The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Benefit of Miss Reignolds—"Serpent on the Hearth."
VARIETIES THEATRE.—Benefit of Mrs. Richings-Bernard—English Opera, "La Sonnambula."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Benefit of Miss Price—Boucicault's "Long Strike."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

As no good object can be attained by continuing a controversy with an equivocating, evasive and uncandid adversary, the *Times* will excuse us from replying to its article of last evening. When it meets us fairly and ceases to misrepresent our arguments, we shall pay all respect to our cotemporary. We think the quotation which the *Times* makes from the Scriptures, does not help its reasoning. It is we who propose to "prove all things." It is the *Times* which proposes to take Warmoth on trust.

NOT A PERVERSION OF TRUTH.

In a late issue we charged the Radical party with having destroyed the confidence of the people in the officers of our courts and the other authorities of Government. We asserted it was the Radicals who had introduced the corrupt practices which threaten to vitiate the whole structure of the body politic, and even to undermine our faith in all individual honor. We asserted that the present administration of the law in this State, and the condition of our public affairs, had driven the people to consider whether they were not justified in taking the law into their own hands in defense of their persons, their families and their property. And we pointed out that this was the inevitable tendency of society in such a condition of the country as now exists. These observations were made in connection with the late tragic occurrences in Catahoula parish, and to account for the action of Gen. Liddell's friends in determining that the influence of Col. Jones' friends in the Radical party should not enable him to escape the justice which his unprovoked assassination of Gen. Liddell so loudly called for.

The *Republican* naturally objects to its party being made to bear the responsibility for the disorganized state of society to which we referred, and charges us with having "perverted the truth." It points out that murders were frequent in the South before the war. So they were, but other parts of the country nearer the North Pole were not free from them. We deny that the Southern people were a lawless people, and the statistics of crime North and South will show there have been in the former more violations of law, in proportion to population, than in the latter. But it is no answer to the accusation we made against the Republican party, to say that murders were frequent in the South before the war. *What we pointed out was the want of confidence which now exists towards the public authorities.* Before the war justice was regularly administered throughout the South, and the community had confidence in their Governors, their legislators and their judicial officers. Murderers were tried and punished. [illegible] no occurrences in the South before the war, none in Louisiana at all [illegible] that which took place at Harrisonburg lately, when Colonel Jones and his son were lynched. We never heard of bands of masked men, in those days, going to a Sheriff's house to take from him the prisoner he had in charge. Unless the *Republican* can show there were such occurrences in Louisiana in ante-bellum times, unless it can show there was the same want of confidence in the officers of the Government, and the same disposition in the people to take the law into their own hands, our argument will stand unanswered. We are not to be understood as expressing an approval of lynch law. We think aggrieved parties had better suffer wrong than inaugurate anarchy. It was only *the fact* that there was a disposition on the part of the people to avenge their wrongs, without waiting for the action of corrupt officials, which we pointed out, in the hope of stirring up all good citizens to come forward to the rescue of society.

We would ask the *Republican* if it be not a fact that Louisiana has a Governor now in office who saves from the gallows negroes who commit capital offenses, simply because they are negroes?—a Governor who is secretly connected with all the speculative schemes, and with all the bribery and corruption which have characterized the legislation of the State since he has been in power? Who are our Judges? Are not many of them unworthy to sit upon the Bench, both on account of their deficiencies in the law and their lack of social standing. Who constitute the Grand and petit juries of the State? Are not the majorities of those juries, in most instances, negroes of the most ignorant class? Who was, until the other day, Auditor of the State, and who put him in that position? The records of the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, sufficiently disclose what crimes he committed. Has Wickliffe been the only man in the Radical party who has made use of his office to extort money from the people and misappropriate public property? Did Louisiana ever have, in ante-bellum times, an Auditor or a Treasurer of State who committed such malfeasance? Has it not come to be understood that money can do anything, buy pardons from Governors, buy Judges, buy jurors and other officers concerned in the administration of justice? Has it not come to be understood that a Radical can commit almost any offense and go unpunished, except perhaps some scape-goat, like Wickliffe in Louisiana, and Whittemore in Washington? If these things be so, then were our observations justified, and for the truth of them we appeal to the impartial judgment of all good citizens.

Two Conspicuous Mis-statements.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* is responsible for the following statements, which, to speak mildly are "conspicuously inexact."

"*The first year of Grant's administration has virtually brought reconstruction to a happy conclusion.* All the once rebellious States are again represented in Congress, except Texas and Georgia, and their representatives will be admitted. The fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been adopted by the required number of States, and it will soon be formally proclaimed as part of the fundamental law of the land."

Reconstruction may have been brought to a conclusion, although we doubt it, but it certainly is anything else than a "happy" conclusion:

"The close of the first year has also witnessed the most triumphant vindication of the President's character against the only serious charge that has been brought against him; we mean the attempt to connect him with the infamous transactions of the New York gold ring. This attempt having ignominiously failed, it is not likely that the gamblers, or the corrupt newspapers of the opposition party, will ever make another such assault upon the personal or the public character of President Grant."

The evidence taken before the Congressional Committee, of Investigation into the gold transactions of Mr. Corbin, General Grant's brother-in-law, shows that Gen. Grant was privy to Mr. Corbin's speculations. The letter of Gen. Grant to Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, which has been published, confirms Corbin's assurances to his partners in the speculation, that Grant had given him information as to the action of the Treasury Department.

Did not Mrs. Grant write to Mrs. Corbin to tell her husband to cease his speculations?

THE FAIR.—We are indebted to Miss Ellen Wandel and Freider Otto, two of the fair ones ministering at the fair at Blaffer's Building, for acceptable favors sent to our office last evening.

Gen. Magruder will repeat his very interesting lecture this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall on "Maximilian, Carlotta and Mexico." We can assure our readers that it is a rare treat to hear him on this subject.

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFIT OF MISS REIGNOLDS.—Miss Kate Reignolds, the beautiful and highly talented artiste, who is now filling an engagement at the Academy of Music, is announced to have a benefit this evening, when she will repeat her thrilling and very artistic personation of the character of *Marguerite*, (Barah's wife,) in the new sensational drama, "The Serpent on the Hearth."

To-morrow noon there will be a matinée, when the same play will be reproduced. We advise our readers to avail themselves of these opportunities of seeing this accomplished artiste in this, one of her favorite roles.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mrs. Richings-Bernard takes her benefit to-night, for which occasion the fine opera *La Sonnambula* is the selection. We hope to see such an ovation as her high merits as a singer and actress deserve. To-morrow, noon, *Fra Diavolo* is to be produced for the matinée.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Fanny B. Price takes her farewell benefit to-night at the St. Charles. The play to-night for Miss Price's benefit is Mr. Boucicault's "Long Strike." Sunday night, benefit of Mr. Meyer. Monday night first appearance of Mr. J. R. Emmett.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.—The attention of purchasers of these articles is invited to the advertisement in this issue, of S. B. Churchill & Brothers, No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, who have a large stock on hand which they dispose of at low prices.

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

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

Thursday, March 10, 1870.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at noon, Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding, and 19 Senators present.

Mr. Darrell, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported several bills duly enrolled, among them the bill to extend the Jackson Railroad from the depot to the river.

The bill to incorporate the New Orleans Agricultural, Commercial and Emigration Association was reported on favorably.

The bill to incorporate the Mansfield Railroad Company was reported on favorably, with an amendment.

The minority of the special committee of Senators of Orleans and Jefferson reported favorably, with an amendment, on Senate bill No. 89, providing for under ground drainage of the city of New Orleans and Jefferson. The report is signed by Messrs. Bacon, Campbell, Braughn and Ogden.

Mr. Pinchback called for the majority report on the same subject; which favors the project of the Ship Island Canal Company. The reports were received.

