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TERMS OF THE BEE
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,013.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Benefit of Mrs. Domestre—"Les Huguenots."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Brian, our Cousin."

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Lurline."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Sea of Ice, or a Mother's Prayer."

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

THE LATE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the Republican journals of the North with the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States touching the legal tender law. General Grant is said to be dissatisfied also, while his Attorney General, Mr. Hoar, is reported to have approved the decision as a sound exposition of the Constitution of the United States touching the power of Congress to declare what shall be money and what legal tender. The minority of the court rested their opinion upon the law of necessity—the war power of Congress, and it is admitted on all sides that that is the only ground upon which the legal tender act of February, 1862, can be rested.

We propose to offer a few observations upon this argument of "necessity," premising that there is not a word in the Constitution on the subject of money which authorizes Congress to make money out of any other substance than coin. Congress has power "to coin money"—not to make money out of paper, but out of coin. It has been repeatedly held by the Supreme Court that when the Constitution authorizes Congress to do a certain thing, such as "to coin money," it excludes the power of doing anything inconsistent therewith. The power to issue paper money is inconsistent with the power "to coin money." The two descriptions of money cannot co-exist, unless the one be the representative and equivalent of the other. Besides, if the framers of the Constitution had desired to invest Congress with the power of making money out of paper to serve as legal-tender, it is reasonable to suppose that this would have been expressed in plain words. We know from the history of the country, and from the debates in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, that the paper money which had been issued by the Continental Congress was literally a curse upon the people of that day, and the great object of the framers of the Constitution was to do away with that kind of money. We are authorized, then, to infer that when the Constitution empowers Congress "to coin money," there is a prohibition implied that Congress shall make money of no other substance than coin.

We presume the advocates of Congressional power to issue paper promises to pay money and make them a legal tender will not deny the correctness of the argument which we have used, and that they rest their opinions only upon the power given in the Constitution to Congress "to declare war."

It by no means follows that the power "to declare war" includes the power to issue paper promises, to pay money and make them a legal-tender for past debts. That is simply robbery as we shall undertake to prove. So long as the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, war must be made constitutionally and if the Constitution is for a time of peace only and must be set aside to make war effectively, then it follows that the paper promises to pay money of the United States are not constitutional and are binding only upon those who issue them, for they were issued not by the Government of the United States under the Constitution, but by that political party of those individuals whose object it was to revolutionize the Government. The Constitution of the United States declares it was established for purposes of justice and injustice—the principles of equal ity and uniformity run all through the Constitution—and if the making a legal tender for past debts of paper promises to pay money be an injustice to any individual or class in the community then it follows the legal-tender act is an unlawful act.

In the making of paper promises a legal tender for past debts robbery? We think it is. Admitting the law of necessity—the war power—the power to appropriate every man's property in order to carry on war effectively, then confiscation should be made to fall equally upon all the citizens of the country, or as all events as equally as possible. It ought to see that of all forms of confiscation that which takes from a portion of the people their property, is most odious. What the legal-tender act passed in February [illegible] millions and millions of dollars of widow's and minor's property was invested in bank and railroad bonds and in individual obligations secured by mortgage. The legal-tender act was intended to require past debts, then such persons were compelled to accept from their debtors payment of a less sum than their obligations called for. If greenbacks had fallen to ten cents on the dollar or to nothing, they were compelled to receive them in full discharge. They were thus compelled to suffer loss, while their neighbors who owned no bonds or property of that description, but whose property consisted of real estate, lost nothing. So unequal and unjust a law as this never could be reconciled with either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution, and so the Supreme Court of the United States has decided.

Notwithstanding what has been said by Northern journals about a probable reversal of this decision by the Court as reorganized with new judges, the better opinion of members of the bar at Washington is that the decision will stand.

Bills Signed by the Governor.—The Governor has signed, since the 9th inst., the following Acts of the Legislature already adhered, and they have been published in the official journal:

No. To amend Art. 138 of the Civil Code, so as to enable married persons to claim divorce on account of any outrage or ill-treatment which renders their living together insupportable.

No. To amend Art. 99 of the Constitution, so as to do away with the disability to vote on account of their participating in the rebellion. This amendment to be submitted to the people at the next general election.

No. An Act to prevent conflict of jurisdiction between the several Courts of this State and to punish the same.

No. Act providing for the appointment of Public Administrators, and defining the duties of the same.

No. The Constabulary Bill.

No. The Election Bill.

No. Act to define and regulate the duties of the Clerks, Sheriffs, Recorders and Notaries Public, providing penalties for neglecting, and mode of collecting fees.

Opera House Directors Re-Elected.—Messrs. J. G. Gaines, Augustus Reichard, E. Pollock, T. D. Miller, L. F. Generes, [illegible] Miltenberger, P. Maspero, Carl [illegible] and A. Chiapella, were yesterday elected Directors of the Opera House for the ensuing year. The same gentlemen constituted the Board for 1869. The vote stood thus:

J. G. Gaines 175, A. Reichard 170, H. Pollock 169, L. F. Generes 131, T. D. Miller [illegible], E. Miltenberger 160, P. Maspero 160, [illegible] 130, A. Chiapella 117, Ang. Bohn [illegible], C. Cavaroc 37, E. Tyler 44.

[illegible].—The use of the dirty [illegible] preparations, since the introduction of Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair. With marvelous [illegible] it produces the exact shade of [illegible] desired, and is literally transparent [illegible]. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The Supreme Court has decided that the [illegible] of the act of 1863, providing for the [illegible] judgments, of causes from the State to the Federal courts, is unconstitutional and void.

The South-Land.—This is the title of a new weekly and monthly paper, which has just made its appearance in this city. Its publishers have associated themselves for the purpose of cultivating a newspaper field yet unoccupied in this part of the country. The new competitor for public favor is to be devoted to the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, literary and social interests of the Gulf States. It will embrace a great variety of articles, mainly from Southern sources, on Agriculture, Horticulture, Fruit-Growing, Stock-Raising, Poultry, Bees, Composts and Fertilizers, Rural and Domestic Economy, etc., etc. We welcome the *South-Land* to the ranks of journalism, and cordially commend it to the city reader as well as to the planter and country resident, believing that its contents will be such as to make it an interesting visitor to every family circle.

Mr. D. Redmond is the Editor of the *South-Land*, and Mr. E. F. Russell its Business Manager. Office, No. 60 Camp street. Subscription price of the weekly $4 per year, of the monthly $2.

The appointment of Hon. John E. King, of St. Landry, as Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, is one which, we believe, will give great satisfaction to the people of that part of the State. Mr. King stands very high in the community, both as a citizen and as a lawyer. We trust that an appointment so entirely proper is an earnest of a change of policy on the part of Gov. Warmoth, and that he will henceforth select for office, in cases where he has the power to appoint, citizens of ability and worth. It was impossible he could continue to govern the State with any satisfaction to himself or benefit to her people, by placing in office unworthy characters, and thus ignoring the respectable portion of the population.

The Eighth District Court.—Another objection to the law creating the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans, is apparent upon the mere face of it. It authorizes the Governor to appoint the Clerk of the Court, while art. 83 of the Constitution says:

The Clerks of the District Courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes.

We are informed that the Papal Bull has been received by the Reverend Abbé Perché, which appoints him as the Bishop of this Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, and coadjutor to the Rev. Archbishop Odin.

An Important Law If Constitutional.

We find the following law published in the official journal. It is probably amendable to the same objection as that mentioned by us a few days ago when commenting upon the law creating the Eighth District, viz:—that the Legislature cannot take away any part of the jurisdiction vested in the courts by the Constitution. Otherwise the law is a good law:

AN ACT

To be entitled an act to prevent conflict of jurisdiction between the several courts of this State, and to punish the same.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That whenever a suit or judicial proceeding is instituted in any of the courts of the parish of Orleans, in this State, where such court has jurisdiction, all parties to such suit shall be confined exclusively to such court for the trial of all issues or matters that may arise in the course of such litigation, or out of the judgment rendered in such litigation, and no other judge shall have jurisdiction to grant orders of injunction, sequestration, provisional seizure, arrest, prohibition, *quo warranto*, or any other order by which the proceedings in such litigation or judgment rendered therein, or the property in litigation, or persons of the parties to the litigation, shall be stayed or in any manner interfered with or interrupted; nor shall any other judge grant any of the above orders in favor of any party not a party to such litigation or judgment, claiming to have an interest therein or to be affected thereby, but that all such orders shall be granted by the judge before whom the original suit or judicial proceeding was instituted; *provided*, that no provision in this section shall apply to the Supreme Court or the judges thereof.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That whenever any judge shall grant any order which is in contravention or in violation of the first section of this act, and the same shall be brought to his knowledge ex parte or otherwise, he shall forthwith revoke and annul such order, either in chambers or open court, and cause the officer in charge of the execution of such writ to be notified of such revocation, whose duty it shall be to return such writ at once; and if any judge who has granted any such orders, and to whom knowledge has been brought that it is in violation of the first section of this act, and he fails or refuses to grant an order annulling it as directed by this section, and it shall be necessary by writ of prohibition or appeal in such cases, or resorting to any legal remedy to compel him to issue such order, and he is directed to annul the same, as is required by this section, such judge shall be fined in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500), and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to sue to recover such fine before any competent court, and no other proof of the liability to the fine than the judgment ordering him to set aside such writ issued in violation of this act shall be required to fix his liability, and the notification of such judgment for the fine to the Auditor of the State. He shall deduct the amount of judgment and costs out of the salary of said judge, first liable to be drawn after such notification, and cause the same to be paid to the proper authorities of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act shall be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieut. Gov. and President of the Senate.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

Note by the Secretary of State.—The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

Validity of the U. S. Provisional Court for Louisiana.

