The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR ....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Fritz, our Cousin German," benefit of Mr. Emmet.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grâte Comique Troupe of Specialties.

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

THE REVENUE LAW OF THE STATE.

UNIQUE METHOD OF ENFORCING IT.

The penalty provided by the Revenue law passed at the last session of the Legislature proceeds upon the theory that the right to labor at one's daily calling follows and does not go before the payment of the tax or contribution assessed against him by the Government. Of course this theory is entirely erroneous, because the right to labor is prior to, is above and independent of the citizen's liability to contribute his quota of the revenue necessary for governmental service. It is the fruit of the pernicious doctrine which in late years has obtained acceptance from unreflecting minds that a license to carry on one's occupation is something more than a mere receipt for the tax assessed against that calling, and that it must be obtained from the public authorities before the citizen can engage in business or begin to earn his daily bread. The Supreme Court of the United States has defined the meaning of the term "license," to be a receipt for a tax and not a permission to follow an occupation. A tax is a debt due by the citizen to the Government and can only be recovered as debts are recovered by individuals, that is by the ordinary civil process of the courts. The Government has no other remedy, and if it cannot enforce payment of its taxes by that means, it must go without. Section 4 of the Revenue act of 1871, declares in effect that before the citizen can begin to labor at his calling, he must receive and pay for a license permitting him to do so. It declares that "it shall be unlawful to carry on or pursue, practice or follow any of the trades, professions or occupations enumerated in the foregoing sections of this act, in this State, before paying the tax levied thereon and obtaining a license therefor from the tax collector." It further provides that "no person or corporation shall collect any claim by suit in the courts until he shall have exhibited his license."

We say this is a unique method of enforcing the payment of one's license tax, but think it will hardly succeed. However apathetic the people have become with regard to their rights under the Constitution, we cannot believe they will prove themselves to be so pusillanimous as to ask for the *permission* of the State or city to carry on their different occupations.

This law cannot be other than a mere *brutum fulmen*—a dead letter, if there be a particle of spirit or manly courage left in the hearts of the people. The beginnings of tyranny should be resisted before it becomes too formidable, and while yet we have the right to protect against it.

THE NEW LEVEE LAW.

The following is an abstract of the Levee law which was adopted by the Legislature at its late session, and approved by the Governor on Feb. 20, 1871:

Section 1 sets forth the articles of incorporation of the Louisiana Levee Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of the State, and recognizes and approves the same.

Sec. 2 sets forth the stipulations of the contract entered into by the State with this company, by which the latter undertakes to provide and maintain proper and efficient levees on all the rivers and bayous of the State. These stipulations are:

First—A commission of three engineers to be appointed as follows, to wit: One by the Governor, one by the Louisiana Levee Company, and one by the Government of the United States, who shall determine the location and dimensions of all levees to be constructed, maintained and repaired.

Second—That the said Louisiana Levee Company, for and in consideration of the compensation, benefits, rights and powers hereinafter stated, shall take charge of, manage, control, construct, maintain, repair, and keep in repair all the levees in this State on the Mississippi river, its tributaries and outlets, and such levees in the State of Arkansas as may be necessary to protect any of the lands of this State from overflow by the waters of the Mississippi or Arkansas rivers; provided, however, that the consent of the State of Arkansas be first had and obtained to the building, constructing, maintenance, management and repairing of said levees in that State.

Third—The Louisiana Levee Company vested with the sole and exclusive custody, management and control of all the levees of Louisiana for 21 years. Said corporation shall have full right and authority, at all times to enter upon and occupy, so far as may be necessary, and without remuneration to the owners thereof, all such lands as may be necessary and to remain as long as may be necessary for the purposes of repairs and construction and to take free of cost from said land, stone, gravel, earth and timber as the same may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and said corporation shall have all the rights, powers, and prerogatives with respect to the location, construction and maintenance of said levees as are now vested by law in the State, parish or municipal authorities; provided, however, that said corporation shall have no power to lay, assess, or impose any tax, impost, fine or penalty whatsoever, not to compel the owner or occupants of land to construct, or keep in repair any levee or parts of the same, or to contribute to the same.

Fourth. That said corporation shall, within sixty days from the receipt of the report of said commission, commence the construction of said levees, and shall thereafter construct not less than three millions of cubic yards per year until said levee shall be completed according to the standard required by the report of said commission.

Fifth. That on and after the completion of any and all sections of said levee said company shall maintain the same up to the standard dimensions required by the report of said commission, and in the event of said corporation failing or neglecting to do so it shall be liable in damages to any person or persons injured by reason of said neglect or failure; provided, that said corporation shall in no case be liable where such injury shall be caused by or said failure shall result from acts of violence of men, the wrongful acts of individuals, the existence of obstacles interposed by the action of courts, or the operation of causes over which said company can have no control, or on account of the floods rising above the standard height determined by said commission.

Sixth. That within thirty days after the receipt of the report of said commission the Governor of this State shall cause an estimate to be made of the cost of constructing or completing said levees according to the standard required by said report, said estimate to be made at the rate of sixty cents per cubic yard of said work, and to transmit said estimate to the Auditor of the State, and said Auditor shall thereupon apportion the sum total of the estimated cost of said work among the several parishes according to the assessment rolls of the State, and shall annually thereafter for the period of twenty-one years cause to be collected ten per centum of the sum of said estimates; provided, however, that until said estimate is made as provided in this article the Auditor of the State shall levy and collect annually, in lieu of said ten per centum of said estimate, two mills upon the dollar of the assessed value of the taxable property of the State; the said ten per centum of the sum of said estimates or the said tax in lieu thereof shall be collected at the same time, in the same manner and by the same officers as the ordinary taxes of the State are collected. Said ten per centum or the said tax in lieu thereof, when collected, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State, and shall be set apart as a special fund to be known as the "levee construction fund," which shall not be used for any other purpose than as compensation to said Louisiana Levee Company. And said fund shall be paid on the order of the president of said company, to the [illegible].

Seventh. That the Auditor of the State shall cause to be assessed and collected annually for the period of twenty-one years, from and after the passage of this act, two-tenths of one per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property within the State, to be [illegible] known as the "levee [illegible] fund," which said fund shall be collected at the same time, in the same manner and by the same officers as the ordinary taxes of the State are collected, and shall be used for no other purpose than as provided. Said fund shall be paid over to the treasurer of said company, upon the order of the president thereof, by the Treasurer of the State, as compensation to said company, for maintaining said levees in good and efficient repair according to the standard as hereinbefore provided;

provided, however, that on the presentation to the Secretary of the State, of a certified copy of a judgment or decree rendered in any court of this State, or of the United States, together with the certificate of the clerk of said court, that the time within which a suspensive appeal or writ of error may be taken by said company, from said judgment or decree, as provided by law has expired, and that no suspensive appeal or writ of error operating as a suspension has been taken from said judgment or decree; or that said judgment or decree has been affirmed by the court of last resort upon such appeal or writ of error, and that said final judgment or decree was for damages sustained by the neglect or failure of the said corporation to erect, or maintain said levees as herein provided, the said Treasurer of the State may satisfy said final judgment or decree, together with interest and cost out of said funds; provided, he shall have notified said company in writing ten days before such payment, that said payment or decree has been presented to him for payment, and the payment of such interest and cost shall be considered as a payment to said company, to the amount thereof, out of the moneys so set apart as provided for in this article.

Eighth — Empowers the company to transfer or mortgage the funds above referred to, and authorizes the State Treasurer to pay out of these funds to the holders of such transfer or mortgage, the sums due by the company thereon. Also directs the State Auditor and State Treasurer as to the sale of the bonds authorized by this act to be issued by the company.

Ninth—Authorizes the Governor to issue bonds of the State to this company to the amount of one million of dollars, and a tax of one-half mill on the dollar on all real and personal property in the State, to provide for the payment of the interest due on said bonds.