Senator Foute, under a suspension of the rules, asked that the Special Committee on Water Works be continued. Granted.

A resolution offered by Mr. Todd was adopted, calling for a committee to consider and report upon the joint resolution to reinstate in office N. Schwab, late Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson.

ORDER OF THE DAY, ETC.

The City Charter bill (Alexander's House bill, No. 129) was taken up as the order of the day. [The first section of the bill re-incorporating the City of Carrollton by consolidation with the city of New Orleans, was adopted Wednesday night.]

The second section of the bill was adopted with an amendment leaving Algiers out in the cold.

The first section was reconsidered and stricken out. The further consideration of the bill was postponed till 2 o'clock, for the understood purpose of allowing time to frame section first anew.

The Education bill, entitled "An act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana and to raise a revenue for the same, was considered.

After discussion pro and con the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill were called for with the following result:

Ayes—Antoine, Bears, Coupland, Darrell, Egan, Foute, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Smith, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams and Wittgenstein.

Nays—Bacon, Braughn, Jenks, Jewell and Ogden.

Absent, or not voting—Anderson, Blackman, Campbell, Day, Kelso, Lewis, Offutt, O'Hara, Pollard and Thompson.

The bill—substitute for Senate bill No. 19 relative to injunctions—to prevent conflict between courts of the State of concurrent jurisdiction, was considered. The bill provides for certain exceptions in favor of corporations.

A motion to suspend the rules to act on the bill was refused.

Senate bill No. 190, to enable the city of New Orleans to fund its floating debt and liquidate the same, was considered.

Pending discussion by Messrs. Foute and others, the consideration of the bill was adopted and the House bill No. 94 (McMillen's) for the same purpose, was taken up. The sections of this bill are mostly included in the proposed new Charter bill. Section 1 to 8 of the bill are the same as section 37 and 46 of the Charter bill. Section 9 is an amendment by Mr. Lynch. Section 11 is section 45 of the charter. Section 12 is an amendment by Mr. Lynch. The bill was finally passed as amended.

House bill No. 245, to appoint a joint committee to investigate and examine into the affairs of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, to investigate by what manner the State and city of New Orleans have been deprived of their interest in this railroad company, that the Governor shall consult the Attorney General to protect the interest of the State in this matter. The bill is a similar one of that offered by Senator Braughn, and was called up by him.

Mr. Ray says that he don't know anything which would justify such proceedings.

Mr. Braughn explained that the State and city were interested in the company to the tune of two millions of dollars, and the *modus operandi* by which this large interest of the State is sacrificed should be investigated.

Mr. Lynch thought there was some *hocus pocus* about this affair, and it ought to be inquired after.

Mr. Blackman contended that nobody had questioned the sale of the road; that the road was now going to be extended to Texas, and declared that he was against all such fruitless proceedings to stop this road by this proposed investigation.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost.

The City Charter Bill was taken up again, and postponed for twenty minutes more.

Senator Pinchback called up House bill No. 207, relative to the building of additional Basins on the New Canal.

The bill provides, that Mr. Kennedy, the lessee of the new canal, in place of three new basins, as provided for before, now build sixteen smaller basins.

Mr. Braughn says, these basins are to be built to drain in case of overflow the water from the new basin, and so protect the city during the time of the equinoctial storms. The bill was finally passed.

House bill No. 311, to collect $35,000, by assessment of a special tax to rebuild a Court-house in the Parish of Rapides: was finally passed.

The substitute from the Judiciary Committee for the bill to provide a new District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

City Charter Bill up again.

Senator Ray moved a reconsideration of the vote by which section 2 was amended, but withdrew it, and the section was then adopted as amended.

Section 2 was made section 1.

Section 3, relative to the division of the city into six districts, was read. The section was then amended so as to leave the Fifth and Sixth Districts (Algiers and Jefferson) out.

Mr. Coupland moved to call the First District the Third District, and *vice versa*, which was adopted.

Section 3 was then adopted as amended, and made section 2 of the charter.

Section 4, relative to the administration of the city government, a Mayor and seven Administrators and providing for the manner of election of the same was read. That part of the section which gives to the Administrator of Police a seat in the Board of Metropolitan Police, was at length debated.

Mr. Braughn thought it but just that the city should have a word to say about this matter, when they have nearly four-fifths of the assessments for the support of the police to pay. The section was passed without amendments.

Section 5 relates to the qualifications of Mayor and Administrators. Adopted.

Section 6, the manner of taking office by the new administration. Adopted.

Section 7, filling of vacancies by the Governor, prior to the 1st January, 1871, and afterward by the people in an election. Sections 8 and 9 were adopted.

Pending the debate, the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met at 11 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Fifty-two members present.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider House bill No. 287, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the year 1870.

Mr. Heidenhain, of Orleans, in the chair.

After some time spent in consideration of the bill, it was recommitted to the House with sundry amendments.

The Committee then rose, and the bill was passed by the House, after disagreeing on one or two minor amendments.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, called up Senate bill No. 203, an act to postpone the city elections from the second Monday in March to the first Monday in November next.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. Lowell called for the previous question, on the final passage of the bill. The main question ordered.

The bill then passed by a vote of 49 yeas to 15 nays.

Senate bill No. 5, known as the Militia bill, was read the second time by title and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, by the unanimous consent of the House, introduced a bill to change the venue in the case of Cuthbert Jones, charged with participating in the murder of Gen. St. John Liddell, from the parish of Catahoula to the parish of Jefferson. The bill passed.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, called up his bill appropriating the sum of $5000 to be used for rebinding and repairing the records of the births, deaths and marriages in the parish of Orleans, which was passed.

House bill, to create a new parish to be called "Lincoln," was, on motion of Mr. Sterrett, of Caddo, indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill No. 104, relative to recording marriages in the parish of Orleans, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, introduced a resolution directing the Warrant Clerk to pay the members of the House their *per diem* and mileage for the present session. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 41 yeas to 18 nays.

The House then adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

Evening Session.

SENATE.—The City Charter bill (the House bill) was taken up, and sections to No. 50 inclusive were adopted without material change.

The bill was at length adopted as a whole by a vote of 21 yeas to 4 nays, the nays being Messrs. Braughn, Ogden, Day and Blackman, all Democratic members. The other Democrats were not present, or did not rise to vote.

The bill goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. Ray introduced a bill providing for the expenses of the extra session, including mileage, to which, Mr. Ray said, they had a legal right.

Mr. Ogden moved to strike out "mileage." Lost.

The bill passed.

The bill relative to mode of drawing juries in Jefferson parish. Passed.

The Ship Island Canal bill passed.

The Senate was still in session at midnight when our reporter left.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Memphis *Appeal*, which has contained publications reflecting upon the officers of the Mississippi Central Railroad, now says, in publishing the official statement of President Tate:

Ever since 1850, a period of twenty years, Sam Tate has been the most successful railway manager in the South. Never before was a fault in judgment or an act of carelessness ascribed to him. That he apprehended not the slightest danger, and is chargeable with no criminality or recklessness is established by the fact that he was a passenger on the unfortunate train. If there be fault it must be sought elsewhere. It may exist in the system of making contracts for repairs on the road defined by the lessees to whom Col. Tate is subjected. We are told that no indebtedness may be incurred save with the approval of Mr. McComb, of Wilmington, Delaware. If that is true, it must be crippling to the officers, mischievous to the road, and dangerous to passengers. It is right that the matter should be ventilated, that justice may be done to all parties. From the statement of Col. Tate it would appear to have been rather an accident to which all roads are liable, than a fault of the management, construction or deficiency of the road.

United States Judiciary.

In the Senate at Washington on March 3d, Mr. Trumbull moved the immediate consideration on the bill to change the judicial districts of the United States.

