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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING: APRIL 3, 1869.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

In our discussion a few days ago of the new School Law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature, we pointed out that either it does not in express terms say that the public schools of the city of New Orleans shall henceforth be under the management and control of the State Board of Education and subject to the new Radical dogmas with respect to color, yet as we are living under the Constitution which does by an express provision declare that distinctions of color in the State and municipal schools are to disappear, we did not see how the white population could surmount the difficulty except by withdrawing their children from all public schools.

To those who read our column it is unnecessary for us to say that we are not the advocates of this School Law or of the Constitution. We detest them both. But we are compelled to recognize them for so long as they exist. It would be fatuity for us to hide our heads in the sand like the ostrich and pretend to some other do that all distinctions of color and race had not been done away with everywhere, so far as the laws can effect that object. These distinctions will necessarily continue to exist and we hope they may never disappear, but we must adopt some other method of evading them which we endorse and indeed worship of our respect than by pretending to see Jacob before us when and in the Constitution where there are none.

We have been held up as having given a construction of the law favorable to the Radicals. How can we avoid doing so? The Picayune, speaking of the City Guards question, tells us, we mention, because we dislike the present regime, ignoring the same mode therefore and fritter away—that we must consider them to have been created by "what was"—that is a legal fiction to do—and construe them after the manner of course of law. That is the rule by which we are guided. It would be the height of folly to profess there is that in the law favorable to our own wishes, when our judgment convinces us to the contrary.

We think the Picayune's construction of the school law, on the point to which we allude, as erroneous one. The constitutional articles 135 and 136, upon principles, do apply to the schools already established by municipal corporations, other cries the Constitution would be infringed in its leading feature. This, we regret to say, is unfavorable conclusion.

THE EMPIRE APPROACHES.

The New York Citizen, a journal of considerable influence, in a late number announces in a serious manner the approach of an imperial government in the United States. Two newspapers are about to be started, one in Philadelphia and the other in New York, whose avowed object is to advocate the abandonment of a democratic form of government and the establishment of an empire with Grant at its head. One of these newspapers is to be named the Empire and the other the Imperialist. The motto is to be for the one "The Empire is Peace," and for the other "Let us Have Peace." Take in the purpose of the Imperialist We reserve our comments upon this startling announcement.

THE IMPERIALIST.

The public and the trade are hereby informed that arrangements for the publication of the Imperialist are now fully completed, and the first number of this new-expected journal will be issued on Saturday April 24.

For the first time in the history of the United States, an American journal dares to proclaim as false, and hideous in their influence, the Democratic dogmas of popular sovereignty and equality, and to demand that, on the ruins of this unfortunate republic, shall be reared the firm and secondly filial structure of an empire.

The creed of the Imperialist is revolutionary; its mission is to prepare the mind of the American people for the revolution that has already begun throughout the country.

The conductors of this journal believe democracy to be a failure. The high theoretically plausible, in its practical workings it has been found totally inadequate to the wants of the American people.

We believe that the national faith, if left in the keeping of the populace, will be sullied by the mere republication of the national debt, and that an imperial government can alone protect the rights of national creditors.

We believe that an imperial government, in its paternal relation to the people, will secure equality for all citizens, and, while guaranteeing security to the rights of capital, will jealously protect the interests of the industrial classes.

We believe that the republic stands in serious peril; corruption, insecurity to person and property, robbery of the public coffers and civil war, that the simple empire law, order, security, public faith and peace.

The creed, the Imperialist will advocate earnestly, fearlessly and without compromise. And many will find in it the open expression of convictions and opinions long held and cherished in secret. It welcomes will be free from the low vulgarisms which have heretofore disgraced American journalism, and, in the discussion of political and social questions, will raise the high tone and thoroughness of either the Edinburgh weekly press, with the more popular features of the best current literature of the day.

The Imperialist will be published weekly, on Saturday. It will be promptly forwarded to other cities, and sold by news dealers throughout the country.

All orders and business communications may be addressed to the Imperial Publishing Company, No. 37 Mercer street, New York city.