Tenth—Authorizes writs of mandamus to be issued by the courts to compel officers to perform the duties required by this act, or the appointment by the court of a special commissioner to perform the same.

Sec. 3. Injunctions against collection of the taxes authorized by this act not to be issued unless the applicant furnish a sufficient bond in double the sum of the tax, and if the injunction be dismissed the plaintiff shall be condemned to pay twice the amount of the tax.

Sec. 4 authorizes the company to consolidate with any other company organized for a like purpose in Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas or Missouri, so as to secure a uniform system of levees.

The *Planters' Banner*, hitherto published at Franklin, St. Mary parish, will henceforth be published at New Iberia. So Col. Dennett announces in his last issue.

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 150 Canal street, New Orleans. feb23 3m d&sw

If you don't want to disgust everybody with your offensive breath cure your Catarrh. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case he cannot cure. It is sold by druggists. Can get it for sixty cents by mail from Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Pamphlet free. wed fr sun & sw.

THE DEGRADED SENATE.

The Great Bostonian on the Littlest of the Presidents—The Assassination of the Republican Party—Open Bribery.

[From the National Standard.]

Let Congress now adjourn without authorizing martial law at the South to curb the Ku-Klux, and they have assured the election of a Democrat to the Presidency. Indeed, the mood of Washington in regard to the anarchy of the South is such that we consider the matter about settled. The thirty-three Republicans that last week removed Mr. Sumner from his post, elected a Democratic President for 1872. Whether Grant will consent to run on a Democratic ticket is of course uncertain. Probably he does not himself know yet. But evidently Butler's bill on the Ku-Klux is not likely to become a law. The same subserviency that ate dirt in the Sumner matter stands ready to defeat that. Any substitute that sends Southern assassins to be tried by a jury of fellow-assassins is a mockery.

The San Domingo collar on Senatorial necks shows that they belong to a man who has entered on the course where Andrew Johnson perished. How far he intends to advance on that pathway, he does not himself now know. But the descent is fatally easy.

We did not expect much from Gen. Grant. This last few months, capped by this insolent interference with Congress, reveals the man. We persisted in believing that Mr. Motley was removed for adequate cause until Mr. Secretary Fish's letter dispelled the illusion. That act, seen in the light of this attack on Mr. Sumner, was evidently dictated simply and solely by spite toward the great Massachusetts Senator. James I. said, when he came to London to mount his throne, and found only blundering officials, "They have given me a Secretary who cannot write, and a Speaker who cannot speak."

Grant is understood to be in the same affliction. And the Massachusetts renegade who helped Mr. Fish to his boyish rhetoric did his work so poorly that he betrayed the secret, and let the world see that, after six months' incubation, the Department could not hatch a decent excuse. Just as that discreditable act was floating away into oblivion, comes this usurpation, which puts the present Executive into the company of Jackson's bank intrigues and Johnson's attack on Stanton. The revelation it makes of the servility of the Senate is disheartening to all lovers of free government.

Every man knows that each Senator who voted for Mr. Sumner's removal did so solely because the President had let him understand that only on that condition could he hope to have any influence at the Departments in securing office for his friends.

Of course, when a party becomes merely a "ring" to divide the spoils, it touches its downfall. It is sad to think that the power of a great party should have fallen into the hands of such low, mercenary selfishness. It is said that we can oppose to outlaw assassins at the South, banded together, mercilessly and at every sacrifice, for at least a great object—secession—that we can oppose to them only a gang of Swiss shamelessly exhibiting themselves for sale to the highest bidder.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

FROM EUROPE.

Rothschild's Generous.

Brussels, March 19.—The *Etoile Belge* learns that the French Government has negotiated a loan with Rothschilds of two milliards francs at five per cent. interest.

Germans Return to France.

London, March 19, 11:30 A. M.—A dispatch just received from Dieppe announces that the Prussian troops from Amiens have arrived there and occupy half of the town. The French garrison retains the other half.

Rochefort.

Bordeaux, March 19.—Henri Rochefort is here. He is suffering from a relapse of his recent sickness.

New York, March 20.—Private dispatches from France state that the revolution in Paris has its origin in an anti-church movement incited by Italians. This accounts for Garibaldi being at the head of the insurgents. It will be remembered that Thiers sent, last week, M. Arago to Florence, apparently to get Victor Emanuel's aid in withdrawing Garibaldians from France, but really, as it is now known, to tell Italy that France now, as heretofore, intends to protect the Pope. Thiers is strongly in favor of the temporal power; and his views becoming known, along with the effect of Arago's mission, has driven the Garibaldians to form an open alliance with the Paris malcontents. The revolution now progressing is really more a war against the church than against a monarchy.

From Washington.

[Special to the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Washington, March 20.—During the session of the Joint High Commission during the past week, the relations of the two countries to each other have been considered in a general way, with a view to seeing what concessions might be made by either side, before any particular point of dispute shall be taken up for settlement. The impression which prevailed at first that England is prepared to offer the olive branch, and that mere quibbles would be discarded for a candid and frank avowal of wrongs committed, and damages to be adjusted, has given place to a fear that England is not disposed to make any magnanimous concessions that if any arrangement is entered into for the settlement of the pending questions, it must be on a basis of an equivalent. The Commissioners seem to incline rather to a plan of purchasing the right of our fishermen to fish freely in Canadian waters without restriction. That is looked upon as an easy mode of settlement. On the other hand there is a certain popular sentiment against commencing the adjustment of our difficulties with England by our agreeing to pay England land money. It is said that neither the revival of the reciprocity treaty, nor the payment of a considerable sum for the right to fish, forever, in Canadian waters will be popular with our people. It is hoped, however, the Commission, after a thorough consideration of the subject, may arrive at some solution which will be mutually satisfactory.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.—A gentleman of Terrebonne parish lately informed us that he had a list of seventeen plantations in that parish which had been leased to strangers since the war, all the lessees failing, but which have at length come into the hands of the sons of the original owners. And these sons have most of them pulled off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, and pitched in, and are now in a fair way to own these plantations at a period not distant.

They have led off, relying chiefly on their own industry, and economy, and good calculations. They have self-reliance, which is much better than a reliance on advances by New Orleans merchants. It is cheering to see young men take hold of business with that indomitable spirit which knows no such word as fail. "Providence helps those who help themselves."—*Franklin Banner.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Insurrection in Paris.

Great Excitement in the City.

Nationals Fire on Unarmed Citizens.

Proceedings in the Assembly.

Bismarck's Letter to Favre.

The Mayor of Paris Expelled from Office.

The Government Threatens Co-Operations with the Germans.

Thiers' Proclamation to the People.

Gens. LeCompte and Thomas Buried in a Ditch.

Bismarck Demands Restoration of Telegraph to Pantin.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 23.—10 P. M.—There has been no further blood shed since 5 o'clock. The armed insurgents have been reinforced. The city is gloomy and the excitement intense. The National Guards, under an order of the Central Republican Committee, have occupied Fort Vincennes unopposed, the garrison fraternizing with them as they appeared. Troops in several arrondissements are organizing in the interests of order.

Deputy Clemenceau has incurred the hostility of the insurgents, and has been expelled from the office of Mayor.

General Cluseret has installed himself as Minister of War.

The insurgent official journal announces the nomination of Lullier as General of the National Guards.

Colonel Eudes has been appointed delegate Minister of War, and Sanglier delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Chanzy is still a prisoner.

The Bourse is deserted.