The bill was taken up and read. It provides that the judicial districts shall be constituted as follows:

First District—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
Second District—New York.
Third District—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia.
Fourth District—Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.
Fifth District—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee.
Sixth District—Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia.
Seventh District—Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.
Eighth District—Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri.
Ninth District—California, Oregon and Nevada.

The bill also provides that the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be residents of their respective circuits or districts, and vacancies now or hereafter existing in said court shall be filled in every case by a resident of the circuit; provided that the Chief Justice may reside in any circuit allotted to him without a change of actual residence.

Mr. Willey moved to amend so as to allow the President to select from any locality as he may elect to fill vacancies, but providing that in all cases the Judge appointed shall reside in the circuit to which he is assigned.

Mr. Willey supported his amendment in a brief speech.

Mr. Davis said that notwithstanding his utter distrust in the integrity of the appointing power, he was willing and desirous to leave the President to his Constitutional discretion in making his appointments. He continued to say that it was not competent for Congress to restrict the President in regard to the appointments for the Supreme Court any more than to restrict him from making appointments to fill foreign embassies from any locality he may choose.

Mr. Trumbull said that in making this new division the Committee had reference to the population and to the business in the Supreme Court from the various districts. It was found that at present the business was very unequally divided. To correct this the circuits were arranged as provided in the bill. There was no personal design in the bill. It had not been proposed in the interest of any individual.

A Pretense of Virtue.

The correspondent at Washington of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who signs himself "Mack," is one of the most sagacious observers at the Federal capital. The following extract from a late letter of his, shows he holds the same opinion that the *Bee* does in relation to the motives of the Radical leaders in exposing the mal-practices of certain of their followers. He thinks the latter are mere scape-goats, and their conviction of selling cadetships, etc., a mere "tub thrown to the whale." They had to appease the public clamor about corruption in some way:

If anybody doubts the assertion I made in a recent letter, that one of the worst evils of the war was the incurable corruption of the politics of the country, let him reflect that it has taken a committee of Congress two months, and a report that will make a large volume, to prove that the President of the United States was not in a foul conspiracy to ruin the business-men of the country for his own private gain. The committee has concluded its labors. Every line in the report shows the object to have been neither more nor less than to establish the President's innocence. A celebrated Irish Judge once charged a jury in a treason case in favor of the prisoner, on the ground that there must be some doubt of his guilt, inasmuch as it had taken a two-days' speech from the learned counsel for the prosecution to establish it. By a parity of reasoning, there must be some doubt of Grant's innocence, since it has taken a volume of four hundred pages to prove it. But whether guilty or innocent, the mere fact that the investigation had to be made in response to an irresistible popular demand, is a sad sign of the times. And while one committee is put to its wits' end to clear the President of a heinous crime, another is at work on the corrupt practices of members of the House in the sale of cadetships, and the material for half a dozen more investigations, the result of which would throw both the President's gold speculation and the petty bribery of the members entirely into the shade, is within the knowledge of every well informed man in Washington. Why has there been no investigation of the charges brought in the public prints against Senator Harlan? Nobody doubts his guilt who is willing to believe any human testimony. Why not investigate the fraudulent practices connected with the Pacific Railroad, and the other giant swindles by which members and Senators have enriched themselves at the public expense within the past ten years? The object of this cadet investigation is quite apparent. It is to make a pretense of virtue under which to be able to continue the worst corruptions of the past. The attention of the public will be called to this petty purgation as a remarkable instance of Congressional integrity, and the fact that the House was willing to expel a few of its members for petit larceny will be used as a cloak to hide some of the most brilliant feats of burglary ever perpetrated by politicians or tolerated by citizens. That's precisely what it will amount to—nothing more.

The Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, in Massachusetts, is not remarkable for speed. As a train on it recently came to a dead halt a passenger exclaimed: "Well, I wonder what we've stopped for now?" "Why," explains a fellow traveler, "its to take the cow-catcher off the engine and put it on behind to keep the cows from running over us."

The compositors of Manchester, England, refuse to admit women to their printing association, giving the following [illegible] for so doing: "Women can [illegible] with men." Therefore if women ever learn the art of printing, men will be thrown out of employment.

Learn from the earliest days to insure your principles against the perils of ridicule. You can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life if you live in the constant terror of death.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Appointments.—Collector Casey has made the following Customhouse appointments, some of which we mentioned yesterday:
J. R. West, Auditor, vice P. E. Bechtel, removed.
Wm. Baker, Deputy Collector, vice C. E. Ingalls.
C. E. Ingalls, transferred to the position of Register Clerk, vice T. G. Tracy, resigned.
C. H. Merritt, Chief Clerk Auditor's office, in place of Henry Gormley.
Otis Remick, Chief Liquidating Clerk, and Charles H. Thompson, Clerk Entrance Division, removed on the 1st inst., reinstated.
David Wilson, Joseph S. Soudé and L. Rodrigues, Inspectors, and Isaac Ullman, Examiner, removed.
Mr. Merritt is the present efficient Chief Clerk of the State Senate.

Seventh District Court.—G. B. Ebeling and Julia Aaron, his wife, vs. Orleans Railroad Company.—The plaintiffs in this case have entered suit in this court for the sum of fifty thousand dollars against the company, for running over and killing their son Lorenzo Dow Alexander Ebeling, aged eighteen months, on the 2d day of the present month, on Dumaine street, near Broad, Second District.

United Laborers' Benevolent Association.—The following are the officers of this association, which were recently out in procession, celebrating their seventeenth anniversary: President, William Crafty; Secretary, C. H. Wolbrich; Treasurer, John Grayer; Grand Marshal of the Seventeenth Anniversary, Patrick Helterman. Aids: 1st, Thomas Deleny; 2d, Richard Shay; 3d, G. Raken; 4th, Daniel Donegen; 5th, Tim Connell; 6th, James Dilled; 7th, John Fahey. The procession turned out about two hundred strong.

Frost.—There was a very heavy frost—about the heaviest of the season—yesterday morning.

The Fire Wednesday Night.—The fire which destroyed the houses of Mr. Lewis Smith and J. G. Miller on Wednesday night, at the corner of Franklin and St. Andrew streets, also burned up four horses belonging to Mr. Smith. The fireman who was injured is Mr. H. Bahl, of Hook and Ladder No. 1. Mr. Smith's grocery was insured for $2000 in the Germania office.

Fire.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of the residence of Mr. John Loleman, at the corner of Louisiana Avenue and Bacchus streets, which resulted in the complete destruction of the building. The house, however, was fully covered by insurance, and the loss will be necessarily slight.

Shooting.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a difficulty occurred on Bayou Road, near the Fair Grounds, between John Hunter and George Martin, which resulted in a shot fired by the latter taking effect in the left side of Mr. Hunter. The wound, although very painful, is not considered necessarily fatal. He was removed to his residence on Dorgenois street, and a physician called in. His assailant has not been arrested. The difficulty, it is understood, originated in a dispute about a schooner in the Old Basin.

Alleged Fugitive.—A man by the name of Eugene Lesson is in custody at the Chartres street station, charged with being a fugitive from justice from the parish of Ascension, where he is accused of burglary.

Alleged Nuisance.—Josephine Ray, colored, has been arrested on affidavits, charging her with keeping a house which is a nuisance to the neighbors, at the corner of Claiborne and Gasquet streets, to which young girls are sent to be enticed, it is supposed, for purposes of prostitution. Josephine seems to have acquired a hard name lately, how justly the investigation will, perhaps, determine.

Prisoners Doings.—Sergeant Malone reports that three thieves stole 50 bottles of wine from the restaurant, corner of St. Peter and Burgundy streets. Officer Spino, who attempted to capture them, was overpowered before assistance reached him.