THE FERNANDEZ INTERDICTION CASE.—Mr Edward Bermudez, counsel for the relator in this case, argued the argument yesterday in a speech of two hours length. He commented very fully upon the evidence, and expounded the law applicable to the facts which had been proved, in a masterly manner. It was the general opinion of those who heard him, among which were a number of lawyers, that Mr. Bermudez had fully lived up to his well high reputation as a pleader by his able management of this case, whatever be the decision of the court. He vindicated the character of Dr. Fagot, which his opponent, Mr. Tissot, had attempted to assess, in a spleen-ful eulogium to the scientific attainments, the integrity and high social and professional position of that gentleman. He assured Dr. Fagot was the whom most slander. Mr. Bermudez spoke with a strength and an eloquence rarely heard in a court of justice, and in a manner which did him great credit. He buried scorn, sarcasm and irony at his opponent with a novelty which made the spectators in court actually play him, the punishment was so fearful. That gentleman seemed to receive it with all stoicism imaginable.

HOTELS 20 GENERAUX.—FRENCH SHIRTS. Messrs. Goubie & Rispaut, of 137 Canal street, announce through our advertising columns today that they have just received 100 dozen fine French shirts per steamship "Tuscania," which they offer for sale, which they will sell at $60, of which fact gentlemen are invited to notice.

DOLZBAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Corner Gravier and Common Streets.—Let no stranger who visits the city to attend the Fair, neglect to visit this pioneer institution in practical education. Founded in 1833 and chartered by the State, and having passed through more than the third of a century, it wants no further testimonial than the thousands of business men it has sent forth to a prosperous business life.

THE UNION BANK.—The Banker of this institution, George A. Forest, Esq., announces elsewhere the removal of the Bank to its new office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

THE FRENCH OPERA. — To night will be performed the opera of "Traviata" with Madames Laubelet Albaine, Chauvenet, Messrs. Perret and Bagel. After the opera a vaudeville in three acts.

Plantation Bitters are unanimously recommended to clergymen, public speakers and persons of all every habits and sedentary life, who require steady medical stimulus, which can only be obtained by a relish for food, and a perfect digestion. Dr. Neals' samples are certain to find in their Bitters the wished and sought.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported Seltzer Cologne, and sold at half the price.

ARMY NEW ORLEANS CIGARS, MANGRED AND ATLANT.—Our distinguishing brand. Gen. Hy Amen promises the lovers of cigars, a delicious aroma very unusual, and the final long lasting been engaged for months in collecting a variety of performance of high reputation, and combining extracts as by subject in this city. The exhibition will open for five days only, commencing at noon on the 15th inst., in the large museum apartment of Hermann Grunt, St. Joseph street.

The gallery of objects comprises the following: Mary E when are of exhibition, Mr. Dunbar, The Quadrilles Southern, "Flying Hen of the Alps" the Holbeck, circle of the Hanbeck; Henry Clay, a large white and tame mocking bird; the Little Hippolyte White, Eddie and Frank; Master Francis, juvenile opera singer; Miss Amelia, equilibrist and equestrian; the Hippodrome Elle Rosanna, Queen of the Lions; Rose Lyons, the Lion Tamer; Master Lucy Shepard and Ada Morton, equestrienne; John de Lemon, clown and jester; Simmons family, gymnast, leather vaulters, pantomimists and dancers exhibition.

The Pneumatic will open, all under the same control with the Green Gallery, will add more ability to the attractions of the exhibition.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1869 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,719.

Third Annual State Fair.

Second Day's Proceedings.

There was a moderately good attendance and an increasing number of articles on exhibition yesterday. In Department H we noticed a number of remarkably fine sheep. Also, a magnificent display of fine bags of several breeds, entered by Mr. O. E Hall, of the St. Charles Hotel. Further along in the next Department Mr. Hall has a fine display of fowls, some of them being exhibited in a splendid poultry pavilion erected by the Fair Grounds Association, and quite an ornament, by the way, to the Grounds.

In another Department the ladders and tricks of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 and American Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2 are on exhibition. In this Department, too, we noticed an elegant barouche from the manufactory of Shakeley & Thompson, 183 Rampart street; a fine grocery cart, made by Joseph Schwartz, No 6 Carroll street, besides a beautiful brass, child's carriage, double team carriage, top-ped buggy, and spider buggy from the manufactory of E. March Denman, of this city.

In Department A we find the following items worthy of notice:

Messrs. G W. Dunbar & Son, well known grocers of this city, have on exhibition a handsome five gallon package of Kummel and also a five gallon package of cherry bounce, manufactured from sherrice crown in Louisiana.

Mr G W. Jones, of Greenwood plantation, La., has exhibited a gallon jar of natural vinegar made from fermented cane juice on his plane.

Mr. Louis Grunewald has placed on exhibition samples of native wine made from the Isabella grape in Louisiana by J. G. Schard.