The Supreme Court of the United States delivered a decision in the following case, last Monday:

Washington, March 14, 1870.—*The Bark Grapeshot, George Law Claimant, vs. Wallerstein Massett et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.*—The Grapeshot was seized under an Admiralty warrant and sold to pay advances for repairs in pursuance of a decree of the District Court below, made before the war. Appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, wherein, November, 1860, an order was made by Judge Campbell continuing the case, with leave to the parties to take further testimony. The case was in this condition when the war broke out, and nothing further was done in it until 1863, when motion was made in the Provisional Court of Louisiana, established by President Lincoln in 1862, for a rule requiring the claimant to show cause why the proceeding should not be removed from the Circuit Court to that court. The claimant consented to the removal, and Judge Peabody there subsequently affirmed the decree of the District Court. The case was brought up here, where it was contended that the decree of Judge Peabody was a nullity, because his court was established without constitutional authority. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Court, holding in substance that the President had the same power to authorize such provisional courts in the absence of the regularly constituted tribunals of the country, as its territory was reoccupied, the same as he had to establish military courts, and that their adjudications were valid; but on the merits the decree below was reversed and the case remanded to the Circuit Court now existing in the place of the Provisional Court, with directions to refer the account for repairs to commissioners, to act under the instructions of the court.

The Projected New Orleans and Texas Railroad.—We find these items in the Galveston *News*:

HOUSTON, March 11, 1870.

To the Editor of the News:

The engineering corps of the Chattanooga, Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company have been sticking stakes, and taking observations along some of our streets, and about the crossing of the Bayou for several days. This is now the second party that has been here making reconnoissances, and they have inspired our people with full confidence, as to their intention to build the road, and new hopes and bright prospects for the future of the Bayou City.

Capt. L. L. Ducat, one of the surveying party of the Chattanooga Railroad Company, arrived in Houston on the 10th inst., after a hard march over the proposed line of the road.

John Bull.—The great iron-clad war ship Monarch has stopped all abuse of John Bull on this side of the pond. Admiral Porter has seen her and says "she is the greatest war ship afloat, that she is more than a match for anything in this line which we possess, and that she can run down, run over, and altogether demolish the pick and flower of our iron-clads and monitors, the Dictator included."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Morlacchi Ballet Troupe.—We copy from the Cincinnati *Times*, for the information of our theatre goers, the following notice of this celebrated troupe, who are to appear here at the St. Charles Theatre next Monday. The notice refers to their performances at the National Theatre, in Cincinnati:

"Undine" moved along last evening at this house quite smoothly, while the ballet and the music were most harmoniously friendly. The scenery of the spectacle is rich and exquisitely beautiful, and at every point appropriate, while the important costumes are strictly in consonance with the romance of the play. The acting was really excellent, Miss Morris, as Undine, played with her usual agreeability and spirit, while Mr. Thorne, as Sir Hubert, the Dauntless, and Mr. Wight, as his Squire, were perfectly at home in their respective roles. The ballet is superb. Each of the principal artists, of whom there are six, combine skill and grace and symmetry of form to an eminent degree. The varied dances last evening were applauded to the echo. But it was in the Can-can that the house was made wild with delight. An encore of course followed this dance, and still the audience were eager for another. This dance is not the French Can-can, as given in the Jardin Mabille or Chateau des Fleurs, in Paris, for that is bold, amorous, immodest, and, as performed by the abandoned wild young habitues of those quarters, often indecent.

The Can-can interpreted by the Morlacchi troupe is precisely the reverse of all this, and thus far, wherever danced, has been received by the most refined and fashionable audiences with the greatest enthusiasm, while the introduction of the lascivious French dances has been universally frowned down in Boston and New York. That Morlacchi's Can-can has continued to grow in popularity is a fact which we regard as highly complimentary to the taste of our people and the skill of the artistes; for if we must have ballet, by all means let us have the best, and inasmuch as all taste is to be cultivated, let us accord preference to the most artistic teachers.

The Can-can, as danced at the National, is, in fact, a highly-wrought, symmetrical, finished poem, which, so far from outraging public propriety, delights the old, enraptures the young, pleases the mamas, and amuses the little ones. We could most sincerely pity the vulgarian who, unable to comprehend the graceful and beautiful in art, would find immorality or evil in Morlacchi's Can-can.

Purity and innocence see only a festival of joyous youth, dream of young love, a charming picture of abandon without coarseness, and childish hilarity combined with elegance and grace.

We can readily understand, when considering its poetic beauty, why the public here as elsewhere go wild over it. The scenic in Undine is an eye-pleasing picture, but the ballet after all is the attraction, and we hope to see Manager Mills liberally rewarded for his enterprise in introducing it to the public.

Varieties Theatre. — The beautiful fairy opera "Lurline," by Wallace, which was finely produced at the Varieties last night, is to be repeated this evening by the Richings English Opera Troupe. There are some fine singers in this troupe, capable of interesting the most critical lovers of music. The scenery, too, though not extravagant, is excellently contrived.

The "Sea of Ice."—Miss Reignolds played to a large and appreciative audience last night at the Academy of Music, rendering the characters of *Louise de Laroure* and *Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico*, with the most thrilling effect, and eliciting frequent and rapturous applause. The play, unlike most of the spectacular sensations of the day, is one of great dramatic merit, the scenes being shifted from Europe to Mexico and back again, and interwoven with a plot with an interest, which Miss Reignolds develops to perfection. The scenery is splendid, particularly the representation of the sea of ice, the leading scene designating the name of the play, and reflects great credit upon the management for the elegant manner in which it is contrived. Altogether, it is the most interesting of Miss Reignolds' repertory so far, though it does not perhaps afford as much scope for the display of her versatility of talents as some others. The general public, however, will be most pleased with her, no doubt, in the "Sea of Ice," not only on account of her surpassing excellence in it, but the fine scenery and artful dramatic effects of the piece. Miss Reignolds was well supported by Messrs. Ellis and Wallace and Miss Vache. The piece is to be repeated this evening.

The Alumni of the Law Department of the University of Louisiana.—The festivities of the Alumni of the Law School, which took place at the Cosmopolitan Restaurant, were of the most agreeable character, and an appropriate expression, we take it, of the feelings of the bar to the young men who had just been admitted to the circle of their new profession. Professor C. Roselius presided, and Professor Carleton Hunt acted as Vice President, both of them making the leading speeches of the occasion, which, as usual, with such emanations from those gentlemen, were eloquent and of the most entertaining character. Other very agreeable and effective addresses were made by Messrs. Eustis, Jonas, Labatt, Braughn, Rogers, McKee, Kennard, Phillips and other gentlemen in response to the calling of the names of the several classes who have graduated during the existence of the school. The names were called by James McConnell, Esq., President of the Alumni Association. A toast to the press was happily responded to by Judge Alexander Walker. The dinner, which most agreeably characterized the occasion, was a very sumptuous affair, and reflected the greatest culinary honor upon the Cosmopolitan.

From the Parishes.

West Baton Rouge.—The *Sugar Planter* comments thus upon the negro immigration:

The New Laborers.—Several planters living on the Bayou Grosse Tete have been experimenting this year with colored laborers brought from Virginia. Much difficulty was experienced in securing them, owing to influences brought to bear by their political friends to keep them at home. All imaginable devices were resorted to for this purpose, not the least of which was that they would not be paid, and the certainty of again being sold into slavery. But as they had little to eat, with poorly paid services, quite a number determined to run the chances, nevertheless, and came South. Our information states that better laborers cannot be wanted. Finding that wages are good, and employment permanent, with no more slavery than exists in their old State, they work with a will that is pleasing to see. Many of them express the determination to send for friends and relatives in their former homes, and will dispatch messengers of their own color who will report things as they are and the advantages of removing hither. These facts submitted by a trustworthy person, will have the effect of promoting a steady flow of labor Southward so long as the sugar regions of the State can command its services. With this truth established, our planters should endeavor to secure supplies of hands from Virginia so as to have them ready for next cropping season, or to assist in taking off the one now growing.