Theresa Mitchell is under arrest, charged with taking a sum of money from the residence of Mrs. Hickman on St. Phillip street.

Heavy Burglary.—About 7 o'clock last evening the residence of Mr. T. W. Bothick, No. 200 Camp street, was entered and robbed by some unknown party of about $600 worth of valuables, including three gold watches, two heavy diamond finger-rings, a diamond earring and other articles.

Homicide on Congo Square.—A man named Rosario Dernicilli was shot in the head and instantly killed, a few minutes after 5 o'clock last evening, on Congo Square, by one Vincent Simondilio, on account, it is supposed, of an old grudge between the parties. Simondilio was arrested and locked up in the Second District Station. The son of the deceased was also arrested on the charge of attempting to shoot the prisoner while in custody of the officer. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest, but nothing was elicited as to the cause of the difficulty. The inquest will be concluded to-day. The body of deceased was conveyed to his late residence on St. Philip street, between Bourbon and Royal streets. The deceased is a Sicilian and accused an Italian.

Secretary Boutwell's Financial Charlatanism.

In its Money article of the 1st, the *World* thus fairly and justly reflects upon the speculating Secretary of the Treasury, at the same time taking occasion to advise New York merchants to sell their goods for gold:

"The trickery of Mr. Boutwell, and his generally believed complicity with Wall street stock-jobbing and gold-gambling schemes, were again publicly illustrated to-day by an official notice of a change in the programme for selling gold in March, which was published to-day. The Government advertisement in the newspapers yesterday and this morning ordered sales of $3,000,000 gold—viz: $1,000,000 each on March 3, 17 and 31—and $5,000,000 purchases of bonds. To-day this was changed, by order of Secretary Boutwell, to $2,000,000 gold sales, omitting that on March 3, and leaving the purchases of bonds at $5,000,000. The effect of this stock-jobbing trickery on the part of the Secretary was to disgust bankers and legitimate traders, and also to play into the hands of the Wall street bull cliques by advancing the price of gold from 115 to 116¼. The action of the secretary in this matter, like his refusals to sell gold at 130, 122, and 120, may check temporarily the natural downward course of gold, but it can do so only for a season. Merchants and bankers are becoming heartily sick of the stock-jobbing trickery of Mr. Boutwell's policy, and the gold fluctuations engineered by the Secretary's gold-gambling friends. Yesterday, when Mr. Boutwell's official programme for March was published, the Treasury Department ring of gold-gamblers and stock-jobbers were buyers of gold, and it was reported to their friends, 'confidentially,' that 'it was a safe purchase.' Mr. Boutwell's somersault to-day on the gold sales for March, in changing them from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000, explained the 'point' on which the 'Treasury gold-gamblers' were buyers of gold yesterday. It proved to be a very 'good point,' both pleasant and profitable to those in the confidence of the 'Treasury ring.'

"The only safeguard for merchants is to buy and sell for gold, the same as in California, taking gold as the standard for prices, and quoting greenbacks at a discount. If this plan were adopted, then the Gold Room would be annihilated, and the discount on greenbacks would advance more steadily to par in gold than it is possible for a premium in gold to decline to par. There would be less speculation in greenbacks quoted at a discount than in gold quoted at a premium. The discount on greenbacks would represent more fairly their real value than the premium in gold, although both profess to show the same thing."

Advancing the Lines.

The negroes are advancing their lines. We have, says the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, upon our table the Washington *New Era*, edited by Fred. Douglass. He desires to exchange with the *Mail*. We have placed the *Era* upon our exchange list and will hereafter get the pure and undefiled Republican loyalty doctrines direct from headquarters, without being compelled to search for them through the misty columns of the *State Journal*, the white skin of whose editor spreads a pallor over the ebony hue of his principles. From the *Journal* we can only get at such rights of the negro as are sufficient to keep him at the footstool of his white scallawag and carpet-bag master. But from the *Era* we learn the full scope of his rights and receive a defiant proclamation as to his intentions. Glancing over the number of the *Era* before us, we are startled at the advance which the negro makes at a bound. The leading article is entitled, "The descendants of Ham, the superior race." The writer speaks of those who have heretofore held a different opinion, and says:

"To such, the assertion with which these lines are preceded will sound like folly, or madness; and at first they may be much offended, not only with the assertion, but with its author. Yet if the reader will lay aside all prejudice for the time being, and candidly attend to the facts and the argument, it is confidently expected that he will be fully convinced, not only that the doctrine heretofore held is wrong, but the opposite is true—that Ham and his descendants have been not the inferior, but the superior and the predominant race in all that part of the World's history which the family can be traced."

As to the public school question, the *Era* indorses the views of Sumner, and holds that as the States received their school [illegible] ... Sumner's language is as follows:

"It is a narrow perception of their high aim, which teaches that they are merely to furnish an equal amount of knowledge to all, and, therefore, provided that all be taught, it is of little consequence where and in what company. The law contemplates not only that all shall be taught, but that all shall be taught together. They are not only to receive equal quantities of knowledge, but are all to receive it in the same way."

So they go! The negro organs in Alabama, edited by white men, must keep up with the *Era*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Congressional Proceedings.
A Negro Delegation Wait on the President.
They Ask Protection Against Outlaws.
Petition for Abolition of the Franking Privilege.
Army Officers to be Reduced.
Rumored Coalition Between Casey and Warmoth.
Appropriation for Survey of Bayou Têche.

FROM EUROPE.
Rochefort Reported Sick.
Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 10.—The caucus is so equally divided that both parties are afraid to call a vote on Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill.

A motion to adjourn until to-morrow was defeated. A motion to adjourn until this evening was also defeated. The motion to adjourn *sine die* was carried.

A close poll of the Senate shows ten majority for Bingham's amendment, and unless another caucus is called the adoption of the bill as it came from the House is regarded certain.

The feeling in the caucus was quite bitter, and should another caucus be called it is likely the friends of Bingham's amendment will remain away.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $755,000.

No Southern nominations were made to-day.

A negro delegation from Tennessee called on the President to-day with a memorial asking for protection against outlaws. Six Congressmen accompanied them.

Washington, March 10.—SENATE.—A large number of the citizens of Mississippi have petitioned for the abolition of franking privilege.

Official documents from General Reynolds, announcing the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by the State of Texas, has been laid before the Senate.

The Senate is in session to-night on the pending bill.

HOUSE.—The Air Line Railroad bill has been postponed until Tuesday.

The bill reducing the number of army officers was resumed, and after various amendments passed. It consists of fifteen sections.

Washington, March 10.—It is currently rumored here among Louisiana politicians that Collector Casey and Governor Warmoth have formed an alliance, involving Casey's support of the State administration and Warmoth's support of Casey in retaining some of his favorite officials who are said to be Democrats.

The Senate passed Mr. Kellogg's bill for the survey and estimates for the improvement and navigation of the Bayou Têche, and appropriated $5000 for the survey.

Washington, March 10.—The President was very cordial to Gen. Quesada and party, but entirely non-committal.

The sudden passage of the Army bill creates much astonishment. All amendments were voted down, except those proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs, the most important of which was the erasure of the clause restoring the Indians to the War Department. Gen. Sheridan's cruel conduct towards the Indians caused this change.

HOUSE.—The air line railroad between New York and Washington was up, but Mr. Swan yielded the floor to Mr. Julian to introduce a bill which would open eight millions of acres of land, against which it was supposed there would be no objection. It turned out to be a bill revoking all land grants to the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad.

The proposition received a storm of objections.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner objected to the present consideration of an amendment to the rules, for the consideration of treaties, acquiring territory, in open session.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, March 10.—The Legislature passed the Homestead Exemption bill to-day exempting $2000 in property from execution. Also, a bill requiring officers to take an oath to support the State and Federal Constitution.