Mr John Hawkins, proprietor of Hawkins' Saloon, has on exhibition a dozen bottles of Catawba, which we take to be a superb article, we know it is as we have tasted of some from the cask which it was taken. It comes from the American Wine Manufacturing Co. of St Louis

Messrs. A Dohs & Marks, of Louisville, Ky., exhibit packages of ale and lager beer, and Messrs. Brill & Dyer, of same city, "Family" and "Cocktail Bitters."

The celebrated house of Massey, Hewson & Co. Philadelphia, through their agent, H. J. Baffer, of this city, have a fine display of ales, porter, cider.

Messrs. Schneider & Brenner, of Cincinnati, exhibit two barrels of beer.

The Chicago Sands Ale Brewery Company have exhibited two barrels of ale and two of lager beer

Mr A A. Peyebaud, 96 Royal street, exhibits samples of the American Aromatic Bitters Cordial.

Awards were made for cattle in Department H, directed by Mr. A. Bower, as follows: For best Alderney bull, premium and pink ribbon, to C. H. Hincomb; for best Durham bull, "Duke of Ormond," premium to C. H. Hincomb For best Durham cow, "Linda," premium to C. H. Hincomb. Also to Mr. Hincomb premium for best 18 months' old heifer, born of the above in Louisiana

Awards were made in Department G, superintended by Col. G. A Breaux, as follows: For best stallion of any age, premium to C. H Hincomb. For best gelding, 4 years old and over, premium to W W. Baldwin, of Maysville, Ky. For best mare, 4 years old and over, premium to M. G Lizardi. For best mare, 3 years old and under, premium to D Sanders.

There was an exciting race between double teams, to buggies driven by the owners. Two mile heats, best 3 in 5, a double set harness and a silver pitcher by the Fair Association being the premium which was won by Mr. B. L. Milhadoit. The parties entering and driving were Messrs. A. M. Fortier, B. L. Milhadoit, Joseph Hernandez, John G. Robinson and W. H Stackhouse. The following is the summary:

	First Heat	First Mile.	Second Mile.
A. M. Fortier	1	1	1
B. L. Milhadoit	2	2	distanced.
Joseph Hernandez	4	3	3
John G. Robinson	3	4	4
W H Stackhouse	4	4	"

Time—Mile, 1 min. 2 sec; mile 2 48 sec.

Second Heat.	First Mile.	Second Mile.
A. M. Fortier	2	2
B. L. Milhadoit	1	1

Time—2 min. 6 sec; 2 min. 6 sec.

Third Heat.	First Mile.	Second Mile.
A. M. Fortier	1	1
B. L. Milhadoit	2	2

Time—2 min. 6 sec; 2 min. 6 sec.

During one of the intervals in the heats of this race, a velocipedestrianical race, one mile, came off between the following riders of the "wooden horse": Messrs. Geo. H. Dunbar, (representing Mr. D C. Johnson) E L. Cape, R Costa, H. Salisbury and others. The parties mentioned entered in the order named, leaving the others far behind. Mr Dunbar won the premium—a silver cup. Time—0.14.

Washington Items.

A SPLIT IN THE CABINET.

Washington, April 1.—It is rumored that there are grave differences in the new Cabinet on the subject of the recognition of Cuba, and that if Grant's idea prevails a new premier in the place of Mr. Fish is likely. Take rumor probable with internal evidence of truth. Already two first-rate iron clads, the Guinas and Dominoie, have been ordered to proceed to Cuban waters. The Cuban envoys are seeking lously at work manufacturing popular sentiment and organizing an outside pressure to procure recognition.

It is evident that in the weak condition of Spain, and the present symptoms of Cuba, some stronger nation will step in sooner or later and swallow up this valuable island. A prominent war Englander, and member of one of the houses of Congress and a great friend of Gen Grant, who we are among the latest in his vituperation of England for its left-handed aid to the Southern Confederacy during the war, was heard to declare himself in favor of sending a large force to Cuba to aid the insurrectionary party, provided they would agree to annexation to the United States on the settlement of the Spanish authorities, which would surely follow. Little doubt is expressed, however, as to the Senate's action on Mr. Banks's resolution, as the joint committee has substantially adopted it.

CUBA.