West Baton Rouge.—The *Sugar Planter* also says:

The heavy frosts this week have been very severe upon fruit trees. We notice in many places that the young buds on the fig trees have been killed, which, if general throughout the parish, will be a serious loss to the lovers of this delicious article of food. Peach and plum trees have suffered in a like manner. The loss of a fruit crop is a serious annoyance to country people.

Iberville.—The *South* says:

Cane planting is generally finished. Some few planters who commenced late, on account of unavoidable circumstances, have still some planting to do; but with a continuance of fine weather, they will also be through shortly. The seed cane has proven remarkably sound and fine throughout. Some have commenced planting corn, and a few have also sowed some cotton. All are actively at work. A favorable spring is what is wanted now to put the crops in a promising condition. No serious complaints are made of the manner in which the laborers are conducting themselves and are working. Those who have engaged themselves or made contracts are giving as reasonable satisfaction to their employers as was expected. But the undisputable truth is, that a greater number of good laborers are wanted to cultivate and harvest the crops which have been undertaken this year.

The Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.—Under this caption the *State Register* has a long article urging the people of Jackson to go to work to secure the terminus of this road at that point, instead of at Canton, and urges that as the proper point of connection. New Orleans and Jackson, and Vicksburg and Meridian roads cross there. Now we don't blame our friend Stafford for trying to make Jackson the northern terminus of the road, but we will blame the people of Canton and Brandon if they allow the little one-horse town of Jackson to swindle them out of it. The charter was granted and the lands donated for a road from Canton to Ship Island, and not from Jackson to Ship Island, and we contend that Canton is a much better point, because we would there connect with the Central and the Great Northern Railroads.

Besides, by making Jackson the northern terminus, it would run down Pearl river within a few miles of the New Orleans and Jackson road for a long distance and not touch the immense pine forests of southern Rankin, Simpson and Covington. The road ought to run more centrally between the Mobile and Ohio and the New Orleans and Jackson roads; but [illegible] running further east than Brandon and Canton, it would lose the important connections which Canton affords. Let the people of Canton look to her interests, or the Jacksonites will swindle her out of her rights.—*Brandon Republican.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—It is believed that the present city officials will contest in court the constitutionality of the new city charter, and retain their positions till the matter is decided. It is the usual way for retaining office.

The suit against Geo. M. Wickliffe, late Auditor, has been dismissed and the charges withdrawn. The matter was settled by his paying in currency about forty-five thousand dollars and the balance in coupons, thus making good the entire deficiency for which he was liable.

The Governor and the Municipal Appointments.—The committee of citizens recently constituted, headed by our worthy fellow citizen Dr. W. N. Mercer, waited on Governor Warmoth yesterday and presented to him for consideration, the following communication which explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, March 19, 1870.

To His Excellency, Gov. H. C. Warmoth,

Dear Sir—The electoral jury composed of fifty citizens of this city beg leave to present to you the following platform, which the jury have adopted regarding our city affairs, to wit:

Through gross mismanagement, incapacity and an utter disregard of the interest and welfare of our people on the part of those entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the city, they are now in a most deplorable and disgraceful condition. Her streets and wharves are most shamefully neglected, her treasury is empty, her just debts are unpaid and are swelling in amount from month to month, her credit once deservedly so high has sunk to the lowest ebb. At the present rate of taxation an honest and faithful collection and disbursement of her revenues would enable her to meet her current expenses as well as to pay the interest on outstanding bonds, and to pay for all necessary improvements and leave a large surplus to be applied towards the liquidation of her indebtedness. With a view of using their endeavors to bring about an honest and efficient administration of our city affairs, this Association has come together, and it being their belief that there is not necessarily any connection whatever between our municipal affairs and national politics, and that the introduction of party politics into our local elections has been productive of great and manifold evils, they propose to devote their efforts and influence to having our municipal offices filled with citizens of acknowledged worth and ability, without regard to party or other considerations.

Also, they desire to call your attention to the following named gentlemen who are selected by the jury as suitable names for city officers, and believing it of great moment to get the proper men in these offices, the jury asks your special attention to these names when making your appointments under the recent act of the Legislature.

For Mayor—Jno. S. Wallis, Thos. Gilmore, Jas. T. Tucker.

Finance—Carl Kohn, Jno. S. Walton, Jno. Connelly.

Improvements—C. H. Slocomb, E. Waggaman, Jno. Hughes.

Commerce—S. H. Kennedy, S. C. Emley, Chas. E. Slayback.

Public Accounts—Wm. De Larue, Jos. R. West, Adolph Schreiber, Bernard Soulié.

Assessments—Adolph Dupré, R. J. Palfrey, Fred. Durrive, D. B. McCarthy.

Water-Works—Chas. Leeds, E. Montegut, A. D'Hémécourt.

Police—John Ypinnes, A. W. Merriam.

The Governor received the committee, or jury, as they are styled; very courteously. He was glad, he said, to see them, and have their suggestions, embracing, as they did, names of gentlemen of all parties. Were he to follow precedents, he should ignore these suggestions, except as far as they related to men of his own party, but he was aware that the good government of the city was something above mere political considerations, and for that reason would give the subject the attention which its importance demanded. He spoke at some length, but want of room precludes our giving more than this statement of the drift of his remarks.

United States District Court—Judge Durell Presiding.—A morning cotemporary, some weeks ago, announced that Messrs. Legendre and Poché, Attorneys at Law, had initiated measures to force their clients, Messrs. Lapice Brothers, into bankruptcy. Those proceedings came to an end, on Saturday last, by the jury returning a verdict acquitting defendants of the charges preferred against them. Judge Campbell, for the defense, handled the subject matter in that comprehensive and elevated style, and with that masterly eloquence, so peculiarly his own. We sincerely hope that, with a record untarnished, success and prosperity will attend Lapice Brothers in a community where they have a large circle of friends and well-wishers.

City Mortality.—There were 110 deaths in New Orleans last week. Of this number 27 were caused by small-pox, 21 of the victims being colored persons.

Another Large Fire—Ten Houses Burned in the Third District.—About half-past nine o'clock Sunday evening a fire broke out at the corner of Annette and Morales streets, in a grocery kept by Jos. Schein. The flames rapidly extended to ten buildings, consuming them all. The grocery store and two adjoining houses are owned by Mr. Davis, two are the property of Mr. Roisean, two belong to Mr. Heveney, one to Mr. Mautman. The name of the proprietor of the other houses could not be ascertained.

The stock in the grocery is insured in the Merchants' office for two thousand dollars. The disaster is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and, suspicion resting on Joseph Schein, he was arrested and locked up at the Third District station.

It is stated he locked up his store early Sunday afternoon and did not return to it until after the fire. A barrel of coal oil was found in the place. Loss about $40,000. Insurance about $20,000.

Large Steamboat Fire—The Steamer C. H. Durfee Badly Damaged and Steamer New York and Cargo of Cotton Burned.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the ladies' cabin of the steamboat New York, Capt. Livingston, shortly after she reached her landing at the head of Bienville street, from Bayou Bartholomew, with nearly one thousand bales cotton on board, consigned to various parties, as she was ready by reference to report of her manifest in another column.

Her upper works were entirely consumed and the boat burned to the water's edge, tearing her a worthless wreck which turned bottom up in the water and was finally cut off and sunk near where she caught fire. The cotton, some 800 bales of which were cast off and gotten ashore in a badly burned condition, was insured in various offices in this city, at an average of about $100 per bale, footing up a loss of near, say $100,000.

The boat, which was an old circus craft, fitted up, however, in good repair specially for the Bayou Bartholomew trade, and was insured, we learn, for $7000, but in what office we could not ascertain. She was probably worth from $12,000 to $15,000 and was insured in some Western office.

The New York, in drifting out, communicated the flames to the Charles H. Durfee, a new, larger and much finer boat, which was next to her, waiting to load for St. Louis, being on her second trip to this port and having received but little if any of her cargo. She was burned to an extent that rendered her, like the New York, worthless, her wreck being towed down on a tug secured by the police, and fastened at Slaughter-house Point. Everything above deck, with the exception of a small part of the hurricane deck forward of the chimney was consumed. She was valued, we learn, at $33,000, and insured in some Western office for $15,000.

The W. S. Pike and Bart Able made a narrow escape. The cause of the fire is unknown.

One sad feature of the affair was the finding on the wreck of the New York the charred remains of an unknown man, supposed to be a scullion employed on the boat.