The Virginia Historical Society organized to-day, first meeting since the war. Hugh Blair Grigsby was elected President and Thomas H. Wynne Secretary.

Memphis, March 10.—The Chickasaw Jockey Club stakes are all well filled, except the hurdle races. Six entries have been made for the post stake and for the green stake there are 15 nominations, the following stables are entered—Adams, Stanley, Cadwallader, Shappel, Cheatham and Darden, Conlisk, Franklin, Jennings, Jill, McCormick, Pattersons, Paul and Parsons, Richards and Kilgours, and others.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, March 10.—The *Times'* money article of to-day suggests the experiment for a month, of charging 5 shillings tariff for a ten word cable dispatch.

Paris, March 10.—Henri Rochefort is sick.

It is reported that the small-pox prevails among the political prisoners.

Bullion in the Bank of France has increased over 13,000,000 francs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 10—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; uplands 11d; Orleans 11¼@11½d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for export and speculation.

Frankfort, March 10.—Bonds opened firm; [illegible].

Paris, March 10—evening.—Bourse closed flat. Rentes 74.35.

Havre, March 10—evening.—Cotton closed active.

London, March 10.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased over £300,000.

London, March 10—Evening.—Consols closed at 92⅝. Bonds 91⅝. Tallow steady at 46s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 10.—Money closed easy at 4@6. Sterling 8⅝. Gold closed firm, 112⅛ bid. Governments closed active, and advances 5-20s of 1862, 110¼. Southern Securities closed firm, prices advanced on all but Virginias. Tennessees 58¾, new 48¼. Virginias 73½; new 71½. Louisianas 76, new 70. Levee 6s, 73½, 8s, 83½. Alabama 8s, 95; 5s, 72½. Georgia 6s, 83; 7s, 93½. North Carolinas 47¼, new 20¾. South Carolinas 85; new 82¾.

New York, March 10.—Cotton closed firm, but very irregular. Middling uplands 21⅜@21½. Sales 4050 bales. Flour heavy, 5@10c lower: superfine State $4 55@4 65; common to fair extra Southern $5 25@5 60. Wheat rather active. Corn inactive and lower; mixed Western 91@92c. Pork firmer, [illegible]. Lard firmer, kettle-rendered 14½@15c. Whisky less firm, Western [illegible]. Groceries dull. Naval Stores weak. Freights firmer; cotton by steam [illegible], by sail [illegible].

New York, March 10.—A great change has taken place in gold since yesterday; the great pressure to sell was not renewed, and there was an entire absence of jubilant and noisy demonstrations; 81s, 114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 110¼; 64s, 109½; 65s, 109⅝; new, 108⅜; 67s, 109⅛; 68s, 109⅜; 10-40s, 105⅜.

Mobile, March 10.—Cotton firm; supply limited; middlings 20. Sales 85 bales to-day and 195 last evening. Receipts 185; exports coastwise 261. Stock 74,587.

Savannah, March 10.—Cotton dull; middlings 20¾. Sales to-day 180 bales. Receipts 1231; exports coastwise 825. Stock 57,490.

Galveston, March 10.—Cotton steady—good ordinary 18¼c; sales to-day 1000 bales; receipts 888; stock 47,049 bales.

Charleston, March 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 20¾c. Sales to-day 15 bales; receipts 495; exports coastwise 3011; stock 28,976.

Norfolk, March 10.—Cotton dull, prices unchanged; middlings 18⅞@19; sales to-day 175 bales; receipts 898; exports coastwise [illegible].

Boston, March 10.—Cotton dull, prices nominal; middlings 20¾c; sales to-day 25 bales; receipts 258; stock 13,600 bales.

Memphis, March 10.—Cotton firmer, with a good speculative demand; middlings 20c. Receipts 879 bales; exports 986.

Louisville, March 10.—Tobacco—sales to-day 135 hhds at $4@5 50 for trash; $6@7 50 for lugs, $[illegible]@17 for leaf. Cotton dull; middlings 19½c. Flour weak at $5. Wheat [illegible]. Corn 93c. Oats 56c. Groceries unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork [illegible]. Bacon—shoulders 11¾c; clear rib sides [illegible]. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10¼c; rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15c. Lard [illegible]. Hams [illegible]. Whisky 96c.

Cincinnati, March 10.—Flour—family $4 85@5 25. Wheat $1 06@1 08. Corn—mixed [illegible]. Rye 90@92c. Barley [illegible]. Cotton dull, prices nominal; middlings 20¼c. Tobacco dull. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c. Bacon—shoulders 11c; clear rib sides 14½; clear sides 15¼c. Hams 16@17½c. Lard 15¼@15½c. Eggs firm.

Chicago, March 1.—Flour—spring extra $3 85@4 50. Wheat 75¼@75½c. Corn 70¼c. Oats 35¼c. Rye 77c. Highwines 89c. Pork $25 50. Lard 13¾c. Bulk meats—shoulders 8¾c.

St. Louis, March 10.—Flour—fall extras $4 25@4 50. Wheat—No. 2 spring 69@70c. Corn—mixed 71@72c. Oats by the bulk 40@43c. Rye 80c. Whisky 90c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $25 50. Bulk Meats and Bacon—nothing doing. Lard—prices nominal.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 10.—Passed up—Columbia, 12 last night, Tom Jasper, 10 A. M., R. E. Lee, 4 P. M. River rising. Weather cool.

Memphis, March 10.—Passed up—W. R. Arthur. Down—Legal Tender, with 250 bales of cotton.

The steam tug Jennie Hatton on her way here, to take the place of the Nettie Jones, which was sunk by the Great Republic on Monday, was run down by the steamer Gallatin, about 40 miles above here last night and sunk. The tug is a total loss; she was owned by W. H. Brown, of Pittsburg, and was uninsured.

Louisville, March 10.—River falling, with 9 feet 8 inches in the canal.

St. Louis, March 10.—River rising with 8 feet water in the channel to Cairo.

Cairo, March 10.—Passed up—Louisville, Virginia, Turner, Stockdale, Julia, Bismarck. Down—Olive Branch, Kellogg, Robison. River rose 4 inches since last report. Weather cloudy. Mercury 50.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 10.—7 P. M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind northeast, light.

Arrived—Bark Notre Dame, Fourviere Cayren, master, 15 days from Cormier, with a cargo of logwood to master. During the voyage the Notre Dame lost her mizzen-mast and her bulworks stove in. Ship Riverside, Randal, master, 43 days from Havre, via Key West, in ballast to master. Sailed—Ship Bruce. Outer bound out—Steamship Frankfort.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Havana, March 10.—Sugar active at 8@8¼ reals for No. 12; exchange irregular.

London, March 10.—The Conservative banquet, last night, was largely attended by eminent men, and a large number of letters from others were read. The policy of the Government was condemned by all parties.

Sir James Packinham, speaking for the army, said: "To disconnect the army and reduce its force by 24,000, was injudicious economy than to re-embody the army. Happily the country has another force which is indestructible, armed with truth viz: the Conservative party, enlisted to defend long established institutions, not excepting the Irish Church."

Havana, March 10.—The military court martial convicted and sentenced to death several parties now in New York, implicated in the Villa Nueva Theatre riot last year.

The insurgents attacked a plantation near Santiago de Cuba, killing six operatives.

The Freemasons recently arrested for holding a meeting, are still in prison.

London, March 10—Noon.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds—5-20s, of 62, 91½; 65s, 90⅞; 67s, 89¾; 10-40s, 88.

Liverpool, March 10—Noon.—Cotton dull. Uplands 11d; Orleans 11¼d; sales 8000 bales. Red Western Wheat 8s. 9d. Red winter Wheat 8s. 9d@8s. 10d. Flour 20s. 6d. Lard flat.

Paris, March 10.—Bourse opened dull. Rentes 74.47.