The proposition for the recognition of Cuban independence, after all that has been said, likely to be left severely alone The President and Cabinet are known to be quite unanimous in their opinions against any such movement at the present time, and, while the resolution just agreed on by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs may pass the House, it will be quite impossible to get it through the Senate. The main issue of the Cuban revolutionists, who is again in Washington, has about come to this conclusion:

DUNN, SERRIDAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Dunn, colored, of Louisiana, was among the visitors to the White House to day. He remarked to the President that Sheridan had not been sent to New Orleans Grant said he regretted it, but Sheridan wanted a larger command

A negro named Dunn was introduced to the Senate on Thursday by his brother Sumner He attracted a good deal of attention from Radical Senators, who gathered around him as a black lion. It is mentioned as something surprising that he is not seeking office at Washington, and that there can be but one explanation of the seemingly extraordinary fact He is already Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.

PADDAR BRIDGE

The President to-day signed the bill providing for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river at Paducah. It gives the consent of Congress to the erection of a railroad bridge across the Ohio from the city of Paducah to the State of Illinois, by the Paducah and Gulf Railroad Company, and such others as may succeed to the rights of the Paducah and Gulf Railroad of the States of Kentucky and Illinois. The bridge is to be built with an unbroken or continuous span of not less than four hundred feet in the clear, from pier to pier over the main channel, and in other respects in conformance with the conditions and limitations of an act entitled "An Act to establish certain post roads," approved July 14th, 1862. The bridge, when completed in the manner specified, is to be deemed and taken to be a legal structure and post road for the transmission of the mails of the United States; but Congress reserves the right to alter, modify or repeal the consent in case of free navigation of river shall at any time be substantially and materially obstructed, or to direct the necessary alterations or alterations of the bridge

Grant is sick. He is sick of office-seekers sick of the Jacobins who insist upon the Secure Civil Tenure bill; sick of the Jacobins who won't vote for repeal; sick of those who insist upon repeal; sick of himself, because he won't veto the Civil Tenure bill; sick because he can not carry the bill, and generally sick, because "the mind is all torn up" The cause and duties of the President have so protected him in the place that sickness of any kind will very often not be found in him. He is longer the cheerful, and airy, and musical youth who one short year ago kept time with "Dandling Sam" to "Dandy Jim o' Carolina," but a sick and pensive President, more ready to "sigh woful ballads" than indulge in gladdening negro minstrelsy.—Chicago Times.

The New York *World* thus hits off the "power behind the" at Washington:

Gen friends, the enemy, are "clean daft" They don't know what to do. Grant has lost his head entirely. Even Hoar, his own Attorney General, who gave him a whole book case full of books, like no the land against him by quoting that he cannot revoke A J's acts of grace. As to the Senate, Trumbull and all the rest of those fellows who try to name the Roman Senator, particularly and all that sort of thing, have gone wild entirely. They know not, poor creatures, what they say or do. And the nitrus of other house are pretty much in the same way. The wheels of them are brought to a dead stand, and the locomotive has to be robbed of and reveals the pocketbook below. Here is a green people beat with weighty purses, and then fancy cannot enjoy one of them.

The South is unnerved, and their only hope is to bear everything to please and sit up up again.

The Senates need attention, and all they have to do is to pass a concurrent resolution that they will pay. Why, say Sphinx on my life, there will be no way to pay the bond and more wisdom in such measures; but when in the mesdre of honesty, remembrance, contrition, return, to look—no windy words!

Like power like pass. The—ow Commissioner of Internal Revenue begins the—ing page as follows:

Dubuar, Commissioner, salary	4,000	
Sumn, Dubuar's old boy partner, Solicitor, salary	4,000	
John Dubuar, Dubuar's son, Stenography, salary	2,000	
Charlie, brother-in-law to young Dubuar, Stenography, salary	2,000	
Dash—salary	2,000	

After these we may look for the speedy appointment of the relations of the rest of Dubuar's relatives, namely, Dubuar's uncle, Smith's relatives, Charlie's relations and then Dubuar's old friends, young Dubuar's old friends, Smith's old friends, and Charlie's old friends. Have the country is off over the Charlie and Dubuar we have the cause of everything; but there is a full one of Smiths. Fortunately, however, the Treasury office a good many places.

Spanish banner, the present struggle of unprincipled children against a generous mother in distress, will have brighter, stronger, and more endeared than ever. Spaniards all—Viva Espana!

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

DOMINGO DULCE.
EL GRADOR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Via the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

President's Message.

No Appropriation for the Mouth of the Mississippi.

Senate Chaplain Praying for Cuba.

Attempt to Murder an Editor.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON, TELEGR.