Trial of C. W. Cammack for Murder.—Yesterday at 10 o'clock, the case of the State against Charles W. Cammack: charged with the murder of John Nixon, on the eighth day of January, was called for trial. Judge Abell presiding on the bench; the State was represented by Attorney General Belden; Randall Hunt, Thomas J. Semmes and Judge Atocha appeared as counsel for the accused.

The witnesses for the State summoned were Jacob Demarl, Hypolite Vix, Robert Hanley, C. W. Rikgold, Jno. O. Nixon, E. F. Lavillebeuvre, A. B. Adams, George L. Cain, Dwight Ripley, Dr. James Ritchie, Lorenzo W. Gannon, Theodore Vix, Samuel Choppin, M. D., Dr. D. Mackey, J. G. Roche.

The witnesses for the defense were: E. T. Parker, R. Moore, Julian Neville, J. Seiler, Pat Irwin, J. Botero, Dennis Cronan, Col. Daniel Edwards, Dr. B. H. Moss, T. K. Price, Dr. W. G. Austin, Dwight Ripley, Dr. D. C. Holliday, H. T. Hill, Jacob Staub, John G. Gaines, James Coyle, Numa Augustin, J. H. Ehrmann, John Michielfelder, H. M. Hyams, Robt. Hare, John Cuthbertson, E. C. Lavillebeuvre, W. H. Hunt, Felix Grima, A. B. Adams, Dr. Jas. Ritchie, J. L. Delery D. Augustin, S. O. Nelson, W. F. Hepp, Hugh Cassidy, E. Blessey, M. C. Blasco, A. Santini.

The names of the witnesses having been called and responded to, or their absence accounted and provided for, the Court proceeded with the formation of the jury.

The jury was impanelled without much difficulty as follows: George Henne, F. Hannan, J. Pheifer, H. Lagenbuhl, Isaac Rodrigues, J. Aguilar, T. E. Camus, J. Dougherty, J. O. Connor, Jas. Hennessy, R. Jones and E. Macarty, the last two colored.

After the examination of several witnesses for the State, whose testimony was substantially the same as elicited before the Coroner, the case was continued till this morning.

The Gaines Case.—In the case of Joseph Fuentes and others vs. Myra Clark Gaines in the Second District Court of New Orleans, which Mrs. Gaines seeks to have transferred to the United States Court, Judge Duvigneaud, of the former Court, having recused himself on the rule for a new trial, Judge Collens, presiding in his stead, yesterday rendered a decision at length, virtually affirming the previous [illegible] of the case, by refusing to grant a new trial and the transfer, which was sought on the ground [illegible] alleged that local prejudices and influences would prevent justice being done in the inferior court.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Bill Transferring Appointment of Revenue Supervisors to the President.

Arms to be Distributed Among the Southern States.

$20,000 Appropriated for Rebuilding Orphan Asylum at Charleston.

Bill to Promote Commerce and Amity Between Mexico and the United States.

The Richmond Local Differences.

E. M. Yerger Voluntarily Surrenders Himself.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 21—Senate.—The Senate remained in executive session over an hour, confirming Gen. Pleasanton, vice Bailey, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Wall street district, New York city, and James P. Bradley as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Afterwards various petitions were presented.

A bill was introduced transferring the appointments of revenue supervisors to the President.

A bill distributing arms, or their equivalent in ordnance stores, to the Southern States, due from 1861 to 1865, passed.

The Georgia bill was resumed. Mr. Drake's amendment to suppress disorders and an assessment of the expenses from the people were presented. No action taken. The Senate then adjourned.

House.—Bills were introduced incorporating the Indian Territory and Gulf Railroad; authorizing water gauges on the Mississippi river and its tributaries to protect the alluvial lands and to improve navigation and provides for a regular system of observations.

A bill was also introduced to promote commerce and amity between Mexico and the United States, by encouraging citizens of the United States to aid Mexico in developing that country.

A resolution was introduced, that the South and West were entitled to more circulation—the House refused to second the question, which was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee.

The rules were suspended, and a bill appropriating $20,000 to the Sisters of Mercy at Charleston, S. C., to rebuild their Orphan Asylum, passed.

The tariff bill was resumed and discussed.

There will be a session to-night for debate.

Washington, March 21.—Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, telegraphed the President to-day to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act in that State.

Gov. Holden telegraphs a Senator: "We have Federal troops, but we want power to act. It is possible the Government will abandon its loyal people to be whipped and hanged? The *Habeas Corpus* act should be suspended at once."

The Democrats voted in a body to-day for the confirmation of Bradley to the Supreme bench. The vote was 42 to 9.

The Supreme Court decides that the tender of payment of taxes before a sale for taxes, under the laws of 1862, is equivalent to payment, and a subsequent sale by Commissioners conveyed no title.

The Court disclaims any jurisdiction in the Florida claim of Commodore Mendez, it having been adjudicated in the Spanish Court, after the treaty of 1819.

Washington, March 21.—In the House to-day Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to facilitate the administration of justice in the State of Texas, reciting that the District Judge of the Eastern District of Texas Judge Watrous is incapacitated by sickness and paralysis from performing the duties of the office, and providing that, on his resignation, his salary is to be continued during life. Passed.

New York, March 21.—The wine merchants have organized a league for protection against unjust legislation and oppressive taxes.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 21.—The weather season is very foggy.

Rio de Janeiro advices report that the vomito still prevails, but its ravages are confined to foreigners.

Richmond, March 21.—Governor Walker and Gen. Canby exchanged letters to-day. Nothing new developed. They were merely elaborations of previous letters.

The city was quiet until this afternoon when Ben Scott, the colored leader of Cahoon's police, was captured.

It was in front of Scott's house that Special Policeman Bush was killed last night.

As the police approached the City Hall with Scott an excited crowd of whites rushed in, but after a street fight, Scott was safely landed in the City Hall.

Cahoon has but six adherents in the Third Station House.

Jackson, March 21.—E. M. Yerger returned to this city yesterday morning and voluntarily surrendered himself to Sheriff Lake. He has at no time since his escape, one week since, been more than eight miles distant. He addressed the following communication to Gov. Alcorn:

"Having learned that the Sheriff and his subordinates, and perhaps yourself, have been censured for my escape, and as I am unwilling that injustice should rest in any quarter, I have voluntarily returned to prison.

A proper and kindly feeling for the officers who have shown me as much courtesy as prison discipline will allow, prompts me to this action. Wearied almost beyond endurance by long confinement, my mind tortured by what appeared to me continued and unnecessary delays in bringing my case properly before the courts of the country, I was possessed of an ungovernable desire to breathe once more the air of freedom. It was always my intention to return at the proper time and stand my trial. If I have violated any law of my land I will not shirk punishment, and I now await what action the authorities may take. I prefer to return, and in the meantime endure my suffering, rather than the innocent should suffer for any act of mine. The Sheriff refused to deliver the letter, not desiring Mr. Yerger's defense.

Captain Myers, reported some days since as in a dangerous condition from a blow in the head, is rapidly recovering.

General J. C. Webber has been appointed Mayor of Vicksburg by Governor Alcorn, and was confirmed by the Senate to-day.

A resolution was introduced declaring the election of a State printer and State librarian unconstitutional, inasmuch as the Legislature had not submitted their resolution in joint session to the Governor for his approval, as the new constitution provides. The resolution has been made the special order for Wednesday.

Gov. Alcorn sent in a message to the Legislature to-day, recommending the speedy organization of the militia on a peace basis plan; the arms and ammunition to be placed at convenient depots, and if the militia is called into active service the districts rendering it necessary to pay the expenses.

Legislation thus far has been confined to local affairs.

A large number of bills incorporating railroads have been introduced, and many plans for the reclamation of waste lands have been submitted.

New York, March 21.—The investigation into the affair of the defalcation of Collector Bailey continues.

District Attorney Pierpont says that up to the present time the defalcation discovered amounts to $120,000, which he thinks will cover the frauds.

Warrants for the arrest of Bailey, Childs, and Frederick Law, the Cashiers, were issued on an affidavit by Col. Whitley's Chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, to the effect that the United States had been defrauded of about $100,000; that Bailey has confessed he is a defaulter to a large amount, and that the others must have sided and abetted him.

Many persons express a belief that Bailey is still in this city, while others think he has committed suicide.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, March 21.—The ship Michael Hutchison, which just arrived from California, sunk in the harbor to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 21—1:30 P. M.—Cotton market firmer; middling uplands 11¼@11⅜d.; middling Orleans 11½@11⅝d.

France, March 21.—Bonds opened flat at 95¼@95⅜.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 21—Evening.—Cotton closed lower; middling uplands 23¼c; sales to-day 900 bales. Cotton by steam ¾c.