New York, March 10.—Stocks steady and firm. Money easy, 5@6. Sterling Exchange, long, 8¾; short, 9¼; gold, 110⅞; 5-20s of 1862, with coupons, 109⅝; Tennessee 6s, ex coupons, 59; new, 48¼; Virginias ex coupons, 75; new, 72; Louisiana 6s, old, 74½; new, 70; Levee 6s, 74; 8s, 83; Alabama 8s, 95½; 5s, 70¾; Georgia 6s, 83; 7s, 93¾. North Carolina 6s, 47¾; new, 21¾; South Carolina 6s, 85; new, 82¾.

New York, March 10.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat without any decided change. Corn dull and drooping. Pork firmer—mess $25 37½@25 50. Lard quiet—steam-rendered 13⅞@15c. Cotton market steady—middling uplands 21¼@21½. Turpentine quiet, 46c. Rosin steady, $2 05 for strained common and $2 10 for good strained. Freights quiet.

Washington, March 10.—Republican Senators caucused for an hour over Georgia matters. Bingham's amendment was the topic. No vote was reached. The caucus seemed about equally divided, and unless there is further action in caucus the bill, as it came from the House supported by Democratic Senators, will certainly pass. Messrs. Morton, Drake, Thayer and Carpenter spoke against, and Messrs. Trumbull, Edmunds and Terry spoke in favor of Mr. Bingham's amendment.

Shrinkage in Prices.

Nearly all kinds of commodities have undergone a marked decline during the last few months, more particularly since the September gold panic. Cotton has fallen two or three cents per pound, pork seven or eight dollars per barrel, breadstuffs to a lower point than for many years, while nearly every other staple is materially cheaper than one year ago. The effect of our vicious monetary system, for several years after its adoption, was not only to raise the nominal scale of values proportionately with the depreciation of the currency, but to infuse into business, with a speculative spirit, precisely adapted to stimulate prices considerably above the point at which a merely nominal inflation would have carried. But an ultimate reaction from this feverish state of things set on, after it became apparent that a steady decline of the gold premium was inevitable, or what amounts to the same thing, when a marked appreciation in the commercial quality and purchasing power of the currency was assured.

The effect of this reactionary movement is a pause, hesitation and dullness in all departments of trade. There is at present a conspicuous lack of one essential element of commercial stability—confidence. The mercantile classes may for the time being be likened to the mariner at sea without chart or compass. They do not fully understand the commercial bearings, and are, therefore, moving with extreme caution. But this state of affairs, though entailing many hardships upon the trading classes, has its impending compensations which should go far towards the mitigation of the present evils. The shrinkage in prices, must soon lead to a renewed confidence, and a free distribution of commodities. With diminished cost of the materials of industry, much of the enterprise that has been occupied with gambling upon the vicissitudes of an unhealthy and spasmodic money market will be again turned into productive channels.

The gap between the currency and gold has become so narrow, that it is safe to say that most of the difficulties of a return to specie payments have already been overcome, and, with conservative action on the part of Congress, there is no doubt the gold could be reached without a greater shock to commercial interests than has already been sustained. But those who are carrying large stocks of high cost goods, think it for their interest for gold to react, and it is not improbable, where so many vast interests are at stake, that it will react. In that event, the trials and turmoils of the business world will simply be prolonged for a period, to the positive disadvantage of the country at large. If business men desire the return to specie payments and commercial stability, it is safe to say there will be no better time in the future to make the transition than now, when the difficulty has been so heavily discounted.—*N. Y. Price Current, March 2.*

The Emperor of Russia has recently conferred upon Adeline Patti the medal of merit with the title of First Songstress of the St. Petersburg Court. Rubini is the only artist who shares with Adeline the honor of this decoration. When Patti received it at the hands of Count Adelberg, she cried out in rapture: "This is the crowning glory of my artistic career." She will sing this year in France, the next in her own country, and will then retire forever from the stage.

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

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1870.

The money market proper is unchanged. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals are still quoted at 10@12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and second grades 1½@1¾ ℔ cent. ℔ month; A1 business paper without collaterals at 1@1¼, and second class at 1¼@1½. At mortgage paper at 10@11 ℔ cent. ℔ annum and second grades 12.

Gold opened at 110½@110¾, against 111 at New York, and after selling as low as 110¼, closed at 110¼@110⅜ (against 111⅛ at New York). The sales included $5000 and $5000 at 110½, $30,000 at 110¼@110⅜, $4000 and $10,000 at 110⅜, $10,000 at 110¼@110⅜, $25,000 at 110½@110⅜, $10,000 and $35,000 at 110¼, and $30,000 at 110⅜@110½. Nothing transpired in Silver.

A very fair business was done in Foreign Exchange at irregular rates, the market varying in agreement with the course of gold and bills at New York. The sales of sterling embraced £63,000, of which £2000 good clear at 117¼; [illegible] bill of lading at 117¾; £1000 at 117⅜; £5000 at 117½@117⅝; £5000 at 117½ bill of lading and clear at [illegible]; £20,000 at 118@118¼; £35,000 at clear at 118⅛, and £10,000, deliverable in New York, at 107½. The sales of Francs summed up 1,250,000 commercial, including [illegible], 250,000 and 400,000 at 4.80; 300,000 at [illegible]; 250,000 at 4.78 [illegible] and 50,000 at 4.77½. Sterling may be quoted at 116@116½ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 116¾@119½ for bank; and Francs 4.80@4.77½ for the former, and [illegible] for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were quite liberal, and with less demand rates for commercial bills were [illegible] lower. The banks continued to check on New York at par for small sums, and the sales included $25,000 commercial sight on New York at 7-32 per cent discount. $100,000 private bankers' at 3-16@¼, $10,000, $12,000, $28,000, $30,000 and $50,000 commercial at ¼, $35,000 sight at the same, $25,000 and $25,000 commercial at 5-16, and $20,000 and $20,000 at ⅜.

In Stocks 100 shares Bank of New Orleans sold at $99 75; 500 Ship Island Canal at $1 20, 500 at $1 27½, and 2 shares Pneumatic Propelling Company at $110, and 3 at $115.

Nothing transpired in Bonds.

Yesterday, not mentioned in our previous report, $12,000 State (Printing) Warrants changed hands at 71, and $400 at 75. We note sales of $5000 Metropolitan Police at 86, and $10,000 in several sums at the advanced rates of 87@88. Dealers bought the latter, in small amounts, at 85, and sold at 86@87.

Nothing reported in City Treasury Notes. Dealers rates for small sums were still 30 ℔ cent. discount buying, and 27½ selling.

LATER.

At the Board, this evening, $7000 gold sold, deliverable on Monday, at 111¼; $2000 cash at 111⅛, and $30,000 buyers' option, thirty days flat, at 111⅛, and $200 Railroad City Bonds at 72. The following were the offers and bids made during the session:

	Asked.	Bid.
New Orleans Gas Light Co	1[illegible] 00	—
Levee Steam Cotton Press	75 00	
Crescent City Slaughter-house	— 00	20 00
Jackson Railroad		5 25
Carrollton Railroad		90
New Orleans City Railroad		106 00
Crescent City do	74 75	73 00
St. Charles Street Railroad	65 00	
Merchants' Bank	[illegible] 00	41 00
Bank of New Orleans	40 25	38 50
Crescent City Bank	28 25	27 75
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	47 75	
Canal Bank	60 00	44
Louisiana State Bank	18 75	17 75
Southern Bank	— 00	75 00
Citizens' Bank	151 00	140 00
Jackson R. R., 1st mort. bonds	66 00	64 00
Jefferson City Warrants	— 00	50 00
Bonds North La. & Texas R. R. (8 ℔ cents Bonds)	65 00	61 00
State Coupons	— —	70 00
State Notes	68 50	67 00
Railroad City Bonds		72
Metropolitan Police Warrants	00	87
City Notes (discount)	00	28½
Mississippi Valley Navigation Co	22 00	—
Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company	75 00	—
Louisiana State Lottery	00	25
Gold	111¼	111⅛

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

Quote—

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 82
Old "	4 80
English Bank Notes	4 81
20 Francs	3 81
Bills of Bank of France (on francs)	10
X Thaler	7 [illegible]
X Thaler Prussian	7 75
X Guilders Holl	3 85
Kroners	6 25
Ducats	2 [illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	16 00
Patriot "	15 25

SILVER.