Paris, Wednesday Evening, March 22.—This evening a large number of unarmed persons reached Rue de la Paix, the entrance to the Place Vendome, and appealed to the sentries to give way to their passage into the districts occupied by the insurgent National Guards. The request was refused by the sentries, when the demonstrators thereupon unfurled a stand of colors. The Nationals threatened to bayonet the flag bearer, and the crowd at once commenced to retire. Baron Nathan seized the flag and exhorted the crowd to advance against the illegal force occupying the place; the order was obeyed, when the Nationals occupying the place beat their drums and fired in the air; the crowd retreating too slowly, three ranks of the Nationals filed out from the body and fired into the crowd. There was a terrible scene for five minutes, and then the crowd broke into a terror-stricken retreat. At least 20 persons were killed and wounded by the fire of the Guards. Baron Nathan received 2 shots in the chest. The Nationals in the Place Vendome have since been reinforced and are orderly. The National Guards generally have been called to arms and fighting is apprehended to-night.

The affair of the Place Vendome created great consternation among the people of Paris.

Versailles, March 23.—All the principal Imperial officers have returned to France from imprisonment in Germany and without exception retiring from military service.

An adverse report was made in the Assembly upon the bill for the election of municipality officers in Paris.

Jules Favre read a letter from Bismarck saying the event in Paris did not indicate the execution of the convention entered into with the Germans, and intimating unless the provisions of the convention were carried out, they would open fire upon the city. This created great excitement in the Assembly and Favre intimated if Paris holds out the government will co-operate with the Germans.

London, March 23.—Paris dispatches are very exciting. Intense excitement prevails because of the Nationals firing into a crowd desiring to pass into the districts occupied by the insurgents. Fighting is apprehended to-night.

It is reported that Bismarck informed Thiers the Germans will occupy Paris Sunday, unless Thiers is the master of the situation.

Versailles, March 23.—Jules Favre read a letter from Count Bismarck, who says events in Paris do not indicate the execution of the convention entered into with the German commander, which forbids any approach to the lines before the forts occupied by the Germans.

[illegible] within 24 hours, of the telegraph leading to Pantin, which has been destroyed, or Paris be treated as an enemy, and should there be any more proceedings in violation of the preliminaries of peace the fire of the forts will be opened upon the city.

Favre stated that he had replied to Bismarck that the insurrection in Paris was a surprise to the Government, but would be repressed, and if there was any delay in its suppression it was because the Government was hopeful of avoiding bloodshed. The Government had no means of repairing the telegraph, but would ask the reinstatement of the Mayors of the arrondissements through which it passed.

Several Paris newspapers have been removed to Versailles.

The Paris insurgents have obtained 1,000,000 francs from the Bank of France against the deposit of a formal treasury bond.

A requisition made by them upon Rothschilds was refused payment.

Versailles, March 23.—It is reported that the mob in Paris have assassinated Gen. Raphael.

A proclamation to the people of France, approved by the Assembly, and issued by President Thiers yesterday, after reciting the occurrences in Paris, closes as follows: "France repudiates the movement. Do not fear our weakness. We, your sole representatives, shall maintain our trust and make no compromise with the guilty. All remains quiet at Lyons. The Prefect has issued a proclamation declaring his adherence to the Assembly."

The proclamation is well received. Countless manifestoes are issued by the insurgents ordering elections. Established authorities everywhere protest against them.

The army in Brittany momentarily expects an order to march to Paris.

By order of the Swiss Consul, soldiers of the French army arrested in Switzerland who are provided with railroad tickets or money for their fare are permitted to return to France.

The Government has requested the Germans not to bombard Paris [illegible].

Gen. Cremer has been summoned to Versailles, but failing to appear he will be tried for disobedience of orders.

London, March 23.—The *Daily News'* special dispatch from Versailles, says: The letter of Count Bismarck created a great sensation in the Assembly, and that Favre in his remarks therein hinted that if Paris holds out the government will cooperate with the Germans.

There is a report that Favre is trying to oust Thiers.

Generals LeComte and Thomas were buried in a ditch.

Rue de la Paix is a pool of blood, and no man's life is safe in Paris.

London, March 23.—The National Guards on Tuesday reinstated the Mayor of the 6th arrondissement, who had been expelled from office by the insurgents.

The Insurgent Central Committee has decided to disarm the Nationals of Quartier St. Germain.

During the night the insurgent Nationals endeavored to surprise the 11th battalion, occupying Place de la Bourse, but were unsuccessful.

Many battalions of National Guard are being armed for the preservation of order.

It is announced that the Nationals of Lyons only await the arrival of a delegation from Paris to form a Central Committee on the plan of that operating in Paris.

It is now reported that Menotti Garibaldi commands the Montmartre insurgents.

Rio Janeiro, March 4.—The Cabinet crisis is still unsettled, Senor Paranhos being yet unable to form a ministry.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, March 23.—The recent surrenders leave but two small bands of insurgents in the Cienfuegos District.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 23.—The following message was sent by the President to Congress, to-day:

A condition of affairs now exists in some of the States of the Union rendering life and property insecure, and the carrying of the mails and the collection of the revenue dangerous. The proof that such a condition of affairs exists in some localities is now before the Senate. That the power to correct these evils is beyond the control of the State authorities, I do not doubt; that the power of the Executive of the United States, acting within the limits of existing laws is sufficient for the present emergency, but it is not clear, therefore I urgently recommend such legislation as in the judgment of Congress shall effectually secure life, liberty and property and the enforcement of the law in all parts of the United States. It may be expedient to provide that such law as shall be passed in pursuance of this recommendation shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress. There is no other subject on which I would recommend legislation during the present.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

The President, Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson spent most of the day in the capitol.

J. H. Huber was nominated Appraiser of Merchandise, Louisville.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate: Jno. W. Forney, Collector of Customs, Philadelphia, and Jennings, Assessor 3d Alabama District.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner, in spite of the opposition, read until the expiration of the morning hour from his resolution on Dominica, showing that the United States naval forces are operating to prevent a free expression of the people of Dominica.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill which, after describing the condition of affairs alleged to exist in some portions of the South, concludes—the President is hereby authorized, if convinced of the facts as herein set forth, at his discretion to issue a proclamation declaring martial law to be in force in such specified county, or district of county, and in addition to the militia forces provided for in said act of 1795, he is authorized to employ the navy of the United States to suppress any resistance to the laws of the United States, and to bring to trial any persons charged with crimes against the United States, or against any citizen thereof who, by the laws and Constitution of the United States, who is entitled to the force and equal protection of the laws. All such persons are to be tried, and if convicted, punished according to the rules and articles of war, and the President is authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in such districts, for the time being, reporting his action to Congress at the next ensuing session.

HOUSE.—A resolution that the House adjourn Monday next to December, passed by a vote of 112 to 92.

The bill bridging the Arkansas river at Little Rock passed, and goes to the President.

The President's message was read, and was followed by a sharp debate, upon a motion which was finally adopted to refer it to a committee of nine. The committee is composed as follows: Messrs. Shellabarger, Butler, of Massachusetts, Schofield, Dawes, Blair, of Michigan, Thomas, Morgan, Kerr and Whitthorne.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Washington, March 23.—Synopsis for 24 hours:

The storm centre Wednesday evening in Illinois, was this morning on Lake Ontario, and is now in the valley of the St. Lawrence, Canada. Brisk and fresh winds have circled around it in its rapid progress to the northeast. Light rains and snow have been reported from Lake Ontario to Lake Michigan. Minor areas of low pressure are now exist in the Southern and Middle States. Cloudy weather has prevailed on the lakes and in the Eastern States. Hazy and partially clear weather in the Middle and Southern States, cloudy and clearing up weather on the Gulf. The pressure is stationary in the Rocky Mountains, and falling with light rains, and cloudy on the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer and clear or clearing up weather are probable for Friday from the Gulf to the upper Lakes. Brisk and high winds, followed by a decided fall in the temperature, and clearing up weather will probably be experienced in the Southern and Middle States.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 23.—Arrived: Abyssinia.