Washington, April 7—SENATE—The Chaplain to-day prayed that the patriot arms of Cuba might be strengthened, and the isles of the sea be delivered from their oppressors.

A bill was introduced punishing counterfeiting the trade marks of foreigners protected by treaties.

A joint resolution was offered authorizing the President to appoint a commission to report on the Ship Canal across the Isthmus.

The bill recognizing the judiciary passed with several amendments and goes back to the House.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was received. An amendment appropriating $50,000 for improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river was lost. The bill passed.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President, after which the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE—The Indian appropriation bill passed.

A bill authorizing bridging the Ohio at Paducah passed.

The following message of the President was received by Congress at 4 o'clock this afternoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

While I am aware that the time which Congress proposes now to remain in session is very limited, and that many bills will be presented with the public interest, is to avoid entering upon the general business of legislation, there is one subject which concerns so deeply the welfare of the country that I deem it my duty to bring it before you

I have no doubt that you will concur with me in the opinion that it is desirable to restore the States which were engaged in the rebellion to their proper relations to the Government and the country, as speedily a period as the people of those States shall be found willing to become peaceful and orderly communities, and to adopt and maintain State Constitutions and laws as will effectually secure the civil and political rights of all persons within their borders.

The authority of the United States which has been vindicated and established by its military power, must undoubtedly be asserted for the absolute protection of all its citizens in the full enjoyment of the freedom and security which is the object of a Republican government, but it is not to the people of a rebellious State are ready to enter in good faith upon the accomplishment of this object in entire conformity with the Constitutional authority of Congress, it is certainly desirable that all causes of irritation should be removed as promptly as possible, that a more perfect Union may be substituted for that of the country restored to peace and prosperity.

The Convention of the people of Virginia which assembled in Richmond on Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1867, framed a Constitution for that State, which was adopted by the Convention on the 17th of April, 1868, and I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of providing by law for the holding of an election in that State at some time during the months of May and June next, under the direction of the military commander of the District, at which the question of the adoption of that Constitution may be submitted to the citizens of the State, and if this should seem desirable, I would recommend that a separate vote be taken upon such part as may be thought objectionable, and that the time and under the same authority there shall be an election for the officers provided under such Constitution, and that the Constitution or such parts thereof as shall have been adopted by the people, be submitted to Congress on the first Monday of December next for action thereon, at which time I shall be then approved the necessary steps will have been taken for the restoration of Virginia to its proper relations to the Union.

I am led to make this recommendation from the confident hope and belief that the people of that State are now ready to co operate with the National Government in the carrying it again into such relations to the Union, as it ought as soon as possible to establish and maintain, and to which it has been always clearly entitled under the law which were asserted in the Declaration of Independence, in the words of one of the most distinguished of its sons.

I desire also to ask the attention of Congress to the question whether there is not just ground for believing that the Constitution in principles, and the public in practice, would be particular to qualify Hogenah's, so there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hagenah & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists.

U. S. GRANT.

The Tuscaloosa and Rice Georgia bill was passed. Butler moved the previous question on its passage Not seconded, and a general debate ensued. Bingham moved the Shoreate constitutional amendment in opposition to it.

House adjourned without action on it.

Washington, April 7.—Considerable feeling was created in diplomatic circles by the publication of the Cuban correspondence in the diplomatic gallery of the House to-day, introduced there by Banks.

Washington, April 7—Nominated to-day P. B. S. Pinchback, Register of the Land Office of New Orleans. Charles M. Loomis, do., Jackson, Miss.

Confirmed—Wm. Stedman, Consul at Santiago de Cuba, O. M. Long, Consul at Panama, and fifty others.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Raleigh, April 7.—The Legislature will probably adjourn on Monday next.

A stormy was made last night to assassinate Junius Turner, Jr., editor of the *Sentinel*. About midnight a shot was fired through the window of his room. The assassin's bullet failed of its mark and is made off. The ball lodged in the bed in the room Mr Turner was sitting writing at a table. Great indignation is expressed of the occurrence.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, April 7.—The *Diario* says the Spanish Diction is becoming tranquil, and several returned rebels have joined the volunteers.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 7—evening.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 12¾ to 12¾; middling Orleans 12¾ to 12¾d; sales 7000 bales.

Montreal, April 7—Dion beat Foster in the third and deciding match. The score stood—Dion 1200, Foster 1115.

Washington, April 7.—The Senate passed the personal disability bill.