English Silver	$ 22
French "	18
Mexican Dollars	00
Spanish "	1 01
French Crowns	1 00
German "	1 02
Thaler	68
Prussian Paper Thaler	67
Guilders	38
Species	1 02
Spanish Silver ℔ Cob	1 15

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 850 bales, at steadier, and with regard to all above good ordinary, rather stiffer prices, without requiring any advance in quotations, which we repeat as follows: Low ordinary 15@15½c, ordinary 15¾@16¼c, good ordinary 18¼@19c, low middling 19¾@20c, middling 21@21½c, strict middling 21½@22c, and good middling at—@22½c.

The market opened with a good inquiry, and only a moderate supply, and there being no change at Liverpool and gold buoyant at New York, buyers came forward freely at yesterday's prices, but the movement was checked [illegible] ... The improvement, however, was hardly sufficient to reanimate any advance in quotations, although some in thorough [illegible] ... low middling at 20@20¼c, and middling also a fraction higher. The last dispatch from Liverpool (11¼@11⅜d) came through too late to have any apparent influence. There was a great deal of complaint of the scantiness of the supply of the descriptions most in request.

COTTON STATEMENT.

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

To-day's exports embraced 4054 bales to Liverpool, and 20 to New York. Receipts proper since Friday evening 29,650 bales, against [illegible] for the corresponding time last week, and since September 1st 896,384 bales, against 665,000 last year.

FREIGHTS.—Foreign freights were active and rates firm, but domestic are dull and drooping.

By steam. Cotton to Liverpool [illegible]; to New York [illegible]; to Boston [illegible]; Beef to New York [illegible]; Flour to do [illegible]; Flour to Boston [illegible].

By sail. Cotton to Liverpool [illegible]; to Havre [illegible]; to Bremen [illegible]; Oil Cake to Liverpool [illegible] ℔ ton; do to London [illegible].

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 42 hhds Sugar, 191 bbls, and 65 half bbls Molasses. There was a better demand, and a fair extent of business was done at 8 ℔ ℔ for inferior, [illegible] for common, [illegible] for fair, [illegible] for good fair to fully fair, [illegible] for prime, [illegible] for choice, [illegible] for low clarified, and [illegible] for white Sugar, [illegible] gallon for fermenting Molasses, [illegible] for prime, not fermenting, and [illegible] for city refinery reboiled.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Kenton from Cincinnati, Grand Era from Cairo, Glasgow from Pittsburg, Bee and barges from St. Louis, and Longworth from Louisville, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market is in good supply and dull at barely sustained prices for the lower grades, while choice is in request and firm. Sales to-day 300 bbls, of which 135 fine at $5 50; 100 superfine at $5 25; 500 superfine at $5 25; [illegible] treble extra on private terms; 50 choice extra at $6 75; 100 do at $7; [illegible] and 100 do at $7 75 ℔ bbl.

CORN—Is in fair demand, but at lower rates. There were sales to-day of 7300 sacks, of which 250 yellow mixed at $1 05, 300 and 350 white at $1 07½, and 300 do $1 08 ℔ bushel.

OATS—Are quiet and unchanged; 300, 250 and 1000 sacks sold at 65c ℔ bushel, and 180 Galena at 65c.

BRAN—Is scarce, and firm at $1 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply, and is selling to the trade at $[illegible] ℔ ton for prime Western.

PORK—The market is very dull, and there are no settled prices. Yesterday, not reported, a lot of [illegible] bbls mess sold today at $28 50 ℔ bbl. To-day 50 bbls sold, in three lots, at $28 ℔ bbl. It is offering at wholesale at $28, with no buyers. It is retailing at $28@28 50 ℔ bbl.

BACON—Is very dull, with shoulders asking 12½c, clear rib sides 16½c, clear sides 16½@17c ℔ lb, and only retail sales; 20 tcs sugar-cured hams sold at 17¾c, and 20 do at 18c ℔ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at wholesale at 10½c ℔ lb. A day or two since there were sales by auction of 300,000 lbs at 2½c for heads, 5c for joles, 7c for rumps, 9½@10c for shoulders, 10½@10⅝c for hams, and 12½c for rib sides.

LARD—Is dull and lower. Tierces are retailing at 15c, and kegs 17c ℔ lb. By auction, 86 bbls sold at 14¾@14⅞c ℔ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is scarce, and commands 19½@20c ℔ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—Continues very dull, and prices have declined [illegible] ℔ lb. We now quote nominally 7@7¼c ℔ lb for choice, [illegible] for prime to good do, and 5@5½ for ordinary to good do. The stock is large, and receipts continue liberal.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt is light, and prices are easier. The dealers are selling coarse at $1 70@1 75; fine $1 65@1 70 ℔ sack. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage.

MALT AND HOPS—Choice spring Canada Malt is in fair request at $1 70@1 75 ℔ bushel, but other kinds are neglected, and quotations nominal. Hops are plentiful, and sell slowly at 10@20c ℔ lb for Western, and 25@27½c for New York.

NAVAL STORES—There is only a limited demand for Rosin for the local trade, and none for the West. No. 2 is quoted at $2, and No. 1 to pale at $2 50@3 ℔ bbl. Spirits of Turpentine are jobbing slowly at 47@47½c ℔ gallon.

STARCH—Western is jobbing at 6¼c, and selling in round lots at 6½c ℔ lb.

Second Democratic Parish Committee.
New Orleans, March 11, 1870.
A Special Meeting of the Committee will be held THIS EVENING, at [illegible] Building, at half past six o'clock. Members are requested to attend, as important business will be transacted.
By order. ST. L. DUPEIRE, Secretary.

Opera Association of New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, March 9, 1870.
STOCKHOLDERS of this Association are hereby notified that an election for nine Directors to serve till the 2d Monday in January next will be held at the office of the Union Insurance Company, No. 36 St. Charles street on MONDAY the 21st inst., between the hours of [illegible].
By order. EMILE WILTZ, Secretary.

Notice.
THE undersigned having withdrawn this day, by mutual consent, from the firm of Messrs. MIZZI, ORY & KELLER, will open at No. 43 Poydras street, in the GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS, on his own account, and solicits the patronage of his friends.
ALEXANDER KELLEY.

Wanted.
A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT RETAIL APOTHECARY. One speaking French [illegible]. Address [illegible].

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

AMUSEMENTS.

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

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

St. Charles Theatre.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS F. PRICE.
Friday Evening, March 11, Boucicault's great sensation the LONG STRIKE. Jane Miss Price. Moneypenny, Mr. Hamblin ... Sunday Benefit of Prof. [illegible] ... next Mr. Jos. K. Emmett the celebrated German comedian ... St. Joseph's night, March 19th, 1870—Grand Mal [illegible].

St. Charles Theatre.
Saturday Noon, March 12, 1870.
LAST FANNY PRICE MATINEE.
LA MARJOLAINE.
For Positively the Last Time.
La Marjolaine Miss F. Price ... Monday Mr. Joseph K. Emmett in "Fritz our Cousin German."

