The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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TERMS—PER YEAR..........$5

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"A Tale of Enchantment," by the Morlacchi Troupe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Engagement of Rose and Henry Watkins—"Trodden Down; or, Under Two Flags."

THE NEW ORLEANS JOURNAL OF MEDICINE.

We have received from A. Eyrich, publisher, 130 Canal street, the April number of this publication, the contents of which are as follows:

Art. I. Sanitary Legislation in New Orleans, by S. M. Bemiss, M. D.

Art. II. Memoranda of Medical Clinic at Charity Hospital, New Orleans, 1869-70, embodying many valuable observations and facts, illustrating the influence of the nervous system and mental impressions in the production and care of diseases, by Dr. Joseph Jones, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana.

Art. III. The Microscopical Anatomy of the Human Liver (concluded).

Art. IV. Portable Operating Table, by Edmond Souchon, M. D.

Art. V. Brief Remarks on Dr. Faget's Malarial Catarrhal Haemorrhagic Fever, by Dr. Charles Delery.

Art. VI. A case of Necrosis of the Cartilages of the Larynx complicated with stricture of the Œsophagus.

Art. VII. On Faulty Nutrition, considered as resulting from Torpid Portal circulation, its causes and treatment, by Dr. A. F. A. King, Washington, D. C.

Art. VIII. Preternatural Inflammability of the Human Body, with illustrative case, by Dr. W. H. Watkins.

Art. IX. A case of Tetanus produced by the administration of Quinia Hypodermically.

The article by Dr. Bemiss on Sanitary Legislation should be read and pondered by every citizen and public officer of New Orleans. It embodied valuable observations and suggestions, with respect to the drainage of the city, which should be heeded. One of his recommendations—the abandonment of the system of open sewerage—must strike every thinking man as needing no argument in favor of its adoption. The wisdom and necessity of a measure of this kind is obvious to every person. The action of the Sun upon our gutters must tend to make the atmosphere unhealthy. Dr. Bemiss thinks that "the best and in the end the most economical system of street gutters, which can be adopted here, will prove to be either sections of cylinders of cast iron, or slabs of stone so placed as to form the bottom and sides of the gutter. In either case cast iron slabs should be made to cover the gutter."

Another suggestion made in this article we heartily approve of—the utilization and embellishment of our City Park. Says Dr. Bemiss:

"Why are measures not taken to render it a point of attraction and resort for our citizens? If the condition of crippled finances of the city prevent the necessary outlay, why will not some of our leading citizens apply for its gratuitous lease, and by joint stock establish zoological and botanical gardens after the plans of those connected with most of the large European cities?"

"Those who have an interest in the future glory and prosperity of New Orleans should strain every nerve, bring every influence to bear in order that a thorough system of drainage and of street paving should be extended as rapidly as possible over the whole municipal territory. Not until these ends are accomplished will this imperial and beautiful city occupy a sanitary position and claim a sanitary reputation deserving of its high status in point of health and enlightenment."

The administrators of the city government should take this subject in hand at the earliest possible moment.

LOCATION FOR THE EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT.—It seems to be a matter of perplexity to find a room for that newly created court, when there is no difficulty to accommodate it. Let the Third District Court be removed from the room which it now occupies and transferred to that in which the Recorder's office was formerly kept, on the same floor with the First District Court, and the clerks' offices of both courts transferred to the upper portion of the building, where the Conveyance office was once kept, and let the Eighth District Court be located in the room now occupied by the Third Court. The courts once so judiciously arranged, will judicially work with ease and harmony. Of course the calling of cases in the Third Court, so transferred, will come off last in order.

A law has been lately passed, authorizing the Wardens of the Church of St. Louis to sell to the city the balance of the small squares on which the civil Court House is built, upon acceptable terms.

Now would be the proper time, and the attention of the municipal authorities is respectfully invited on the subject, to come to an understanding with the Wardens, for additional ground for the accommodation of the courts.

We were informed yesterday that Mr. Sancier, who killed Dr. Post in Bay St. Louis, a few days ago, has himself died from the pistol shot wound inflicted by Dr. Post.

Mr. Sancier was well known to many of our citizens, who will deplore this distressing occurrence.

FREE VACCINATION.—Dr. C. B. White, President of the Board of Health, gives notice through our advertising columns that the Sanitary Inspector of the city will vaccinate all persons, free of charge, who may apply at the places named in the announcement to which we have reference.

The steamship Hannover, Capt. Himbeck, sails this morning for Bremen, via Havana and Southampton, with a full freight, 18 cabin and 140 steerage passengers. The following is a list of the cabin passengers:

For Bremen—Mr. Falkenheimer and lady, Aug. Ruttler, Hy Muller, Wm Muller and family, Fritz Wagner, R N Pepin, children and servants, Miss A H Kirchoff and daughter.
For Havre—Mr. Poyerstrau and lady.
For Havana—S Hernsheim.