A petition from negroes for uniform school privileges was read

The House passed the Senate bill reviving the grants of railroad lands to Alabama, with amendments.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Elections Committee to investigate the Louisiana elections during recess.

The friends of personal disability bills have little hopes of their passage this session.

The committees reported nothing.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERTY.—The steamship Liberty, Captain Reeds, from Baltimore via Havana, arrived at her wharf at an early hour yesterday morning, with a full freight and the following passengers:

From Havana—W Cartnell and lady, Mrs Gen Upton and servant, Miss C E Martin, Prof. Ly Alfaro and wife and servant, Miss L de Rosda, T A Pratt, Antonio Rabor, Jose Rosada, Jr., Teldiego and servant, Mrs Rosa Z Delgado, Mr Zulemaga Lasqeta, Mr R Lasqueta, A Dubourg, A Lavedo, J Sinn, C Pahr, V Alvarez, T Chyrro, Mrs Sobrecla and 4 children, Miss Rosaleta, M Miguel, Jr, E Cabal, J Alfaro and son, J Thirvel, P B Conde, J Doyle, Rev Jenkins, John Black and 42 steerage.

The Duty of Good Citizens.

We heartily approve of the sentiments expressed in this paragraph, touching the duty of all good citizens to frown down all infractions of law, taken from the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*:

Where public opinion has been restored to the prevailing standard before the war in its condemnation of lawlessness and crime of every character, juries will, in their verdicts, give to infinite evidence of such restoration. A sound and healthy public opinion will insure just, honest and impartial justice. Such juries will, in every case, render verdicts in accordance with the law and the evidence. And here is society's great protection and safeguard against faithless and honest verdicts.

Where public opinion justifies infractions of the law—where it is lenient, or, remembered though it may be in the minds of and for the contemptible protection of society—where it applauds lawlessness and approves the rule that might of the person—then juries will be found who will always acquit those favored by the popular prejudice and always convict those unfavored by the popular prejudice.

The good men of every county and community—the men of experience, heads of families, and the men of property—are responsible to the world for the character and acts of the people, because they can, by the proper exercise of their influence, mould and shape popular opinion in the way that they may desire. The young and the thoughtless and impulsive members of society around them, keep their eyes constantly on the men of mature years for signs of encouragement and are quick to discern the slightest frown of rebuke. If the leading men of society speak strong and decided language against all acts of a mean and lawlessness, the thoughtless and impulsive will quickly and cheerfully fall in with their views and we shall hear no more of Lynch Law in our midst.

WHY WE OPPOSE LONGSTREET.—The *Louisville Courier-Journal* says: We have spoken in terms of Longstreet would not vote against Long-street for what he did in the war, but we would cast a score of votes against him if he should vote for what he has done since. Yes, that is just what we would vote against—you would not vote against him because he was a rebel, but because, having been one, he has ceased to be one—Cincinnati *Chronicle*.

It is true that we would vote against Longstreet because he was a rebel; and it is equally true that we would not for you favor his confirmation. And we would not vote against him "because he chose cause to be a rebel" any more than we would vote against any of his peers of the Confederate Generals, all of whom, we believe, have ceased to be rebels. But we would vote against him because he goes for the negroes and disfranchisement of his own race, because he favors the opposition and degradation of his own native South, and because he opposes the Constitutional Law of reconstruction with all the abominations that such political miscreants as Thad. Stevens, Ben. Butler, and their associates, have sought to embody in it.—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

GIFTS—The Radicals made a great many things against President Johnson, and among some things that they never did say against him. They never charged him with being a thief, and they never charged that he accepted gifts while in office. They never said that he accepted gifts either from northern after place or from anybody else. They should have been glad of a pretext to say these things against him, but they could find none. A valuable present was offered to him on the day of his inauguration, but he courteously refused it. He rejected every gift proffered to him throughout the whole period of his administration. And he made it a rule that no public officer under stood that he soon ceased to be annoyed.

How does President Grant's policy in regard to gifts compare with that of Johnson? Who has the peculiar magnanimity of Grant's official favors? Who but the givers of good gifts? Since he gave his hat he has wanted, and will probably their aggregate value in presents or greenbacks? Let the palm of gratitude be awarded "where justice points its dart."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

HECKMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and gryophosphate of iron, possessing the value of the properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians are invited to prescribe, and the public is forbidding, should be particular to qualify Hogenah's, so there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hagenah & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1869.