New York, March 21—Evening.—Money closed at 5@6. Sterling 8¼. Gold closed weaker at 112⅝. Governments a shade weaker. Southern Securities closed firmer.

Galveston, March 21.—Cotton dull and heavy; holders unwilling to make concessions; good ordinary 19¾c; no sales to-day; receipts 1534 bales; exports to Havre 813; coastwise 32; stock 37,800.

Mobile, March 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 22¼@22⅜c; receipts 1308 bales; exports coastwise 7; sales to-day 700; stock 71,583.

Savannah, March 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23c. Sales to-day 100 bales. Receipts 1237; exports coastwise 328. Stock 89,585.

Charleston, March 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 22¾@22⅞c; receipts 344 bales; exports coastwise 535. No sales to-day; stock 18,731 bales.

Norfolk, March 21.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 21c.; receipts to-day 969 bales; exports coastwise 697. No sales to-day; stock 7081.

St. Louis, March 21.—Flour dull; fall superfine $3 20@4 12½c.

Cincinnati, March 21.—Flour unchanged; extra $4 50@4 75. Wheat $1 05@1 08. Corn in the ear 75@77c. Oats 49@53c. Rye 86@88c.

Louisville, March 21.—Tobacco—sales to-day 195 hhds at $3@7 50 for trash to lugs, and $8@40 for low leaf to bright manufacturing.

RIVER NEWS.

Southwest Pass, March 21—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind E. S. E., light. Arrived—Brig Annie R. Stover, Benner, master, 30 days from Boston, with ice, to the Crescent Ice Co.

She reports heavy weather during the passage. No departures.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Vicksburg, March 21.—Passed up—Magenta, at 12 o'clock last night; Olive Branch at 6 A. M.; Kellogg at 1; Natchez at 5; Nick Wall at 6 P. M. Down—Ida Stockdale at 4; Richmond at 8 P. M. River declining. Weather cloudy and warm.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Memphis, March 21.—A pleasure party from Chicago arrived here last night in one of Pullman's hotel cars. They leave this afternoon for New Orleans, thence to Washington, New York and Chicago in the same car.

Washington, March 21.—A canvass of the Senate shows that there are thirty-five Senators opposed to ratifying the St. Domingo treaty.

Havana, March 21.—Captain General De Rodas visits Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, accompanied by the late rebel General Napoleon Avango, who will assist General DeRodas in restoring peace.

London, March 21—Noon.—Consols [illegible] money 93. Bonds—5-20s of 1862, 90¼; 65s, 89⅛; 67s, 89¼; 10-40s, 87.

Liverpool, March 21—Noon.—Cotton market firm; uplands 11⅛d.; Orleans 11⅜; estimated sales 12,000 bales.

Havre, March 21—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet—*tres ordinaire* 1.30½; low middling, afloat, 1.33.

New York, March 21—Noon.—Stocks steady. Bonds steady—5-20s of 1862, 108⅞. Gold firm—112⅝. Money easy [illegible]. Exchange—long 8¼; short 8¾; Tennessee, 6s, ex coupons, 57½; new, 49½; Virginia 6s, ex coupons, 75½; new, 71; Louisiana 6s, old, 77; new, 72; Levee 6s, 77½; 8s, 91; Alabama 8s, 97½; 5s, 70; Georgia 6s, 86; 7s, 90; North Carolina 6s, old, 47; new, 23½; South Carolina 6s, old, 87½; new, 82.

Washington, March 21—Senate.—Holding executive session on the nomination of Bradley for the Supreme Court bench.

House—Regular call. Nothing of importance.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, March 20.—Odds are offered against the Cambridge crew in the coming race with Oxford.

In the House of Commons, after a long discussion over Bright's amendment that the loans should be religious quality, which was ultimately withdrawn, the bill passed a second reading.

The Bishop of Barbadoes died to-day at his residence in Western England.

Paris, March 20.—The High Court for the trial of Pierre Bonaparte convened at Tours yesterday.

The Princess Bonaparte and her children arrived. Immense crowd at the depot to see the distinguished visitors.

Prince Bonaparte has arrived at Tours in charge of and accompanied by gens d'armes and chief officer of the police. The Emperor will receive reports of the trial every two hours.

Rome, March 20.—The French Ambassador, Banneville, has gone to Paris, and will be absent three weeks. Discussions in the Council on twenty one canons will not begin until he returns.

The funeral of Count Montalembert organized by Gen. de Meridi, in which Bishop Dupanloup was to take part, was countermanded by the Pope, being regarded as a manifestation against the Council. Mass was ordered to be celebrated in honor of Montalembert by a priest of the Pope's selection.

Queenstown, March 20.—The Inman steamer City of New York has arrived.

A boat from the steamer Samaria has arrived. The Samaria is forty miles out with a broken shaft. Tugs have gone out to bring her in.

Madrid, March 20.—A decree has been published requiring the Bishops and clergy to take the constitutional oath within two months.

Washington, March 20.—Gen. Ames has dispatches from Jackson that a caucus of Republican members passed resolutions begging his admission. His dispatches are credentials he insufficient.

Nashville, March 19.—The wholesale merchants of Nashville have adopted a circular address to the Board of Trade in the principal cities in the Union, setting forth the condition of affairs in Tennessee, and appealing to them to use their influences against congressional intervention. The State, they say, is nominally quiet and peaceful, and business prosperous, but the proposition to subject the State to outside interference has brought trade to a stand still.

New York, March 20.—Leland, who caned Wilkes, was struck in the face with brass knuckles. Leland fired four shots at the ruffian, who escaped.

Events in the cotton trade are unusually important. The "bears" in Liverpool, notwithstanding the increased arrivals and the stock afloat, became frightened and covered up their short contracts on large sales which gave the market an upward turn.

Collector Bailey's chief clerk, Mr. Childs, was arrested, charged with complicity in the Bailey frauds.

Havana, March 20.—*La Prensa* and *El Diario de la Marina*, commenting upon unfriendly editorials in American papers, intimated that if the United States sent commissioners here to learn the state of affairs, the idea of belligerent rights to the insurgents would be at once discharged.

Omaha, March 20.—The Pacific trains are slightly behind time, but no serious delays are reported.

The Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.—We are glad to see so much interest manifested in regard to the early building of this road, as we believe it will be, when completed, of more material advantage to the State than all the other roads combined. Naturally, a large city would be built in this section that would surpass our neighboring cities of New Orleans and Mobile in commercial importance, opening a direct trade with Liverpool and other foreign ports. Vessels drawing 22½ feet water can with safety come into Ship Island harbor. There are other advantages which we claim for the building of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, but will defer our remarks for a future number of this paper.—*Handsboro (Miss.) Democrat.*

Was Peace ever Declared.—Judge Carpenter decided recently that a note drawn payable six months after the declaration of peace between the United States and Confederate States of America could not be collected, as no peace had been declared between those governments. Exceptions have been taken to this ruling, on the ground that the close of hostilities was a virtual declaration of peace, even though one of the contending powers ceased to exist.—*Charleston News.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 21, 1870.

The Money market continues to work easy. The offerings at the banks are fair, but not in excess of their available capital, and discounts are readily obtained on all approved paper. There has been rather more speculative feeling evinced in State and City securities within the past few days, but the movement in them has not been sufficient to cause any sensible increase in the demand for money on the street; and hence the offerings outside continue on the limited scale noticed in our reports for some time past.

Gold opened at 112@112¼, but on the receipt of the 10:30 A. M. dispatch from New York quoting 112½, stood at 112¼@112½, and closed after a very light movement at 112⅜@112½ (against 112⅝ at New York). The sales included $1500 at 112, $1500 and $5000 at 112¼, $4000 and $5000 at 112⅜, $15,000 at 112½ @112⅜, $4000 at 112⅜, and $1500, $2500 and $25,000 at 112½. Nothing reported in Silver. American half-dollars are quoted at 110@111, and Mexican dollars 2½@— ₱ cent. premium in gold.

Operations in Foreign Exchange were again on a limited scale, rates varying in accordance with the course of Gold and Sterling bills at New York and the improvement in domestic sight, and closing at ¼@¾ ₱ cent. above Saturday evening's quotations. The sales of Sterling embraced £27,000, of which £1000 ship's bill at 120¼, £2000 bill of lading and £5000 clear at 120¼, £1000 and £1000 A1 clear at 121, £4000 A1 bill of lading at 121½, £1000 A1 clear at the same, £10,000 bank at — and £1500 at 121⅛. In Francs the sales summed up 400,000 commercial, including 95,000, 100,000 and 150,000 at 4.85, and 125,000 at 4.67½. Late Saturday evening, after business hours, £6000 A1 clear Sterling changed hands at 121, and 60,000 A1 commercial Francs at 4.70. Sterling may now be quoted at 120¾@121 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@121¼ for bank; and Francs 4.70@4.68¾ for the former, and 4.66¼@— for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was comparatively scarce and rates showed a further advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. The bank all checked on New York at ¼ ₱ cent. premium at the close, and the sales included $50,000 commercial, $50,000 private bankers' and $100,000 bank sight on New York at 1-16 ₱ cent. premium; $25,000 private bankers at 3-32; $25,000 and $50,000 at ⅛, and $5000, $10,000 and $25,000 commercial at par.