THE SLIME OF THE RIVER NILE is not more filthy and mal-odorous than the thick sediment of the hair coloring preparations sold in darkened bottles. Per contra, PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR; the only article that will renew the natural color of gray hair, has no sediment, and is perfectly transparent. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

JUDGE THURMAN.—A clear-thinking man, with vigor of expression, courage at the crisis, and positive weight of character, is always in demand at an exigency, to extricate a question from the confusion into which small partisan minds succeed in throwing it. Such a man is Judge Thurman, of Ohio, one of the Senators of that great State. His brief speech on Virginia representation was a path of light through the wilderness of complotting verbiage with which the whole has been incumbered. The discussion at length narrowed itself down to the point whether Congress could go into a State to enforce political conditions upon it after it had been readmitted to its place in the Federal Union. Judge Thurman dissolved all the fogs of Radical thinking by showing that State supremacy was limited solely by the Constitution; that the remedy for State violations of property conditions, such as taxing the public bonds, etc., lay with the civil courts, and that to deprive a State of her representation for alleged violation of political conditions, was an impossibility, while our Federal system stood whole. There is the case just as it is.—Boston Post.

The Elyton (Ala.) Herald says of railroads: Of the North and South, from Montgomery to Decatur, Ala.; the Alabama and Chattanooga, from Meridian, Miss., to Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Elyton and Aberdeen, from Aberdeen, Miss., to Elyton, Ala., and the Mobile and Elyton Grand Trunk—the first two named will be completed before the close of the present year. Besides these, a road is spoken of from Corinth, Miss., to this point, and it is thought by some that the Savannah and Memphis road may give us a call.

A colony of emigrants from Michigan have purchased seven thousand acres of land a few miles south of Grand Junction, Tenn., and have settled there, with a determination to stay. Agriculture is their calling. They propose to do their work without the aid of negroes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of City Administrators.—Regular meeting last evening—Mayor Flanders presiding.

Mr. Shaw offered an ordinance, which was adopted, to provide for ascertaining the floating indebtedness of the city by calling on holders of warrants, city notes and other evidences of the debt of the city to make known the amounts held by them. The Administrator is to give receipts for them, and examine them, and certify on them to the Administrator of the floating debt what are regular and what irregular, and return same to the holders when demanded.

Mr. Shaw offered another ordinance, which was adopted, appropriating $140,000 to pay the interest on the $3,000,000 seven per cent. bonds, issued for funding the floating debt.

A resolution was adopted declaring that it was the duty of the city to protect the rights of the city to the levee and wharves, and Mr. Morgan against the Chattanooga Railroad Company in the privileges granted to him by the city.

Some other business of minor importance was laid over for future action, and the Board adjourned.

Ball.—The Knights of Pythias will give a grand ball on the 18th instant, at Odd Fellows' Hall, and are determined to make it one of the finest of the season.

Fraudulent Certificates.—There seems to be no doubt that a large amount of certificates for work not done were issued by the old City Council. The *Picayune* reports that some of these certificates have been exhibited, and that they amount to about $50,000.

The Great Railroad Case.—Henry S. McComb vs. the Jackson Railroad Company, City of New Orleans, and Others, Intervenors. The examination of witnesses in this case was resumed yesterday before Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, sitting in the Fifth District Court room.

City Attorney Beckwith was the first witness and testified to the evident indisposition on the part of Mr. Mount, as he understood him to communicate his intentions.

Mr. Beckwith testified that he had been approached about the sale of the city stock before the act of the Legislature was passed. Among others, by Mr. Thomas F. Fisher. He had given the opinion that the sale would be illegal.

After the passage of the ordinance to sell the city stock, he had in vain urged Mr. Mount to go to Mr. Summers and get the city's certificates back from the bank, telling Mr. Mount it would be an everlasting disgrace to him and his family if he allowed such a transfer to be made.

Witness' testimony was interesting, but too lengthy for our columns.

Some objection to portions of his testimony were overruled, causing considerable argument.

Judge Campbell said he proposed to prove that there was a conspiracy on the part of McComb to force the sale of the stock of the city; that Shields' signature to the ordinance was purchased, and that Mount, the city Treasurer, was seduced from his duty to go into the country to avoid an opportunity of consultation with him, or knowledge of his intentions, and that at one o'clock the day of the sale the agents of McComb went to Mount's house to urge him to make a decision and carried him to the bank, their rendezvous, where the matter was finally consummated; that McComb gave as a reason for his going to the bank that his agreement specified that place as the one where an answer was to be received, but the document shows on its face no such understanding; that the City Treasurer was, as it were, carried into the country and kept there so as to prevent access with parties disposed to bid for the stock; that Hoyle had lulled these parties into security by withdrawing his injunction at an inopportune moment, and that it would be competent to show that there was fraud in the actions of the parties concerned.

Mr. Billings contended that Mr. Hoyle had proceeded as a mere private citizen, and his motives were not in question in this case.

Judge Dibble said the only question was as to whether Mr. Hoyle was liable to indictment, and this the courts had determined by deciding that bribery was not a statutory offense.