New York, March 23.—Steamships City of London, St. Lawrence and Pharingia, that were detained at Quarantine for the small-pox, have been released.

The Abyssinia and a schooner are detained for the same disease.

Key West, March 23.—The Tennessee is detained 24 hours by grounding in the mud, when leaving the Coaling Station. She leaves the next tide.

Chicago, March 23.—Reliable reports from Iowa, say there is the most indication of a large fruit crop.

Pittsburg, March 23.—A fire this evening destroyed the paper manufactory of Howard & Son, at Allegheny City, and the saw-mill of D. L. Patterson. Howard and Son's loss estimated at $150,000; insured for $35,000. Patterson's loss estimated at $500,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 23—Noon.—Cotton market firmer; middling uplands 7¼@7⅜d.; Orleans 7⅜@7½d.; sales estimated 15,000 bales. Pork 80.

London, March 23—Evening.—Consols 92. Bonds quiet. Tallow 43s 6d. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £14,000.

Liverpool, March 23—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; middling uplands 7⅛d. Orleans 7¼d. Sales 14,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Common Rosin 5s 3d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 23.—Sterling continues dull. Gold sold at 10⅞ during the day. 5s of 1881, 115¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¼; [illegible] 111¾; new, 110⅝; [illegible] 110⅞; 10-40s, 108¼.

New York, March 23—Evening.—Money closed easy at 4@5. Sterling 9¼@9⅜. Gold 11@11⅛. Governments dull and heavy. 5-20s of '62, 112⅜. Southern securities dull and heavy. Tennessees, 65½; new, 65½; Virginias, 68; new, 68½; Louisianas, 66; new, 62; Levee 6s, 73½; 8s, 88; Alabamas, 101; 5s, 68; Georgias, 83; 7s, 90; North Carolinas 46; new, 20; South Carolinas, 80; new, 66½.

New York, March 23—Evening.—Cotton closed steady. Sales 4564 bales; middling uplands 15⅜c. Flour—Southern dull and unchanged; common to good extra $7 75; good to choice $7 85@9. Whisky 91@91½c. Wheat favors buyers; winter red and amber Western $1 70@1 80. Corn a shade firmer—[illegible]. Pork dull at $21. Beef quiet. Lard—kettle 12⅞c. Turpentine 50½c. Rosin firm—[illegible]. Tallow 9⅛@9⅜. Freights quiet and firm.

New York, March 23. — Coffee firm and quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good ordinary quoted at 8⅞@9⅛c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 50@65c. Rice firm; 8⅜@8⅝c.

Memphis, March 23.—Cotton firmer; middlings scarce, held at 14½c. Receipts 1600 bales; exports 1600.

Savannah, March 23.—Cotton in moderate demand; middling 14c. Net receipts 2000 bales; sales 1900; stock 66,000.

Norfolk, March 23.—Cotton steady; low middlings 13⅝@13¾c; net receipts 1056 bales; exports coastwise 1594; sales 100; stock 5496.

Galveston, March 23. — Cotton quiet; good ordinary 13½c; net receipts 1000 bales; sales 600; stock 53,588.

Charleston, March 23.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling 13⅝c; net receipts 306 bales; sales 600; stock 22,306.

Baltimore, March 23.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 14⅝c; net receipts 400 bales; gross 800; exports to Great Britain 305; coastwise 300; sales 300; stock 12,700.

Wilmington, March 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 13½c; net receipt 37 bales; sales 26; stock 2310.

Boston, March 23.—Cotton firm—middlings 14⅝@14¾c; net receipts 365 bales; gross 475; sales 550; stock 10,000 bales.

Mobile, March 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 14⅛c; net receipts 1200 bales; exports to the continent 300; coastwise 80; sales 1000; stock 61,861 bales.

Cincinnati, March 23.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling 14@14¼c. Flour dull and drooping; family $6 30@6 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand—$1 30@1 35. Corn in good demand at full prices—57@58c. Rye nominal; none in the market; it would bring $1 10. Oats steady; No. 2 50@52c. Barley dull—75@85 asked. Mess Pork dull and drooping; $21. Lard dull and nominal—11¾c. Bulk Meats dull and nominal; shoulders 7¾; rib sides 9⅝@9¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear sides 9⅞c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders 7⅞c; clear rib sides 10@10¼c; clear sides 10⅝c—small sales. Whisky in light demand; holders firm at 88.

St. Louis, March 23.—Flour dull and unchanged; superfine winter $5 20; extras $5 75@6 25. Wheat in good demand at full prices; No. 2 spring lower at $1 36; prime to choice red fall $1 60@1 65. Corn dull and drooping; mixed on track across the river 51c; mixed in warehouse 55c; mixed sacked 58c; white 60c. Oats easy; 53c for mixed in bulk; 58@60c sacked. Barley firm, [illegible]. Rye firm, [illegible]. Whisky [illegible]. Pork dull; [illegible]. Bulk Meats demoralized; small lots of loose shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9⅛c; hams 10½c. Bacon dull; shoulders 8c; clear rib 10⅛c; clear sides 11c. Lard dull; country 11½c. Hogs brisk, $6 00 [illegible]. Cattle steady, [illegible].

Chicago, March 23.—Flour quiet and easier. Wheat—No. 2 spring [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Barley—No. 2 [illegible]. Provisions quiet and [illegible]. Pork closed $19 75. Lard 11⅜c. Dry salted Shoulders 7c. Live Hogs quiet, $6 10@7 15. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville, March 23.—Cotton firm; middlings 14@14¼c. Flour—low grades in fair demand; extra family $6 25; fancy grades quiet. Wheat in demand—about 5000 bushels strictly white at $1 40, including sacks. Groceries firm and in fair jobbing demand. Hay dull and weak; choice $23, delivered at cars. Provisions dull and nominal at yesterday's prices. Whisky dull, 88c. Tobacco active—no material change; sales 275 hhds.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 23.—Passed down—[illegible] 4 P. M. Passed up—[illegible].

[illegible] J. A. Woods and barges at [illegible], Colorado [illegible], and John Kilgour [illegible]. Weather clear and pleasant. River falling slowly.

[illegible], March 23.—Passed up—F. W. [illegible] and Mollie Ebert. Passed down—[illegible] and Glencoe. Weather clear and pleasant. River fell 2 inches in the past [illegible].

St. Louis, March 23. — Arrived—Kellogg and barges from New Orleans, and Belle Memphis from Memphis. Departed—Belle St. Louis for Memphis. River still falling. Weather clear and cold.

St. Louis, March 23.—The Union Iron Works in South St. Louis was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $65,000.

Arrived—Nile, from St. Louis; Argosy and barges, H. S. Turner, Waunita and Virginia, from New Orleans; Alice Dean and J. H. Groesbeck, from Cincinnati. Departed—Argosy and barges, H. S. Turner, J. H. Groesbeck, for Cincinnati, Susie Silver for New Orleans, Alice Dean for Memphis, and Waunita for Pittsburg.

Cincinnati, March 23. — River falling slowly. Business dull. Weather cloudy and cool.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 23—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.00. Weather calm and foggy.

Arrived—Steamship I. C. Harris, at 1:40 P. M., Farwell, master, from Brazos Santiago, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Steamship Sherman, at 5 P. M., Blanchard, master, from New York, to Low & Ludwigsen.

Sailed—Steamship Hutchinson. Outside waiting for fair wind to sail, ships City of Richmond and Cherokee, barks Halcyon, Lakonia and Stencothra.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Vicksburg, March 23.—A fire occurred last night, at 11 o'clock, on Levee street, between China and Clay streets, destroying about three-fourths of the block.