The business in Stocks included 500 shares Ship Island Canal at $1 85 and 500 (a resale) at $1 90, and 157 Canal Bank at $44 25.

No sales of Bonds were reported.

The only sale of Warrants reported is $1000 State at 83. Dealers bought Metropolitan Police in small sums at 88 and supplied tax-payers at 89½@90.

Nothing transpired in City Treasury Notes. The last sales of any moment were at 12½ ₱ cent. discount. Dealers' rates for small sums were 13@14 ₱ cent. discount buying, and 10@11 selling.

Later.—At this evening's Board 350 and 600 shares Ship Island Canal stock sold at $1 80, 10 Carrollton Railroad at $101, and $3000 and $4000 City Certificates of Indebtedness at 90¼. The following were the offers and bids made during the session:

	Asked.	Bid.
Gas Company	—	150 50
Crescent City Slaughter-house	13 50	20 75
Ship Island Canal	00 00	1 80
Carrollton Railroad	104 —	100 50
Crescent City Railroad	73 50	70 00
Germania National Bank	00 00	100 00
Bank of New Orleans	40 75	39 75
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	47 25	—
Union Bank	39 75	38 75
Louisiana State Bank	17 50	17 00
Canal Bank	00 00	44 00
Citizens' Bank	—	149 00
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	87 00	—
do. do. Second Mortgage Coupons do.	—	76 —
Jefferson City Warrants	75 00	70 00
Louisiana State Sixes (old)	76 00	—
do. do. do. of 1866	—	69 50
State Levee Sixes	77 50	00 00
State Warrants	85 —	00 50
State Coupons	88 75	—
State Notes	88 75	—
Consolidated City Bond	75 50	74 00
City 6 ₱ cent. Water Works Bonds	55 —	—
City Ten per cents	17 50	16 50
City Notes (discount)	100 00	98 75
		12

Specie and Exchange Office of BRUNO & WARNER.
No. 146 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

GOLD.

Quote	[illegible]
Victoria Sovereigns	$ 4 82
Old	4 80
English Bank Notes	4 81
20 Francs	3 85
Bills of Bank of France, (in francs)	19
K Thaler	7 80
K Thaler Prussian	7 90
K Guilders Holl.	3 85
Kroner	3 80
Ducats	2 20
Spanish Doubloons	15 80
Patriot	15 50

SILVER.

English Silver	$ 32
French	19
Mexican Dollars	1 01
Spanish	1 01
French Crowns	1 04
German	1 02
Thaler	70
Prussian Paper Thaler	66
Guilders	37
Species	1 02
Spanish Silver ₱ Unze	1 15

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 21, 1870.

Cotton.—The sales to-day were confined to 2300 bales at irregular prices, showing hardly sufficient steadiness to serve as a basis for quotations. In conformity with the general view we adjust our figures as follows: Low ordinary 15½@16¼c; ordinary at 17@17½c; good ordinary 20@21; low middling 21½@22; middling 22½@22¾c; strict middling 23@23½c, and good middling at 23@23½c.

Among the sales reported were barely ordinary at 17½c; good ordinary at 21 and 20½c; strict good ordinary at 21, barely low middling at 21½, good style do. at 22; middling at 22½, 22½ and 22¾, and strict middling at 23. The quotations given show a pretty general decline of ½c from Friday's figures; their highest point, but factors were reluctant to give way to this extent, much more so in the morning than after the New York telegrams reporting a decline of about ¾c. On the other hand they have sustained by the steadiness of the Liverpool market and the course of exchange. Even at the close, however, many were unwilling to accept the ruling rates, while foreign buyers claimed further concessions.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869, bales	770
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

To-day's exports were to Liverpool. Receipts proper since Friday evening 8585 bales against 2937 for the corresponding time last year, and since September 1st, 45,344 bales, against 702,694 last year.

Sugar and Molasses.—The receipts this morning comprised 90 hhds Sugar, 34 bbls. Molasses. The market is dull, without any regular prices. About 250 bbls sugar were sold on the basis of 6@7c. for inferior; 7½@8c. for common, 8¼@8½c. for fair, 9@9¾c. for good fair, 9¾@10c. for fully fair, 10¼@10½c. for prime to choice, 12½@12¾c. for yellow clarified and 13@c. for white. Molasses is selling at 30@60c. for fermenting; 50@75c. for common, and 50@70c. for reboiled, and $1@1 10 for syrup.

Arrivals from the West.—The steamers Kate Putnam, from Pittsburg, Sam Mervin and barges and Mary Miller from Louisville, Antelope and barges, from Cairo, Great Republic and Lucy Bertrand from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of Saturday.

Flour.—There has been considerable receipts since Saturday, and the market is in liberal supply. Buyers are holding off, and the market is in liberal supply. Buyers are holding off, and the market is dull at $4 75@4 85 for fine; $4 50@5 for superfine; $5 25@5 50 for double extra; $5 75@6 50 for treble extra; $6 75@7 50 for choice extra, and $7 75@8 50 for family extra. The sales to-day are confined to 500 bbls, of which 100 fine at $4; 40 and 50 fine at $4 12½; 400 single extra at $4 65; 100 single extra at $4 75; 100 double extra at $5 50; 162 treble extra at $6 40; 25 choice extra on private terms, and 30 choice extra at $7 75 ₱ bbl.

Corn.—The market is in good supply and dull. Sales to-day 4000 bbls, of which 350 soft at 80c.; 300, 100, 1000 and 150 white at $1 05; 400 do. at $1 08, and 100 do. at $1 07 ₱ bushel.

Oats.—Are in good supply and dull. Sales to-day 200 sks, of which 2000 at 60c.; 400 at 61c.; 300 at 63c.; and 100 at 63c. ₱ bushel.

Bran.—Is in fair supply and prices are lower. Sales to-day 750 sks., of which 500 at $1 30; 100 at $1 35, and 150 at $1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hay.—Is in fair supply and moderate demand. Prime to choice is selling in job lots to the trade, on the landing, at $33@34 ₱ ton. 100 bales prime sold at $31 ₱ ton; 600 bales prime to choice sold in lots at $33@34.

Pork.—Continues dull, with holders asking $26 25@28 50 for mess. It is retailing at $29 ₱ bbl. A lot of 50 bbls mess sold at $28 37½ ₱ bbl.

Bacon.—Is dull, with Shoulders at 11¼@11¾c.; clear rib sides 15¼@15½c.; clear sides 16¼@16⅜c.; sugar-cured Hams 17@17½c ₱ lb.

Lard.—Is dull at 14@14½c ₱ lb for tierces, and 16¼@17c for kegs. A lot of 125 kegs pressed sold on private terms.

Breakfast Bacon.—Is selling at 18@18¼c. ₱ lb.

Dry Salt Meat.—Shoulders are dull at 10¼c ₱ lb. A lot of 10 casks Shoulders sold at 10¼c.

Louisiana Rice.—The demand has improved especially for the better grades, and prices are a shade firmer; choice is quoted at 6¾@7¼c., prime to good do. 6¼@6¾c., good ordinary 5¾@5¾c. ₱ lb. Some 500 bbls were sold Saturday (not reported) of which 200 ordinary at 4¾c ₱ lb.

Coffee.—There is a good enquiry, but no sales of moment have transpired. Prime is quoted at 17¼@17¾c ₱ lb, (gold duty paid) good 16¾@16⅞c ₱ lb.

Esculents.—Potatoes are stiffer, and St. Louis now sell readily on the landing at $1 50@1 75, and Ohio at $2@2 25 ₱ bbl. Onions are steadily at $6@6 50 ₱ bbl. No Apples on the market.

Poultry and Eggs.—Chickens sell on the landing at $6@8 50 per dozen; Geese at $8@9, and Turkeys at $20@40 ₱ dozen. Eggs are firmer at 25@30c ₱ dozen.

Salt.—The demand for the interior continues fair and prices are steady. Dealers' rates $1 65@1 70 ₱ sack for fine and $1 50@1 55 for coarse. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Turk's Island $1 50@1 55 ₱ sack.

Whisky.—Is dull and plentiful. Western rectified is quoted at $1@1 02½ ₱ gallon for choice, and 92½@95c for ordinary; fancy brands $1 05@1 07½. Spirits are selling at $1 10@1 11, and Highwines at $1 ₱ gallon. Bourbon Whisky is in fair request at $1 65@5 ₱ gallon, according to quantity.