There has been a better demand for account medicines, but we have still to report the absence of any material improvement in the money market. The street rates are 10 per cent. per annum up 1 per cent. per month for Alternate Mondays of Tuesdays, and 12 per cent. per annum up 1 per cent. per month for good to first class business paper without collateral. Mortgage notes rule at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A 1 and 12 to 15 for second class. The banks continue to discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers.

Gold opened at 138¼ to 138 (highest 138¼ at New York), and closed at 137¾ to 137 The sales instead 1120 at 138¼; $9000 at 138¾; $10,000 at 138¾; $10,000 at 138¾; $10,000 and $10,000 (the latter in interval sales) at 138; $10,000 at 137¾, and $1500 at 137¾. Nothing to the fabled rise and fall in gold; it ranged 138 to 137¾ for A merican half dollars, and 134¾ to 135 for Mexican dollars.

There was a fair degree of activity in the market for Southern Railroad securities, the prices showing an improvement of ¼ per cent. The sales of Sterling included $2000 bill of lading at 109 per cent. gold; $1000 at 109¼; $2700 at 109¼, $10,000 At bill of lading, 141¼; $14,000 bill of lading and clear at 141 to 141¼; $2000 at clear at 141¼; $2000 at 141¼, $1000 private bankers at 141¼, $3000 bank at 141¼, $2000 bank at 107¾, gold, and $6000 bank (3000 and 3000) at 108. In France there was of $20,000 at 5 francs and 27 cent, supply Sterling may be quoted at 11 to 14¼ for bill of lading and clear, and 14¼ to 14¾ for bank; and 5 francs 25 to 27 cent for the former, and 3 97½ to 3 96¼ for the latter.

The clearings of Domestic Exchanges were moderate, but the rates showed no material variation. The banks checked on New York at a par cent premium, one of them, however, asking ¼ for their checks. The sales included $60,000, $40,000 and $70,000 New York at par, $20,000 at ¼ per cent premium; $30,000, $40,000 and $100,000 private bankers at the same; $40,000 at 5-16; $10,000 at ⅜; $10,000 at ⅜ to ⅜ per cent. discount; $15,000 at ½, and $11,000 fifteen days' sight on Baltimore at ⅜.

The receipts of Cotton were 1000 bales, in Stock in for 600 shares Ship Island Canal at $2. Nothing reported in Bonds.

The nothing to sale of $1,500 State, past due, at 50 cents.

We did not hear of any sales of City Treasury notes, excepting $1000 at the 1 o'clock Board at 74 per cent discount. The decline bought the small sums offered across their counters at 68 to 69 discount, and sold at 27.

Lottery.

No sales at the Board of Brokers last evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 2800 bales at irregular prices, mostly indicating more firmness but not requiring any change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 22 to 23c, good ordinary at 26 to 26½, low middling at 26½ to 27¼c, middling at 28 bale, strict middling at 28½ to —, and good middling at 29½ to —.

The market opened with a moderate inquiry at yesterday's prices, but some features had either strengthened our opinion or asked a fraction above buyers' limits. The movement was, consequently, without any spirit. In repeating our quotations it is proper to add that although there would seem to be a wide figure for good ordinary and low middling, there was little or none to be had at the close under 26½c for the former, and 27c for the latter. The outside are for strict classification, and may be regarded as extreme rates. The business was mostly for Great Britain, France and Spain. The power were not undertaken to strengthen the market; but the centre of foreign exchange had either a favorable bid or asked.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Saturday market bal. bales	[illegible]
Stock on hand Monday market bales	[illegible]
Sales to day	[illegible]
Stock on hand to-day	[illegible]
Stock on hand yesterday	[illegible]
Receipts to-day	[illegible]
Receipts yesterday	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts last week last year	[illegible]
Receipts last week last year	[illegible]

The day's receipts at ports of Liverpool in 1868 were 1000 bales, and in 1867 they were 1000 bales.

The receipts of cotton at the ports last Friday evening 2815 bales, against 7791 corresponding time last week.

Receipts—Both foreign and coastwise there is no cotton delivered. Consignees are as follows:

By steam: Cotton to Liverpool 7-16, to New York 7-16 cts per lb. Flour to Northern ports 50 to 65c per bbl; Corn to do. 13 to 17½ per bush; Pork, Beef and Bacon to New York 50 per bbl.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool 5 16c; Hemp and Bacon 5c per lb; to Boston 50 per bale. Tobacco to Liverpool 20 to 30c per bale; do. to London 30c; do. to Bremen 37c 6d per bale. Corn to Liverpool 6d per bushel. Flour to do. 2s per bbl.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts to-day were confined to 6 hhds Sugar and 113 bbls Molasses. The market for Sugar is dull and changed, with a large stock on hand.