The houses burned were occupied as follows: Mike Comfort's bar-room and boarding-house, R. H. Frank's junk store, McManus' steam bakery, Zollering & Bros.' meat house, Cook's drug store, Genella's feed store, Pious Cooster's gun shop and Mrs. Keane's dwelling. Several other buildings were damaged. Loss estimated at $40,000, partly insured.

Berlin, March 23.—It is reliably stated that the return of French prisoners has been stopped for the present.

Versailles, March 23.—Order is being gradually re-established in Paris.

The significant demonstration made by well disciplined citizens had a beneficial effect. The Mobiles have offered to assist the Government against anarchy.

Marshal Canrobert made overtures to M. Thiers, which were well received.

Paris, March 23—Night. —Quiet continues. The Nationals are encamped in the Place Vendome.

The general opinion is that the new Government will not be able to provide work for the people.

Military and administrative functions, the people say, ought to be entrusted to energetic Republicans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Courts.—The soap manufacturers in the city are contesting the right of the city to impose a license tax upon them as dealers, and, through one of their number, Mr. Honald, have made a test case, by applying to the Eighth District Court for an injunction to restrain the city from enforcing the tax. The suit is on the ground of contestation that a State law exempts from license dealers, those who sell the products of their own factories.

Mr. J. J. Foley, a member of the bar, has sued Recorder Houghton, in the Sixth District Court, for $500, damage alleged to have been suffered by plaintiff, in consequence of defendant not allowing him to plead for his client in defendant's court.

Ex-Mayor Conway has sued the city, in the Eighth District Court, for $250, amount of the "contingent fund," which he had not an opportunity of drawing.

Mrs. Widow Oscar Leigh has obtained a judgment, in the Sixth District Court, against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company for $10,000, amount of insurance upon the life of her deceased husband. The company contested the claim, on the ground that the last premium note of the policy had not been paid. The last note fell due on the day before Mr. Leigh died, but was not presented for payment, and for that reason the Court held that the company was liable for the amount of the policy.

In the Eighth District Court, C. Mehle & Co., a firm engaged in buying and selling live stock at the stock landing, have applied for an injunction against the Slaughter-house Company, to prevent the removal of the buildings, etc., from the present location on the right bank of the river, to a point on the left bank.

Mehle & Co. represent that they are large stockholders in the company; that, besides being engaged in dealing in stock, they have in furtherance of which business have expended large sums of money in the erection of buildings, purchase of pasturage, etc.; and they claim that the removal as contemplated will result in irreparable injury, not only to their business, but to the company itself. They allege that they receive annually about sixty thousand cattle, and that in section 3 of the act of June 1, 1870, it was provided that the Slaughter-house should be located on the right bank of the river, and that in consequence of such the petitioners made all preparations for carrying on their business aforesaid, which would be entirely broken up by the contemplated removal.

The Rochereau Burglary Case.—This case is still on trial and is likely to take up the remainder of the week.

Committed for Trial.—Constant Kennedy, colored, who attempted to kill Mrs. Rice, at her residence, No. 31 Ursulines street, in January last, and who wounded her severely in the head with an axe, has been committed for trial before the First District Court by Recorder Bazer. Pierre Fagot and Bayon testified that the prisoner is hopelessly insane and at times very violent. Dr. Bayon had charge of him for eighteen months in the Insane Asylum, and there was abundant opportunity of knowing his mental infirmity.

House Breakers.—A brace of thieves broke into the house of Mrs. Miltenberger, in Carrollton, last evening, and were making off with property they had stolen when the alarm was given, and after a chase of three miles one of them was captured, who gave his name as Morgan Kennedy.

Melancholy to Think Of.—The operator (telegraph) of the Fourth Precinct reports to the Chief of Police that last night Senator Pinchback, and Senator Campbell, each riding in a buggy, collided on Canal street, "slightly injuring the Hon. W. Barrett." The Hon. Campbell and the Hon. Pinchback were not hurt.

Homicide Arrested.—A man named Sutton, who is accused of murder in the parish of St. Helena, was arrested in the city yesterday and given in charge of a deputy sheriff from that parish, who came to the city in search of him.

FROM NEW YORK.

Defaulting Revenue Men.

New York, March 23.—A Washington special says there are three hundred and twenty-six defaulting Internal Revenue Collectors in the United States, the total amount of whose indebtedness foots up over $20,000,000, six-twentieths of which is due from ten individuals.

The Southern Democrats.

after consultation, have agreed not to issue an address to their constituents at present, but to first advise with their Democratic associates in the House, and will be governed by the views of a caucus of the party.

Important Decision to Southern Debtors.

The following case has been decided to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States: Levy vs. A. T. Stewart & Co., in error. Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana. This was an action by Stewart & Co., on a note of Levy, made in 1860. The defense was that the suit was barred by the Louisiana Statute of Prescription. Judgment was for the plaintiffs, the court holding that the statute did not run during the term that plaintiffs were debarred from commencing action by reason of the existence of war. This court affirms the judgment.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, 1871.

The Money market continues quiet and easy, with an abundant supply of capital available, especially for the negotiation of short paper. The amount of currency lying idle in the vaults of some of our principal banks is perhaps larger than at any time for several years past. On the street we hear of a few transactions in quotations, but the movement outside is very light. We still quote as stringent rates 8@10 per cent. ⅌ annum for A1 notes secured by first class collaterals, 10@12 for short, and 11@12 for long A1 business paper without collaterals; 12 for good double name A1 mortgage paper, and 12@15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110⅞@111¼, (against 111 at New York) and closed after a moderate business, at 111@111⅛, (against 111¼). The sales included $5000, $10,000, $10,000, $10,000 and $50,000 at 111, and $10,000 at 111⅛.

Nothing transpired in Silver. There was some inquiry for a round amount of American half-dollars, for which 104 was offered, but we did not hear of its having been bought. The supply on sale is very light. Dealers buy American halves across their counters at [illegible], and ask 104½@105¼. Mexican dollars are quoted at 3⅛@3¾ ⅌ cent premium in gold.

We noticed more animation in Foreign Exchange, but at about yesterday's prices; [illegible]. Commercial Sterling, [illegible] at 130⅜; £3000 clear at 130½; [illegible] bill of lading and £4000 clear at 130⅞; £10,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 130⅞@131; £1300, £8000 and £7630 A1 bill of lading at 131⅛; £2300 A1 clear and £4000 A1 bill of lading, 131; £6000 A1 bill of lading at 131⅛; 131⅛; £4000 A1 clear and £3000 and £2000 (equal to A1 clear) at 131⅛; £1000 A1 clear and £1700 private bank, 131 at 131⅛; £1500 American ship's bill at 131⅛; £450 and £1500 bank at 132; £400 bank sight at 133⅛, and £2500 A1 [illegible], sold. Sterling may be quoted 130⅞@131⅛ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear and 132½@133 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was quiet and rates showed hardly any material variation. The banks supplied remitters with sight drafts on New York at par, and the sales included $5000, $10,000 and $50,000 private bankers' sight on New York at ⅛ per cent. discount, $10,000 and $50,000 bank at the same, and $25,000 commercial, $50,000 commercial and private bankers' and $60,000 private bankers' at ⅛.

$5000 and $10,000 private bankers' gold checks on New York brought ⅛ per cent. discount. There is a very limited remittance demand which is supplied by some of the banks at par.

There was less doing in Stocks, but still the business was of moderately fair extent. The sales included 5 shares Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal at $75, 6 do. at $80; 250 Crescent City Water Works at $1 25, 100 do. at $1 30, 150 do. at $1 30, 8 Sanitary and Fertilizing Co. at $61 50, 30 do. at $61 50 and 150 Union National Bank at $40, 150 Land, Loan and Savings Association at $1 75, 100 Crescent City Slaughter-house (early) at $37, 150 do. (resale) at $37 [illegible], 100 do. at $39 75, 100 do. at $40, 100 do. at $40 50, 35 and 100 do. at $41, 135 do. at $41 25, 150 South Eastern Railroad at $1 75, 11 Canal Bank at $61, 75 and 100 do. at $41 25, 20 and 30 do. at $41 50, and — Carrollton Railroad at $115. An offer of $150 25 was refused for Hibernia Bank.