Corn Meal.—The market is dull, but prices are unchanged. Kiln dried is quoted at $4 50@4 75 ₱ bbl on the landing, and $4 75@5 from store. 75 and 50 bbls choice sold on the levee at $4 75 ₱ bbl.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—318 Texas Beeves, 63 Calves and Yearlings, and 113 Hogs.

Sold—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 54 Calves and Yearlings, 21 Hogs and 4 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 38 Calves and Yearlings, 46 Hogs, 46 Sheep and 30 Milch Cows.

Tex. Beev. corn fed, 1st qual ₱ lb net	—	14
Texas Beeves, corn fed, 2d qu'y ₱ head	45 00	00 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	45 00	00 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	30 00	35 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	18 00	22 00
Hogs ₱ lb gross	9	10
Stock Hogs ₱ lb gross	7 00	8 00
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	5 00	6 00
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head	3 00	4 00
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head	2 00	3 00
Milch Cows (choice) ₱ head	80 00	100 00
Milch Cows, ₱ head	45 00	60 00
Texas Cows with Calves ₱ head	30 00	40 00
Yearlings ₱ head	7 00	10 00
Calves ₱ head	7 00	12 00
Goats ₱ head	7 00	12 00

DIED.

On Sunday, the 20th March, at [illegible] of heart disease, WILLIAM MUNROE PINCKARD, senior, in the 81st year of his age, at Good Hope Plantation, Parish of St. Charles, La.

His remains will be interred from Christ Church, New Orleans, at [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

LAST WEEK OF THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, March 21 and 22, 1870.

First representations here of Wallace's Grand Romantic and Spectacular Opera of LURLINE! LURLINE! LURLINE!

With new Scenery, Costumes and Appointments, and an excellent Distribution of Characters. Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON will shortly appear here. mh20 2t

St. Charles Theatre.

Second and Last Week of the Popular Young Comedian, Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMET

THIS EVENING (Tuesday, March 22), he will appear in Charles Gayler's Drama of FRITZ OUR COUSIN GERMAN with Songs, Dances, Banjo Solos and Mouth Harmonicon.

Friday, Farewell Benefit of Mr. Emmet. Saturday Noon, Last Emmet Matinee. Saturday Night—Positively his last appearance. mh22 1t

A. CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17th, 1870.

Joseph Ellison, Esq.,
President Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to acknowledge the prompt settlement by your Company of the claim of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS insurance, upon the life of the late THOMAS BLOIS, deceased February 25th, 1870.

Very Respectfully,
L. W. BAQUIE.

mh20 1w Agent.

For Sale,

On account of departure, a GROCERY STORE, doing a good business, No. 286 Poydras street, between Dryades and Rampart. For further particulars, apply to [illegible] on the premises.

P. S.—Goods in store and shop are offered at cost price until the day of departure.

Special Notice.

Office of the Crescent Mut. Ins. Co.,
New Orleans, March 18th, 1870.

In conformity with the Fourth Article of the Amended Charter of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, an election of Trustees to serve for one year from the first Monday in June next will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the fourth day of April, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

mh17 td HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Rooms to Rent.

One or two fine large airy comfortable furnished rooms with board or without, can be had in a private family where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children. Apply at No. 121 St. Ann street, corner of [illegible]. mh15 12t

Note Lost.

Lost on the 7th March, 1870, a PROMISSORY NOTE for $[illegible] drawn by Lobit & Charpantier to the order of Antoine Hernandez payable on the 14th of December, 1870. Payment of the same having been stopped, the public are cautioned against negotiating it.

mh16 6t N. VIVES.

For Rent—Fully Furnished.

The Two-story and Attic BRICK DWELLING, No. 326 Bayou Road, between Claiborne and Robertson streets, near the corner of Claiborne, within one square of both the Esplanade and Canal street Railroads, containing [illegible]. Apply to H. M. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place.

mh16 2t

Puroline and Portable Gas Light Company.

54 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Sole proprietors of the celebrated COUCH PORTABLE GAS LIGHTS and NON EXPLOSIVE PUROLINE FLUID.

Wholesale dealers in Fire Test Coal Oil, and Coal Oil Lamps, Portable Gas Lamps, Lanterns and Chandeliers, Patent Gas, Fluid and Vapor Burners, Gasoline, Painters' Fluid, Druggists' Erasive Fluid, Benzine, Naptha, and all the products of Petroleum.

A specialty of Street Lamps and Cane Shed Lamps and Lanterns.

CHALLENGE TO BURGLARS.

Locks that Cannot be Picked.

Just received an invoice of French pump and bolt LOCKS which cannot be picked.

For sale, wholesale and retail by
OERMICHEN & POTHIER,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville streets.
feb20 1m And 95 Old Levee.

Office of the Merchants' Mut. Ins. Co.
No. 100 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans March 18th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Eleven Directors shall be held at the office of this Company, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

mh15 td G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

Returned to New Orleans.

WM. ARMSTRONG.

So long and favorably known here has returned and resumed the HARDWARE business at No. 79 OLD LEVEE STREET between St. Peter and Jefferson streets where he solicits a share of the patronage of his old friends and customers. Thankful that all the public generally. mh15 1m

Opera Association of New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, March 9, 1870.

Stockholders of this Association are hereby notified that an election for nine Directors will be held on Monday 21 instant next, [illegible] between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

mh9 td EMILE WILTZ, Secretary.

W. W. Washburn's
PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY,
113 Canal street 113

Premium PICTURES in every style of the Photographic Art. Particular attention given to Copying and Enlarging old Daguerreotypes. Also, Oil and Water colors.

Guns, Riffles and Pistols.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

500 SETS Wagon HARNESS, at $3 50 a set.
200 double barrel GUNS at $6, $12, $15 and $20.
200 RIFLES at $15.
200 REVOLVERS at $8 and $10.

The above goods are very low for the quality. For sale by S. E. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 81 Tchoupitoulas, bet. Poydras and Lafayette streets.

feb22 1m

Succession of Widow Augustin Jeanfreau

One of the finest orange tracts of the State, having 300 acres or more bearing trees, situated at about [illegible] miles below the city, on the left bank of the river, parish of Plaquemine, measuring [illegible] arpents front [illegible]. Sold at public auction on the place on [illegible] April. [illegible] For more particulars, apply to [illegible] FREAU, on the steamboat Hunter.

Notice to Gardeners and Planters.

Landreth's Garden Seeds—Crop of 1869. The undersigned have now in store a full and large assortment of Fall and Winter Garden Seeds [illegible] and beg leave to call the attention of the [illegible] public.

Also, a large lot of Button Onions and Onion Sets. Country merchants supplied by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers for retailing.

[illegible], 105 St. [illegible] street, Opposite St. [illegible]

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

The standard reputation [illegible] unrivaled and infallible Yeast Powder [illegible] years past, is due to its perfect purity [illegible] ness and economy. [illegible] as represented and will keep [illegible]. The quantity required for use is [illegible] to one half less than other [illegible]. Sold by Grocers throughout the United States. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufacturers and [illegible], 69 New street, New York.

mar12 6m eod

E. HEATH,
Dealer in
UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,
WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS,
No. 90 Camp Street No. 90

WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, TASSELS, DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, REPS, PLUSHES, CHINTZ, DIMITY, HOLLANDS, ENAMELED CLOTHS, CANE SEATING, BURLAPS, BUCKRAM, WEBBING, MOSS, HAIR, TICKINGS, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, SOFA, CHAIR and [illegible], WIRE GAUZE, CURTAINS, MOULDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, [illegible] PLATES and FRAMES.

TO SAVE LABOR AND [illegible] LARGE CROPS [illegible] USE
Stern's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate
—AND—
FINE GROUND BONE,
THE GREAT FERTILIZERS,
LOUIS STERN & BRO., MANUFACTURERS.

Office No. 16 St. Charles street, New Orleans. BONE BLACK OF ALL GRADES CONSTANTLY ON HAND. oc17 1y

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

DOUBLE REFINED NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.

This superior Oil will burn in all kinds of portable Lamps and gas burners.

No. 1 VIRGINIA and KENTUCKY OILS, guaranteed No. 1 fire test.

LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS and WICKS, at the lowest wholesale prices by
A. BOUCHARD,
aug 28 1y No. 4 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Office: No. 120 Common Street.

Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $800,000.

Insures Fire, Marine and River risks at the lowest rates of premium, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured.

Fire insurance on Brick Dwelling Houses and Furniture therein from three-eighths to one half of one per cent. per annum, and Frame Dwelling Houses, Stores, Stocks of Merchandise and other risks proportionately low.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Sale to Effect a Partition.