Notice.
NEITHER the Captain nor Consignees of the Norwegian bark HAMINGIA will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said bark.
Consignees per bark HAMINGIA, Bokelund master, from Bordeaux, are requested to attend to the delivery of their goods ... Second District ... goods will be stored at their risk and expense.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY AT E. A. TYLER'S,
115 Canal Street 115
Agent for the celebrated CHAS. E. JACOT WATCH.
WATCHES of all the best makers in the world. CLOCKS for large or counting room. Fine Gold Watch TRIMMINGS of all kinds. A large assortment of DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, STONE CAMEO, PEARL, ... AMETHYST, ETRUSCAN and Plain JEWELRY. Large assortment of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for Wedding and Anniversary Presents and for Holiday Gifts. Also a full assortment of the BEST PLATED WARE made by Roger Smith & Co. and other superior makers. English and American Table and Pocket CUTLERY, FINE FANCY GOODS. WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired. JEWELRY manufactured and repaired.

Puroline and Portable Gas Light Company.
34 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Sole proprietors of the celebrated COUCH PORTABLE GAS LIGHTS and ... EXCLUSIVE BURNING FLUID. Wholesale dealers in Coal Oil ... Lamps and Lanterns.

Succession of Widow Augustin Jeantieau.
[illegible]

MR. C. H. SLOCOMB
[illegible]

Coal! Coal!
Office City Water Works.
[illegible]

NEW DISCOVERY.
J. F. BERNARD TONI-STHENIQUE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
[illegible]

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
DOUBLE REFINED NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.
THIS superior oil will burn in all sorts of portable Lamps and gas burners. Also VIRGINIA and KENTUCKY OILS, guaranteed No. [illegible] test. LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS and WICKS, at the lowest wholesale prices by A. ROUCHAUD, No. 4 Tchoupitoulas street.

Trusses! Trusses!
Without Springs, Back Pads or Leg Straps.
H. SPILLMANN'S ... Patented [illegible] ... [illegible]
Particular attention paid to ... A lady attending the ladies.
H. SPILLMANN, [illegible] Baronne street.
State rights for sale for the above Truss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Luke
TREATS all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms; the bad effects of mercury completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness ... Special attention given to Female Complaints ... The Doctor's parlors are so arranged that patients need not see each other, thereby securing perfect secrecy in all cases where desired. 130 Bienville street.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Office: No. 120 Common Street.
Capital Invested in Undoubted Securities $600,000.
Insures Fire, Marine and River risks at the lowest rates of premium, and pays losses in New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured.
Fire insurance on Brick Dwelling Houses and Furniture therein from three-eighths to one half of one per cent. per annum, and Frame Dwelling Houses, Stores, Stocks of Merchandise and other risks proportionately low.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

CHALLENGE TO BURGLARS.
Locks that Cannot be Picked.
JUST received an invoice of French pump and lock LOCKS which cannot be picked.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
OERMICHEN & POTHIER,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville streets, And 99 Old Levee.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
500 SETS Wagon HARNESS, at $3 a set. 250 double Barrel GUNS at $9, $12, $15 and $20. ... The above goods are very low for the quality. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 81 Tchoupitoulas, bet. Poydras and Lafayette streets.

Louisiana State Bank.
NEW ORLEANS, February 14, 1870.
AT an election for Directors, held on Monday the 14th, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for one year:
Samuel H. Kennedy, G. P. Rincand, Paulin Darel, Samuel Friedlander, A. Deverell, F. D. Rufell, J. Levy, Charles L. Fenner, Edward Rigney.
At a meeting of the above named Directors, held this day, Samuel H. Kennedy, Esq. was unanimously elected President.
CHAS. L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

The Mobile Tribune.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED BY WITHERS, EGGLESTON & CO.
THE TRIBUNE is an independent Southern newspaper devoted wholly to the interests of the South, social, industrial and political ... [illegible]
TERMS.
Daily, one year ... $12 00
Weekly ... [illegible]
CLUB RATES—For Weekly Only [illegible]

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN AT LAST!
PRICE'S
CELEBRATED AROMATIC STOMACH AND TONIC BITTERS.
OUR TRADE MARK
For Family Use
I X L
THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION ... [illegible]

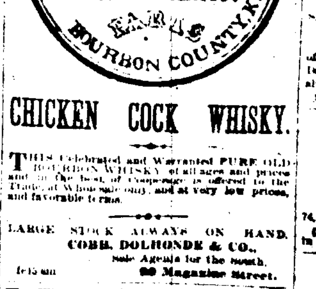
To All Who Are Afflicted With HARDNESS OF HEARING.
NOW READY—Notes on Deafness. By W. L. ... [illegible]

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 Presses, Boilers, ... [illegible]

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

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

Cistern Shop
And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions.
PROMPTLY attended to; also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. H. BEHAN.
14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Glass Box 285, New Orleans Postoffice, Residence 345 Canal street, near Franklin.



CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.
THIS Celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY of all ages and prices and in the best of cooperage is offered to the Trade, at Wholesale only, and at very low prices, and favorable terms.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
Sole Agents for the South.
89 Magazine Street.

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 rates as tin roof.
H. W. Johns' Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint—The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It is adapted to Metal and Woodwork of all kinds, and is fully equal to Red Lead for Steam Pipes and Boilers.
ZABLE & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana, 113 Poydras street.
The celebrated Time Cooking stove can be found in the above Depot.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
[illegible] MISSISSIPPI, CRESCENT CITY, HERMAN, ... MANHATTAN, UNITED STATES ... Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship MISSISSIPPI, W. F. HENRY, commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Sunday, March 13, at 8 A. M. ... For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & EDWIRSEN, No. 18 Commercial street.

For New York via Havana.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship CORTES, [illegible], Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Friday, March 11, at 8 A. M. ... For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.

For New York, via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
... The magnificent side wheel ocean steamship RAPIDAN, WICHMAN, Commander, will leave her wharf, Post 14, First District ... W. M. CREEVY, Agent ...

Removal.
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 18 CANAL STREET, ...
[illegible]

Dr. C. Blancke,
116 & 418 St. Charles st. 418 & 418
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY!
ALUMINUM ALUMINIUM
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE
GREAT SUCCESS!
[illegible]

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,
No. 15 Baronne Street No. 15
[illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
[illegible]

Premium Dentistry.
[illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. 14 Dauphine street ...
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN ... NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

F. PONTHIER
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
34 St. Charles Street 34
[illegible]

Sugar and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS ... GOLDEN SYRUP ... REFINED MOLASSES ... CLARIFIED ... LOUISIANA ... CUBA SUGAR ...
[illegible]

State Bonds.
[illegible]

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse,
[illegible] Canal street, Opposite Christ Church,
CARPETS, ... CURTAINS ... OIL CLOTHS ...

F. NEWHALL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
And Window Shades, at Every Description ...

Daupay's Warranted Garden Seeds.
[illegible]

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD.
Essays for Young Men ... [illegible] HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia ...

LUMBER! LUMBER!
GEORGE MERTZ,
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,
Corner Toulouse and Robertson Sts. (old Basin).
SEASONED ... Doors and all kinds of ... [illegible]

GLYNN & WINTZ,
[illegible] CANAL STREET.
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Ladies', Gents' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
Also Agents for ... Imperial French ... [illegible]
GLYNN & WINTZ.

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

E. HEATH,
[illegible]
UPHOLSTERER'S MATERIALS, WALL PAPER, AND CURTAIN GOODS,
No. 99 Camp Street No. 99
WINDOW SHADES ... CORNICES, FRINGES ... BROCATELLES ... DAMASKS ... CHINTZ DIMITY ... CANE SEATING ... TICKINGS, MATTRESSES, SOFA, CHAIR ... FRAMES, MOULDINGS, ... PLATES and FRAMES ...

A Card.
A CLERGYMAN while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.
Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.