold at $35.

PORK.—The market is very dull, and only a retail business is doing at $28 50@29 ⅌ bbl for mess.

BACON.—Is also very dull, and prices are lower. Shoulders are retailing at 12½@12¾c; clear rib sides 17@17¼c; sugar-cured hams 17½@18½c ⅌ lb.

LARD.—Is dull, and prices are almost nominal. Tierce is quoted at 15¾; kegs 16c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT.—A lot of 15 casks shoulders sold at 11c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—A lot of 15 boxes sold yesterday at 19½c ⅌ lb. It is scarce, and is quoted at 19½@20c ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10, 1870.

Arrived yesterday 87 Texas Beeves, 178 Calves and Yearlings, and 54 Hogs.

Sold yesterday 100 Texas Beeves, 98 Calves and Yearlings, and 141 Hogs.

Stock on Sale 1043 Texas Beeves, 510 Calves and Yearlings, 2025 Hogs, 335 Sheep and 84 Milch Cows.

Tex. Beeves, corn fed, 1st qual. ⅌ h'd	65 00	@ 75 00
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d q'ty ⅌ head	45 00	@ 60 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	45 —	@ 60 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	30 00	@ 40 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	14 00	@ 23 00
Hogs ⅌ lb gross	8	@ 10
Stock Hogs ⅌ lb gross	7 50	@ 9 25
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	5 00	@ 6 00
Sheep, 2d quality, ⅌ head	— 00	@ 3 00
Sheep, 3d quality, ⅌ head	—	@
Milch Cows (choice) ⅌ head	80 00	@ 100 00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	30 00	@ 80 00
Texas Cows, with Calves, ⅌ lb	—	@ —
Yearlings, ⅌ head	7 00	@ 12 00
Calves, ⅌ head	7 00	@ 12 00
Goats, ⅌ head	1 50	@ 4 00

Notice.

THE undersigned having withdrawn this day, by mutual consent, from the firm of Messrs. MIZZI, OEN & KELLEY, will open at No. 88 Poydras street, in the GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS for his own account, and solicits the patronage of his friends.
ALEXANDER KELLEY.

Wanted.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT RETAIL APOTHECARY. One speaking French or German preferred. Address Lock Box 354. mar2 tf

W. W. Washburn's PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY,
113 ......Canal Street...... 113
Premium PICTURES in every style of the Photographic Art. Particular attention given to Copying and Enlarging Old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes and Card Photographs, and Painting in Oil and Water colors.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.
Engagement of MISS FANNY B. PRICE.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 10th, The drama of LA MARJOLAINE. ... Grand Mid Lent Ball.

Varieties Theatre.
SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT of the Richings English Opera Company.
Thursday Evening POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
Friday Evening, BENEFIT OF CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD, LA SONNAMBULA.
Saturday Matinee FRA DIAVOLO.
Saturday Evening LA SONNAMBULA.
Sunday Evening POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.

Varieties Theatre.
SECOND OPERATIC MATINEE by the RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Saturday, March 12th, 1870.
When will be presented the popular opera of FRA DIAVOLO.
Admission to lower part of the house one dollar. Family Circle fifty cents. Children half price.

Specie Payment.

We are requested by Joe Walker everybody knows Joe, proprietor of the Bank, No. 6 Royal street, to present to the public the following letter, just received from the Duke of Alcanatic:
[illegible]

Notice.

NEITHER the Captain ... of the Norwegian bark STAMINEA ... will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said bark.

Consignees per bark STAMINEA ... master, from Bordeaux, are hereby notified to attend to the delivery of their goods ... at Post ... goods will be stored at their risk and expense.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY AT E. A. TYLER'S,
115 Canal Street 115
Agent for the celebrated CHAS. E. JACOT WATCH.
WATCHES of all the best makers in the world.
CLOCKS for house and office use.
Fine Gold Watch TRIMMINGS.
A large assortment of DIAMOND, PEARL, EMERALD, AMETHYST ... JEWELRY ...
and for Holiday Gifts.
English and American ... SILVERWARE, FANCY GOODS ...
WATCHES and CLOCKS ...
JEWELRY manufactured and repaired.