The reported transactions in Bonds were very small. $5000 Consolidated City, July coupon, brought 75½, $6000 South Eastern Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, at $150 ⅌ $1000; $46,000 New City Seven per cents at 73, $4000 old do at 71⅛, and $5000 7-30 Certificates at 92.

We hear of nothing doing in Warrants. Dealers report counter rates for new Metropolitan Police at 97@97½ buying and 98@98½ selling. Quotations for State Warrants are nominal. The last sale reported was at 61.

City Treasury Notes are in demand for conversion into Fiscal Agency Certificates, but there are no round lots offered. The last sale was at 9 ⅌ cent. discount.

LATER—The sales at the Board of Brokers this evening were as follows: $18,000, gold, at 111⅛, and 100 shares (in two lots) of Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at $40.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 8000 bales at full prices, closing at a partial improvement of ⅛c. We modify our quotations accordingly, and annex also the Exchange's figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lists, with the outside rates for strict:

Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

Strict ordinary was reported as high as 10¾c, and strict good ordinary at 12½c, but the weight of opinion was in favor of our quotations as above, which show an advance of ⅛c in the outside figures for ordinary, ⅛c in good ordinary, ¼c in the outside figures for low middling, and ⅛c in the outside figures for middling, and about ⅛ on the better qualities. The movement was checked by the supply having been materially reduced by yesterday's heavy business, as well as by the stringent pretensions of factors and the failure of the usual Liverpool dispatches until about 4:15 P. M., when the 1:30 P. M. telegram was received, reporting the market firmer but not quotably higher—sales 13,000 bales—quotations unchanged.

The following is the Exchange's report: "Market opened active and closed quiet at above figures; business restricted on account of firmness of Liverpool news."

COTTON STATEMENT.

[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 2710 bales to Liverpool, [illegible] to Bremen, and 1317 to Cronstadt. [illegible] since last evening [illegible]. [illegible] day, against [illegible] against the corresponding time last week, and 21,000 last year, and since August 31 of 1,137,000 bales, against 917,130 last year.

FREIGHTS—Rates to foreign ports are without any variation. The demand continues strong. Continental [illegible]. The offerings of room are large and rates are firm. We quote Cotton to Liverpool, sail ⅜d; to Havre and Bordeaux, [illegible]; to German ports [illegible]; all Oil Cake to Liverpool [illegible]; Tobacco [illegible]. Cotton to New York and Philadelphia ⅛c; [illegible].

SUGAR—Received to-day 300 hhds. The supplies are light, the demand is good, especially for the better descriptions, and prices are firm. Inferior 6@6c; common to good common 6½@7¾c; fair 7¾@8c; good fair 8¼@8½c; fully fair 8¾@9c; prime 9⅜@10c; strictly prime 10¼@10½c; choice 10¾@11c; yellow clarified 11¼@12½c, white 12¾@13c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 300 bbls. The demand is fair, and the supplies are selling quite readily. Fermenting [illegible] 40@50c; choice do. 55@ [illegible]. City Refinery molasses is quoted at 30@50c, as in quality. Golden Syrup 80@81 ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is in good supply and dull, with a downward tendency in prices. Superfine is quoted at $6 [illegible]; double extra $6 50; treble extra $7 ⅌ bbl. The principal sales to-day are confined to 400 bbls. of which 300 double extra at $6 50; 200 treble extra at $7; 100 do. at $7 10; 50 do. at $7 25; 100 do. at $7 37½; 200 choice extra at $7 87½; 50 do. at $7 90, and 50 do. choice extra on private terms.

CORN—Is in moderate supply and demand. 7600 sacks were sold to-day, of which 5000 mixed and yellow at 70@71; 200 white at 80; 400 and 1000 white at [illegible]; 500 do. [illegible] Sucker, [illegible].

OATS—Are in light supply, but the demand is moderate. [illegible] of which [illegible] Cairo, poor, at [illegible]; 400 Ohio [illegible] on private terms; 100 St. Louis at 61c; 150 and 200 do. at 61c, and 150 do. at [illegible].

BRAN—[illegible] in light supply and [illegible].

HAY—Is in good supply, with a fair demand at [illegible] for prime to choice. Several [illegible] bales were sold at those prices to-day.

PORK—Continues dull and prices are still lower. 150 bbls mess sold, in three equal lots, at $21 50 ⅌ bbl. Holders are now asking $21 50 ⅌ bbl, without buyers. It is retailing at $22@22 50 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—The market is dull and drooping. 5 and 10 casks shoulders sold at 8½c; 25 tierces sugar-cured hams at 14½c. Clear rib sides are quoted at 11@11¼c; clear sides 11⅜@12c; sugar-cured hams 15½@16¼c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Is dull and prices are lower. 50 tierces refined sold at 12⅜c ⅌ lb. We have heard of some sales of kettle and pressed at 12¾c. Kegs are quoted at 13¾@13¾c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at [illegible]; rib sides [illegible]; clear sides 11c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is quoted at 15@15½c ⅌ lb.

RICE—No new receipts in this market. The demand is only moderate, but prices are firm. Carolina is quoted at 9¾c ⅌ lb for prime; 9¼@9½c for good, and 8¾@9c for fair; and Louisiana at 8¾@9c for prime; 8c for ordinary; 8@8½c for common.

COW PEAS—Quiet and steady. Yellow clay Carolina $3; mixed $2 50@2 75, and black $2 50 ⅌ bushel.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the levee at $3@3 25 ⅌ bbl for St. Louis, and $3 75 for Ohio. No Onions or Apples coming in now. Cabbages $9@10 ⅌ box. Horse Raddish $6 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in good supply and prices are tending in favor of buyers. We quote kiln-dried $3 10@3 15 ⅌ bbl on the levee; at $3 25@3 40 from store.

SALT—The consumptive demand is light. We quote dealers' rates: $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ sack for Liverpool coarse, and $1 20@1 30 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse by whole [illegible] deduction is made [illegible]. No cargo sales to report. Table Salt, in pockets, 24@25c, and 75c.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens sell on the levee at $6@7 ⅌ dozen; Geese at $9@10, and Turkeys at $20@25 ⅌ dozen. Western Eggs are plenty and sell on the levee at 15@16c ⅌ dozen.

BEANS—Are in better supply and prices are easier. White Western sell at $2 [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER—Choice is in light supply and good demand at 45@46c ⅌ lb for Goshen and 37@38c for Western. Inferior qualities is more than ample supply and dull at 25@35c for Northern and [illegible] for Western.

Caution!

It has recently come to our knowledge that a Mr. J. [illegible] has been endeavoring to dispose of his name to various parties for the purpose of manufacturing and selling a Bitters under said name, thus intending to deceive the public by putting on the market an imitation of our preparation; and we now caution the public that the word of caution to whom it may concern is, to [illegible] all persons infringing upon our Bitters and trademark to the fullest extent of the law. In this connection we state, the names of those who had their attention called to the [illegible] of imitating and counterfeiting and selling a spurious article of our Bitters, and against whom we have made damages, who are so doing, viz: Henry F. Ferris, Wm. D. Burnham, Abram F. Ferrer, Lewis H. Carleton, Wm. Hawkinsley, [illegible], John Walsh, Henry Brown, Augustus H. Weber, Henry J. Lindsay, Wm. T. [illegible], Sherman Watts, Orlando McDonnell, [illegible], and Thos. B. [illegible]. We would, however, call attention to the fact that there are still some unprincipled parties at work who are putting up an article which, in bottles and labels, somewhat resembles that of ours. The GENUINE HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS [illegible].