Fifth District Court, parish of East Baton Rouge. Daniel Hicky et al. vs. Chas. Mattler, Tutor, et als. No. 1667.—By virtue of commission issued in the above entitled suit, and directed to the Sheriff of said parish, by the Honorable Court aforesaid, will be exposed to public sale, in front of the Court House door of said parish, on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, to effect a partition of the following described property belonging to plaintiffs and defendants in this suit, to wit:

"HOPE ESTATE," a plantation situated [illegible] miles below the city of Baton Rouge, containing [illegible] arpents, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, outhouses, negro cabins, stable, barns and a large brick sugar house, with mill and engine. Also a tract of land on the Amite river [illegible] miles below Stephen Roth's, containing [illegible] arpents more or less. Also a tract of land on the Plank Road to Clinton, containing [illegible] lands of John B. Kleinpeter, Foster and others, containing [illegible] arpents. Also a tract of land back of the Arlington Place, [illegible] acres bounded by the Mississippi river, bounded by the Estate and lands of B. F. Conrad, Gilbert Ingram and Henry Von Phul, containing [illegible] arpents. Also 26 valuable lots of ground in the city of Baton Rouge. Also 2 squares and a half of ground immediately behind and bordering on the line of the corporation of the city, each square containing 4 arpents, and the half square 2 arpents.

Terms of sale—One seventh cash, the balance in [illegible] annual years from the day of sale, the purchasers to furnish their notes, bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from date, special mortgage and vendor's privilege reserved. The property will be sold [illegible] payment.

march 12 [illegible]

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
AT
E. A. TYLER'S,
113 Canal Street 113

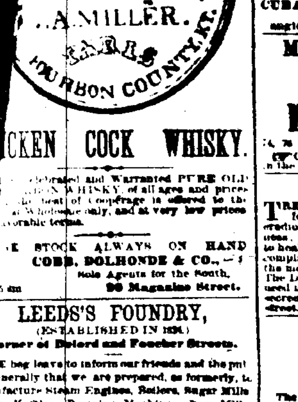
Agent for the celebrated CHARLES E. JACOT WATCH.

WATCHES of all the best makers of the world. CLOCKS for house of counting room. Fine Gold Watch TRIMMINGS, all kinds. A large assortment of DIAMONDS, RUBY, EMERALD, STONE CAMEO, PEARL, ONYX, AMETHYST, ETRUSCAN and GOLD JEWELS. Large assortment of Solid SILVERWARE, suitable for Wedding and Anniversary Presents and for Holiday Gifts. Also a very large assortment of the finest PLATED WARE, made by Roger Smith & Co., and other such makers.

English and American Table and Pocket CUTLERY. Rich FANCY GOODS. WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired, and JEWELRY manufactured and [illegible].

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN AT LAST
PRICE'S
CELEBRATED AROMATIC STOMACH AND TONIC BITTERS.
OUR TRADE MARK
For Family Use
IX

This invaluable preparation is the result of many years [illegible] [illegible]



[illegible] CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.

[illegible] and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY of all ages and prices. [illegible]

[illegible] STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND
COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
Sole Agents for the South,
96 Magazine Street.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

Daniel & James D. Edwards,
Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Delord St.,
—And—
Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAIN FOR MAKING SUGAR, and of every description of COPPER, BRASS, IRON, AND SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES STEAM WHISTLES, etc.

COPPER STILLS AND WORMS for Grain and other Distilling.

—Dealers in—
IRON PIPES and FITTINGS of all sizes. STEAM and HAND PUMPS. STEAM and WATER GAUGES, Made and Repaired. BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING and PATTERN MAKING.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.

Treatment, by Dr. Boyer, of Paris, of Gout and Rheumatism.

Dr. BOYER'S treatment of Gout, Rheumatism and Rheumatic Neuralgia, has unquestionably been one of the greatest success of late years in Paris. Based on a profound knowledge of these diseases he avails himself on the immense progress of modern science in the cure of the same which were formerly regarded as incurable. The patient will at once feel greatly relieved. [illegible]

Dr. Boyer's specific contains neither mercury, colchicum, opium, nor any of those chemicals which might injure the system.

Apply to Mr. C. DUHAMEL, 111 Canal street.

Where all necessary information will be given.

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc. Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Filters, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
GAS FITTER,
And Dealer in
Gas Fixtures, etc., Depot of the Tucker Manufacturing Company.
CAST IRON CHANDELIERS BRACKETS, &c.
No. 193 Chartres Street,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships
CRESCENT CITY ..... Capt. O. L. NORTON
GEN. MEADE ..... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES ..... Capt. GEO. H. SMITH
MISSISSIPPI ..... Capt. W. P. HENRY
WESTERN METROPOLIS ..... Capt. M. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER ..... Capt.

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. S. QUICK, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, March 27, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE ..... $50 00.

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen.

For freight or passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 100 Common street.

The steamship UNITED STATES will follow—leaving SUNDAY, April 3, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEN. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEN. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

The steamship MARIPOSA, E. Kemble, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, March 27, 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,
41 Carondelet street.

For New York, via Havana,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

To sail on FRIDAY, April 1st, at 8 A. M.

The magnificent A1 side wheel ocean steamship

DE SOTO,
Morton, Commander,

will leave her wharf, Post 14, First District, as above. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WM. CREEVY, Agent,
8 Carondelet street, corner Gravier.

The steamship BIENVILLE, Baker, Commander, will follow, leaving FRIDAY, 15th April.

Removal.
A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 126 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.

He continues to perform all operations in dentistry, [illegible]

Dr. C. Blancke,
416 & 418 St. Charles street 416 & 418

GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY!
ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE
GREAT SUCCESS!

Dr. C. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Aluminium Teeth, [illegible]

S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,
No. 15 Baronne Street No. 15
NEAR CANAL STREET.

Having been more than twenty years a resident DENTIST of New Orleans, [illegible]

$20. ONLY—ONLY $20.

Dr. [illegible] MERMILLOD, [illegible] fully informs his friends [illegible] public [illegible] Teeth, [illegible] PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Premium Dentistry.

Dr. [illegible] MALONEY, [illegible] Dentist, [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. 14 Dauphine Street, [illegible]

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

F. GONTHIER
Has removed his
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
34 St. Charles street 34
OPPOSITE THE HOTEL

Where he is prepared to receive his old customers, and attend to their orders at reduced prices.

Sugars and Molasses.

REFINED SUGARS—Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 54 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 54 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 54 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 54 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 54 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 54 Tchoupitoulas street.

MARGARET HAUGHERY.
MARGARET'S
Mechanical Steam Bakery,
74, 76 AND 78 NEW LEVEE STREET, N. O.

Orders promptly attended to and delivered in any part of the city.

Dr. Luke

Treats all private diseases, syphilis in all its forms, the bad effects of mercury completely eradicated, spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, [illegible] can be fully restored to health. Special attention given to all Female complaints. Ladies afflicted with suspension of the menses [illegible]. Consultation free. All cases where desired. 180 Rampart street.

NEW DISCOVERY.
J. F. BERNARD
TONI STHENIQUE
ANTI DYSPEPTIC.

The general observations made by the best physicians of the Faculté de Paris have proved that the [illegible] arising from the [illegible] [illegible]

General Depot—A. BERNARD, 81 Cedar St., N [illegible]

For sale by all respectable druggists.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
GEORGE MERTZ,
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,
Corner [illegible] and Robertson Sts., (Old Basin.)

Seasoned and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material [illegible]

Notice

Is hereby given that application has been made by me to the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, for a new certificate of [illegible] shares of stock, the Certificate of same, No. [illegible], in favor of A. S. Lewis having been lost.

[illegible] LEWIS.

Cistern Shop

And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.

Promptly attended to, also, the repairing and alteration of Buildings, fitting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. H. BERAN, 14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Glass Box 286, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 56 Canal street, near Franklin.

Southern Manufactory,
JOHN NORWOOD,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES, 130 Common Street, near Dryades, NEW ORLEANS.

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children's measures promptly attended to.

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.

This Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an elastic water-proof composition. This, when coated with the Asbestos Roof coating, forms a strong elastic covering with a smooth surface of stone which is proof against burning cinders or coals. It is adapted to all climates and is the only composition roofing which will withstand the heat of the tropics. It is used for all kinds of roofing, including Cars and Steamboats and Factories where the roof is liable to damage from acids.

It is insured by Insurance Companies at same rate as slate roof.

H. W. Johns' Fine Superior Iron Ore Paint—The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It is adapted to Metal and Wood work [illegible]

[illegible] & DALTON [illegible] Common [illegible] street

Notice.

[illegible]
ALEXANDER KELLY.