Puroline and Portable Gas Light Company.
34 Camp Street, New Orleans.
[illegible]

Succession of Widow Augustin Jeantrenu.
[illegible]

MR. C. H. SLOCOMB
Announces himself as a Candidate for the office of Street Commissioner.

Fiscal Agency of the City of New Orleans.
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, March ...
THIS Bank ... City ... notes and ... Citizens' Bank Fiscal Agent. J. J. ...

Coal! Coal!
Office City Water Works, New Orleans, March ...
SEALED Proposals for 3000 barrels ... Coal ... delivered at the yard of the Works ... TOWSON ...

NEW DISCOVERY.
J. F. BERNARD
TONI STIMULANT AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
... ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD ...
General Depot A. BEENARD, ...
For sale by all respectable druggists.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
DOUBLE REFINED NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.
THIS superior Oil will burn in all kinds of portable Lamps and gas burners.
No. 1 VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY OILS, guaranteed No. 1 ... test.
LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS and WICKS at the lowest wholesale prices.
A. BOUCHAUD, No. 4 Tchoupitoulas street

Trusses! Trusses!
Without Springs, Back Pads or Pre Straps.
H. SPILLMANN'S Liver and Supporter Truss, Patented 7th September, 1869. It is worn with more comfort than any other Truss in the world in all changes of life ...
The Medical fraternity ... most respectfully invited to examine the Truss.
Also sole proprietor of ... Patent Pad Truss, for Ruptures, and manufacturer of all description of Orthopedic attachments.
Particular attention paid to children.
A lady attending the ladies.
H. SPILLMANN, ... Baronne street.
State rights for sale for the above Truss. sept 1y

J. Bontemps,
DYER AND SCOURER,
182 ......Poydras Street...... 182
Between Carondelet and Baronne streets (former ly in Bourbon street), New Orleans.

TOBACCO
ALL FORMS.
STEAM MANUFACTORY.
L. MOULOR,
53 Old Levee Street, Corner Bienville.
HIS numerous customers and the public are respectfully informed that, as heretofore, TOBACCO in all forms is manufactured at his establishment. Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Chewing, Perrique Tobacco.
Constantly on hand, ONE MILLION of assorted CIGARS. Constant importation of a large stock of SMOKERS GOODS, Pipes, Cigar Cases, Tinder Boxes, Wicks, etc., etc., etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Great inducements offered to City and Country Dealers.

John E. Holland,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 8......ROYAL STREET......No. 8

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. 126 Chartres Street,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS
—USE—
Stern's Raw Bone Super Phosphate
AND
FINE GROUND BONE,
THE GREAT FERTILIZERS,
SOLD BY STERN & BROS., MANUFACTURERS,
Office No. 88 St. Charles street, New Orleans, La.
BONE BLACK OF ALL GRADES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Office: No. 120 Common Street.
Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $600,000.
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.

CHALLENGE TO BURGLARS.
Locks that Cannot be Picked.
JUST received an invoice of French pump and neck LOCKS which cannot be picked.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
OHRMICHEN & POTHIER,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville streets.

Guns, Riffles and Pistols.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
500 SETS Wagon HARNESS, at $1 00 a set.
... Double Barrel GUNS at $8, $12, $15 and $20.
RIFFLES at $15.
REVOLVERS at $8 and $10.
The above goods are very low for the quality.
For sale by S. B. CHILD HILL & BRO.,
No. 51 Tchoupitoulas, bet. Poydras and Lafayette streets.