HOSTETTER & SMITH. [illegible], March 24, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

FAREWELL Benefit of Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMET.—Friday, March 24—and last performance of Mr. Emmet's great comic drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN, with new songs, [illegible]. Saturday, [illegible] last Fritz matinee. Sunday, benefit of F. Giansoni, Treasurer. Monday, first appearance of the young comedian and [illegible]. Mr. Edwin Adams, in his great rendition of Tennyson's poem of ENOCH ARDEN. mar24 tf

Wanted Immediately.

A HEALTHY WET NURSE, with good references, is wanted at [illegible] Carondelet street. mar23 3t

Notice.

Colonial [illegible] and Mining Co., New Orleans, March 23, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Colonial [illegible] and Mining Co. are hereby notified that an assessment of Five Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, has been called for by the Board of Directors, which is payable on the first Monday of April next at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Carondelet street. mar23 [illegible] ALEX. BONNEVAL, Sec'y.

Cincinnati Whisky Agency

FOR the celebrated and popular brands, always on hand, in lots to suit:

[illegible] PIKE'S MAGNOLIA,

[illegible] WHEAT, [illegible]

CELEBRATED ROCK.

[illegible]

[illegible] BRYAN, MASON & CO.

[illegible]

JULES MOSSY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

[illegible] GALLIER COURT [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

For Sale,

A STEAM [illegible]. For further particulars apply at the [illegible], corner of St. Ann and [illegible] streets.

CHECKS on the Germania National Bank, [illegible] and other New Orleans Banks, [illegible].

5,000 AGENTS WANTED, MALE AND Female, to sell two new articles as salable as Flour and needed in every family. [illegible]. Address R. E. WHITE, [illegible], New Jersey. mar8 1w

Theatre Notice—To Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the building of a Theatre at the office of "Le Variété Association," No. [illegible], until [illegible] THURSDAY, March [illegible], 1871. Also, [illegible]. [illegible] The Committee reserve the right of rejecting any or all proposals. [illegible] J. M. HARRISON, Architect, No. 5 Commercial Alley.

[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual [illegible] Monday, April 3, 1871, between the hours of [illegible]. C. J. NOTT, Secretary.

The Texas State Fair Reporter.

[illegible]

THE FAIR REPORTER, for the State Fair of Texas, [illegible]. Advertising Rates: Cards [illegible]. [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible].

A. Contin,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

IMPORTER,

[illegible] MAGAZINE STREET, [illegible] New Orleans, La.

AD. BINCK,

Portrait Painter,

[illegible] ROYAL STREET [illegible]

Swiss Mails,

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE

For sale by

J. O. LINGHAM & CO.

[illegible] 7 Carondelet street.

C. F. Helle & Co.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

AND

DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS,

[illegible] MAGAZINE STREET [illegible]

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

[illegible]

THROUGH bills of lading will be signed from [illegible]

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

[illegible] General Freight Agent.

Field & Bell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

[illegible] COAL [illegible]

Also ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD, [illegible]

$75 EVERY WEEK!

MADE EASY

BY

LADY AGENTS.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and [illegible] in every Village, Town and City in the World.

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by Ladies, [illegible] GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One

or more of them, [illegible] at a GLANCE.

DRUGGISTS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS,

and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find [illegible].

SMALL FORTUNES

to all Dealers and Agents.

COUNTY RIGHTS FREE

to all who desire [illegible] SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS,

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO.

17 PARK PLACE, New York.

Office Louisiana Freestone Manufacturing Company,

NO. 33 NATCHEZ STREET.

FACTORY—Corner of Poydras and Howard Streets. [illegible]

Louisiana Savings Bank

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

[illegible]

G. Mehle & Co.,

[illegible]

J. DONALDSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

[illegible]

Stock Landing, New Orleans.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

[illegible]

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to [illegible] Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, [illegible]. LEEDS & CO.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible]	Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.	Price, 35 Cents.
[illegible]	Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all Diseases incident to Infants and Children.	Price, 35 Cents.
[illegible]	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages.	Price, 35 Cents.

It is the Great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., [illegible]. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

$1000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

[illegible] Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1871	$[illegible] 77
Viz: Fire Premiums [illegible]	
Marine [illegible]	
River [illegible]	
Unearned and Return Premiums and Re-insurance	[illegible]
Net Premiums	[illegible]
Fire Losses	[illegible]
Marine Losses	[illegible]
River Losses	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]
Expenses, Profit and Loss, Re-insurance, etc.	[illegible]
Net Profits	[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets estimated at the lowest cash market value:

City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Bank and other Stocks	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Scrip of Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Bills Receivable on Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills Receivable, Pledges, etc.	[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Europe	[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 [illegible] day of March, 1871.

F. CHAS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip [illegible]

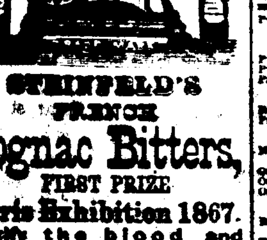
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Board of Trustees elected on 23rd February, 1871:

Chas. Briggs,	Chas. Lafitte,
Ant. Carriere,	John S. Wallis,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Geo. Foster,
D. Bruglier,	Rudolph Sieg,
F. Anderson,	H. F. Given,
E. Fraiche,	W. C. Black,
Geo. W. Dunbar,	Thos. H. Hunt,
Chas. Lafitte,	Chas. Hansell,
Geo. W. Hynson,	P. [illegible],
A. Montgomery,	R. Howard,
Henry J. Voss,	[illegible]
S. Marquese,	Aug. Behn,
Chas. Weichert,	G. D. Fisher,
A. Lesseur,	Ar. Shrider,
Frank Williams,	O. Prescott,
Thomas Byrne,	Richard Nugent.



STEINFELD'S

FRENCH

Cognac Bitters,

FIRST PRIZE

Paris Exhibition 1867.

Purify the blood and strengthen the system, eradicating the effect of dissipation, maintain the human frame in condition of healthfulness, dispel the blues and all mental distempers, and relieve those whose sedentary habits lay them open to depression. They prevent and cure *Bilious and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Sea-Sickness, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus,* and every complaint incidental to diet or atmosphere. Ladies will find them a sovereign boon, as they eradicate all traces of Debility, Nervousness, Inertness, and Diseases peculiar to the sex. Thousands of Testimonials can be seen at the office of

S. JACOBSON, Sole Proprietor,

64 & 66 Water Street, N. Y.

[illegible] WHITMAN, [illegible] Poydras street, New Orleans, Agent for Louisiana, Texas, [illegible].

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, [illegible]. A. THOMSON & CO., [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

[illegible] SUGARS—Various Grades for [illegible]. A. THOMSON & CO., [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

V. BIRI,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WILLOWWARE,

[illegible]

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.

THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, [illegible]. It is insured by Insurance Companies at same rates as tin roofs. [illegible] H. W. Johns's Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint [illegible]. [illegible] & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana, [illegible] Poydras street.

Agents for the celebrated [illegible]

The Imperishable Perfume!

[illegible] Murray & Lanman's Florida Water! [illegible]

For Sale.

A GOOD BAR on a Boat, a rare chance for a [illegible]. Apply to [illegible].