The sales to-day are confined to 100 hhds at 5½c per lb for sixteen bottoms; 11¼c to 11c for fair; 12¼c for fully fair, and 12¾c for prime. Of Molasses the supply is scarce but the demand is limited—100 bbls fermenting sold at 60 to 65c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers Virginia, from Louisville, and Little Gill, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The demand is fair and prices are firm and unchanged. There were sales to day of 4000 bbls, of which 50 fine at $5; 220 do. at $5 50; 50, 100, 125 and 200 superfine at $5 75; 100 do. at $5 70; 100 superfine and 100 extra at $6 87½; 100 double extra at $6 50; 200 and 150 do. at $6 25; 150 treble extra at $6 75; 250 do. at $6 87½; 50 do. at $7 25; 450 do. at $7; 250 do at —; 85 choice extra at $8 50 to $9; 150 do at $10; 300 do. on private terms; 100 do. at $7 75 per bbl; together with 200 and 250 bbls of various grades at the foregoing prices.

CORN—The market is firm, although there is not much demand Sales to-day 3600 sacks, of which 300, 400, 300 and 350 white at 76c; 150 white and yellow, 511, 327 and 900 white at 77¼; 100 do. at 78c; 200 yellow at 78c; 196 do. at 79c; 100 do. at 80c per bushel.

OATS—Are quiet but firm at 70c per bushel, with small sales at that price.

BRAN—is firm and unchanged 200 sacks sold at $1 15, and 100 at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—is in fair supply and is selling in small lots to the trade at $26 per ton for fair; $28 50 to $27 for prime; $27 50 to $28 for choice, and $29 75 for inferior.

PORK—The market is very dull and depressed. Yesterday, not reported, 100 bbls mess sold on private terms To-day 100 bbls mess, from the landing, at $29 50 per bbl, in the only sale to note. It is retailing at $32 per bbl.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders are remaining at 13½ to 13¾c per lb.

BACON—We note a better demand and firmer market. Yesterday, not reported, 28 sacks clear rib sides at 17½c, and 25 clear sides at 17½c, and 25 clear sugar cured hams at 19c per lb. To-day 25, 5 and 5 tierces clear sides sold at 17¾c, 5 tierces sugar cured hams at 20c per lb.

LARD—Is dull and unchanged. 50, 50 and 100 tierces prime sold at 18¾c per lb. Leaf are quoted at 19¾ to 19c; lard bags 20 to 21¼c per lb, as in quality. There was also another 100 tierces under trouble when we left the market.

WHEAT—The feeling is better. 50 bbls Western received sold to-day on private terms and an offer of Rice per gallon was refused for a lot of 300 bbls.

HALT—There are no cargoes of Liverpool Salt afloat offering, and those in store are held at $2 25 per sack The demand for the interior is good at $2 37½ to $2 40 for fine, and $2 25 to $2 30 for common. Factory Salt is selling at $2 50 per sack less.

RICE—Louisiana Rice is in ample supply and light demand. Quotations of the principal grades are as follows: ordinary 7 to 7½c, prime 9 to 9¾c, choice 9c per lb.

NAVAL STORES—All the stock of Rosin now afloat, except 1000 bbls, has been taken for export to Europe, at $2 25 per bbl for No 1, and $2 to $2 25 for No. 1. A small quantity of brand Virginia Rosin, of the superior grade, has come in and is held at $6 per bbl. Domestic Pitch still rules at $2 50 to $3 per bbl, as in quality. The market is quiet. Tar is dull at $4 50 per 256 gallon bbls. Spirits Turpentine in very light demand at 55c per gallon.

STAR CANDLES—600 Lones 12 c sold yesterday, and not reported, at private terms.

LARD.

OIL CHARGE—Sold this evening 500 bbls mess Pork at $32 25, 100 bbls superfine Flour at $7 65.

Cotton Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 8, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—313 Cotton and Yearlings, 34 Bags and 17 Mixed Cotton.

Sold—232 Texas Scores, 23 Cotton and Yearlings, 148 Bags and 6 Mixed Cotton.

Receipts—Texas Scores 227 Cotton and Yearlings, 273 Bags, 20 Sheep and