Louisiana State Bank.
New Orleans, February 14, 1870.
AT an election for Directors, held on Monday ... the following gentlemen were elected to serve for one year:
Samuel H. Kennedy, G. P. Blanc and ..., Samuel Friedlander, ..., F. D. Raleff, ..., Charles F. Fenner, Edward Rigney.
At a meeting of the above named Directors held ... Samuel H. Kennedy, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
CHAS. L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

The Mobile Tribune.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED BY
WITHERS, EGGLESTON & CO.
THE TRIBUNE is an independent southern newspaper, devoted wholly to the interests of the South ... [illegible]
TERMS.
Daily one year ... $12 00
Weekly ... 3 00
CLUB RATES
(For Weekly Only.)
Ten copies, to one address ... $25 00

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN AT LAST!
PRICE'S
CELEBRATED AROMATIC STOMACH AND TONIC BITTERS.
OUR TRADE MARK.
For Family Use
I X L
THIS INVALUABLE PRODUCTION IS THE result of many years ... [illegible]
TRY BEFORE PURCHASING.
... JAS. W. PRICE & CO., Sole Proprietors. ... Depot, 167 Poydras street

To All Who Are Afflicted With HARDNESS OF HEARING.
NOW READY Notes on Deafness. By W. I. ... A new edition, founded on the ... Sent post paid on receipt of price.

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 ... Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black Revivifiers, Gas Fixtures, Railroad Frogs, etc. Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all Kinds, Tanks, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc.

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—of—
SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
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Dr. Luke
TREATS all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, the bad effects of mercury completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness. Victims of Self Abuse can be fully restored to health. Special attention given to all Female complaints. Ladies afflicted with suspension of the menses can be safely and effectually relieved ... Office 155 Bienville street.

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(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.

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. H. BEHAN,
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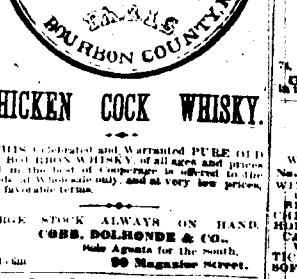

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THIS Celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, of all ages and prices and in the best of cooperage is offered to the Trade at Wholesale only, and at very low prices, and favorable terms.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
Sole Agents for the south,
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G. L. FEVRE,
148......Royal Street......148
IMPORTER.
HAS on hand and SOLICITS ORDERS for the various kinds of goods adapted to the wants of BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS. Consisting in part of OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE, Patent Leather, Calf Skins, Moroccos, Roans, Linings, Kids, Shoe Trimmings, etc. Country orders shall be filled at as LOW PRICES as with the same care as though the parties were present. A trial respectfully solicited.

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For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the following first-class steamships:
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UNITED STATES ... Capt. ... SMITH.
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI.
W. P. BERRY, Commander,
... wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, March 13, at 8 A. M.
... have superior accommodations ...
FLOWER & LUDWIG, No. 100 Common street

For New York via Havana.
Cromwell Line.
... the following steamships
WASHINGTON ... CORTES ... CROMWELL ... MARIPOSA.
CORTES,
Horatio Nelson, Commander,
... wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Friday, March 11, at 8 A. M.
... LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and ... Bills of ...
... apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
41 Carondelet street.

For New York, via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
... FRIDAY, March 11th, at 8 A. M.
... A1 side wheel ocean ...
RAPIDAN,
... Commander,
... wharf, First District ...
... freight or passage ...
WM. CREEVY, Agent,
... Carondelet street, corner Gravier ...
... Morton, Commander ... FRIDAY, 1st April.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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A REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY!
ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
GREAT SUCCESS!

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Baronne Street ... No. 13

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

Premium Dentistry.

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... Dauphine street, second house from ...

F. GONTHIER
Has removed his
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
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34 St. Charles Street 34
OPPOSITE THE HOTEL ...

Sugars and Molasses.
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A. THOMSON & CO., ... Tchoupitoulas street.
... SYRUP. A Superior Article ...
... MOLASSES ...
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Stolen Bonds.
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Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse.
ELKIN & CO.,
... Canal street, Opposite Christ Church,
... MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS ...
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PAPER HANGINGS,
And Window Shades of Every Description,
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UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,
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A Card.
A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs ... JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.