Consumption,

Its Cure and Its Preventive,

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

and availed themselves of his wonderfully efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing, without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pains and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them: First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylactic against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

E. J. HART & CO., [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, Wholesale Agents. [illegible]

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Home Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement [illegible]:

Premiums received during the year [illegible]	[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]
Premiums on Risks not terminated	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums	[illegible]
On Fire Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
Reinsurance, and rebate in lieu of scrip	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]
Interest on all investments	[illegible]
Net profits	[illegible]

The company have the following assets:

Cash	[illegible]
Bills receivable for premium notes on call	[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Outstanding accounts in course of collection	[illegible]
Real Estate, No. 76 Camp street	[illegible]
Bonds of the city of New Orleans	[illegible]
Bonds of the State of Louisiana	[illegible]
Bonds of St. Charles Hotel Company	[illegible]
Bonds of Grand Lodge, F. A. M.	[illegible]
Bonds of Odd Fellows' Hall Association	[illegible]
Bank stocks	[illegible]
Valette Dry Dock Company stock	[illegible]
New Orleans and White River Packet Company Stock	[illegible]
Harbor and Protection Company	[illegible]
Scrips of other Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Suspended Stock and Bond accounts	[illegible]

The above is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

ALF. MOULTON, President.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of January, 1871.

[illegible], Notary Public.

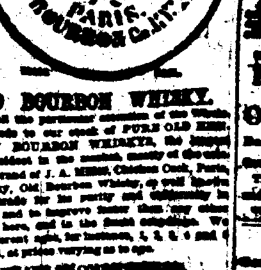
The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this [illegible] day of January, 1871, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That SIX per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of profits be paid to the legal holders of the same, on and after the 13th day of February next, and further, that a bonus Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE per cent. be declared on the net earned premiums of [illegible] for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be delivered on and after the [illegible] day of March next.

ALF. MOULTON, President.

WM. H. PERKINS, Vice President.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.



OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKYS, the largest and the oldest in the south, mostly of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Chicken Cock, Paris, Kentucky, Old Bourbon Whisky, so well known to the trade for its purity and uniformity in quality, and to improve faster than any other Whisky here, and in the South especially. We have different ages, for instance, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, at prices varying as to age.

BRANDS OF OUR OWN CONSIGNMENTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE, ALSO,

Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys,

Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cottons, India, Flags and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grass, Hay, etc., by [illegible]

[illegible] & CO.,

[illegible] New Orleans, La.

Armstrong's

Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

CORNER DELORD AND PETERS STREETS,

(Near New Levee Street)

W. J. & [illegible] ARMSTRONG, Managers.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c.

Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, [illegible]

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.—The following first class steamships form this line: W. G. HEWES, J. C. HARRIS, AUSTIN, ST. MARY, AGNES, MARLAN, ALABAMA, MORGAN, CLINTON, [illegible] JOSEPHINE, CITY OF NORFOLK, WHITNEY and HUTCHINSON.

The steamship

MORGAN,

J. B. LOCKWOOD, Commander,

Will sail on SATURDAY, March 25, at 8 A. M., from foot of St. Ann street.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, Corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

For Sabine.

[illegible] MORGAN'S LA. & T. R. R. AND MORGAN'S STEAMSHIPS.

The steamship

MATAGORDA,

[illegible], Commander,

will leave [illegible] City on the arrival of the [illegible] train [illegible] New Orleans, [illegible] and SUNDAYS.

Freight received daily at Morgan's Ferry Landing, foot of St. Ann street.

No freight received after 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

For passage apply to office of

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, Corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

[illegible] SUNDAY, March 26, at 8 A. M.

[illegible]

I. C. HARRIS,

A. P. FARWELL, Commander;

Will leave the foot of St. Joseph street as above.

If steamer is unable to cross the Brazos bar, goods to be delivered at ship's tackles. Consignees [illegible].

Apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, Corner of Magazine and Natchez streets.

Freight to Galveston taken at special rates. No bills of lading signed after sailing of the steamer.

Freight insured at one-half the rates adopted by the Board of Underwriters, July 1, 1866. [illegible]

FOR ROCKPORT AND CORPUS CHRISTI

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD,

AND MORGAN'S LINE STEAMERS.

FOR ROCKPORT, FULTON, [illegible], St. Mary's and Corpus Christi, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and Morgan's line steamers.

On SATURDAY, March 25, 1871,

The new steamship

ALABAMA,

Capt. J. Bee

will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the [illegible] train of Morgan's Louisiana Railroad.

Freight for St. Mary's and [illegible] landed at Rockport.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY [illegible], cor. Magazine [illegible]

[illegible] BERWICK'S B[illegible] MORGAN LOUISIANA [illegible] RAILROAD.

PASSENGERS take the [illegible], opposite Jackson square, [illegible] Algiers [illegible], arriving at Brashear [illegible] the Morgan Line [illegible].

Steamships

[illegible]

Capt.

Tuesdays and Saturdays.

WHITNEY

Capt. [illegible]

Tuesdays and Sundays.

Tickets to be had and staterooms [illegible] every day, [illegible] office of the undersigned, or at the [illegible] on the morning of the departure.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, cor. Magazine and [illegible]

FOR WATERING PLACES ON M[illegible] SOUND.

MORGAN LINE STEA[MERS]

STEAMERS of this line will be placed on this route between the Lake End of Pontchartrain Railroad and the [illegible] [illegible] Mississippi Sound, some time [illegible] of April, to make DAILY trips [illegible].

Coast passengers are advised that the [illegible] and freight will be fixed at EXTRAORDINARY LOW FIGURES.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA.

SARAH.

CHANGE OF FARE.

Cabin, passage $5, including berth; meals extra. Deck passage $1 50.

One of the above steamers will leave daily on the arrival of the [illegible] P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and all interior points in Alabama and Georgia. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, Corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

CRESCENT CITY.....Capt. GEO. R. NORTON,

[illegible].....Capt. A. BLANCHARD

GEN. MEADE.....Capt. A. W. SAMPSON

UNITED STATES.....Capt. [illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.....Capt. W. F. HENRY

WESTERN METROPOLIS..Capt. H. S. QUICK

EMILY B. SOUDER..Capt. M. B. CROWELL

Sailing from New York and New Orleans, [illegible].

MISSISSIPPI,

W. F. HENRY, Commander,

will leave for New York, on Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.

[illegible]

CABIN PASSAGE.....................$50 00

STEERAGE PASSAGE.................$25 00

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Hamburg and Havre.

Through TICKETS for Southampton and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, [illegible] Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage apply to

LOW & LUDWIGSEN, [illegible] street.

The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow on SATURDAY, April 1st, at 8 A. M.

For New York.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.

The steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,

S. L. CLAPP, Commander

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, March 25, 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, [illegible] Carondelet street.

A. F. McLAIN, M. D.,

Doctor of Dental Surgery.

[illegible] (UPSTAIRS) BARONNE STREET.....14

New Orleans.

[illegible] Residence, No. 176 Calliope street.

Preserve Your Teeth.

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.

SURGEON DENTIST,

120 CANAL STREET 120

[illegible] St. Charles and Carondelet.

INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he still continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, at reduced prices, [illegible] to all classes, considering the present [illegible].

His object is to give his experience obtained by [illegible] years practice in this city and the [illegible] of inserting artificial teeth to his clients and the public in general. Having two mechanical dentists in [illegible], he can afford to insert artificial teeth of all kinds and compete with any dentist in this city. Give him a call. His reputation and skill [illegible]. English and Spanish spoken. Teeth extracted without pain with chloroform.

$20 ONLY.—ONLY $20.

[illegible]

D[illegible]

[illegible]

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DR. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and residence No. 34 [illegible]

[illegible]

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

[illegible]

DATE OF PATENT, October [illegible], and May [illegible].

SEVERAL PRIZE MEDALS.

NEW PREPARED ROOFING

[illegible]

OF F. ANDERSON & SON,

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES,

[illegible]

LAGAN FELT WORKS, BELFAST, and [illegible] street, London.

THE NEW PREPARED PRODUCTION is [illegible] for use on the roof, and further [illegible]. It is [illegible] for transport, it is of invaluable use to settlers and farmers in far remote districts. [illegible]

J. O. LINGHAM & CO., Agents, No. 7 Carondelet street.