Judge Campbell admitted that there was no statute punishing bribery. So the inquiry as to Hoyle's motives was dropped for the present, but Judge Campbell said he would hereafter show that the exception did not apply to municipal corporations.

The examination of Mr. Beckwith was resumed. He had been unable to find out the existence of McComb's bond, but there seemed to be an universal disposition at the City Hall to withhold all information from him. He had a letter from McComb to Mr. Kimball, which had been left at his office without his knowledge. It was in his office, and would be produced in evidence. He had made every effort that he thought would be successful to find out the existence of McComb's bond, of which he had heard, so as to stop the transfer of the certificates of the city stock to him, as soon as he found out sent a letter on the subject to Mr. Summers, President of the Crescent City Bank. [This letter has been published, and is familiar to the public.]

Mr. Gayol was the next witness. His testimony elicited no new fact of interest.

The name of Mr. Schreiber was called as the next witness. Being absent, Judge Campbell said he proposed to prove by him that, as a member of the firm of Forstall & Brothers, in this city, he was authorized by a telegram to bid $320,000 for a firm in New York. Mr. Schreiber was sent for, and the court took a recess.

Judge Howe, of the Supreme Court, was next examined. On the day of the sale went to the City Treasurer's office; saw Assistant Treasurer Conway; asked if he knew whether the Mayor had signed the ordinance to sell the city stock; he referred to the *Bulletin*, in which the ordinance was passed; he inquired of Mayor Conway about it, and again of the Assistant City Treasurer, and then of Gen. Beauregard, who showed him letters of Mr. Mount that bids would be received till one o'clock; went to see Mr. Beckwith, expecting to get some positive information from him, went back to see the Assistant City Treasurer. If he could find Mount he was sick and probably would not again be in the office. I then left a letter, of which the following is a copy, with the Assistant City Treasurer:

April 2, 1870.
W. S. Mount, Esq., City Treasurer.

SIR—In behalf of responsible parties who desire to purchase the stock of the city in the Jackson Railroad, I would request from you a delay of the sale for at least forty-eight hours, or as much longer as you may choose to wait, to enable them to put in proposals. I have been looking for you in vain since 1:30 P. M. to-day, and your assistant informs me he has no authority to act or even to receive bids.

Yours, respectfully,
W. W. HOWE.

Witness was asked what was understood by the highest bids, but the question was withdrawn.

Mr. Thos. Burke testified that he took the letter of Mr. Beckwith to Mr. Summers, and that the latter replied that the City Attorney must proceed in the courts.

Mr. Schreiber testified that he was a member of the firm of Forstall Bros. & Sons; that the senior of the firm had been in business about fifty years; that they were agents for J. H. Schroeder & Co., a firm of like standing with the Rothchilds and Baring Bros., etc.

He presented the telegram in reference to the proposed bid. It is in sypher, and the key to interpret it was sent for. The firm received other telegrams same day. Before receiving them we had determined not to bid for our friends, as the proceedings looking to the sale of the stock were so irregular, and we did not care to involve them in litigation.

There was considerable argument and display of learning by counsel as to whether the key to this cypher could be legally required. Gen. Freeman cited in the negative the N. Y. case of R. G. Dun vs. ——.

Judge Dibble held that the rules governing experts were applicable, and that experts could not be required to produce their means of information. The telegrams were offered in evidence and interpreted by witness.

The first telegram from New York authorized a bid of $4 per share for the City and State stock; and another, same day, through Mr. Tinker for the London firm, fixing as ultimatum of the bid $4 25 per share.

[A letter from Mr. Mount to Mr. Gubernator was read, in which Mr. Mount requested the Railroad Company to present any bid they had to make by one o'clock. It does not state that the bids would then close.—REP.]

Mr. Wirt Adams was corresponding with witness' commercial house in Europe and was not representing the Jackson Railroad.

The witness was asked the question put to Judge Howe, "What was understood in commercial circles by the words '*sell* to the highest bidder;' that is, what expectation such language held out to the public?"

The question was objected to by Mr. Billings, on the ground that the words did not, like terms of art, require interpretation by experts to relieve them of ambiguity. They were plain Anglo-Saxon words, and any doubt implied in their context was a matter for the determination of the courts.

Mr. Randolph argued that, in point of fact, Mount could, under the ordinance, have made a *bona fide* title to any one who bid $150,000, the ordinance saying that he should not receive less. He was only morally not legally bound to require more.

Judge Campbell interpreted the ordinance differently; that it commanded Mount to sell to the highest bidder; and not even to such bidder unless he bid at least $150,000 cash. The ordinance contemplated competition, not only between the named corporations here, but in all the commercial centres of the country, with which communication was easy and rapid through the commercial firms of this city, so that no very protracted publication was necessary—only enough to give the public full knowledge.

Gen. Freeman argued that the fixing of a minimum limit ($150,000), and no limit in the other direction showed that what was meant by the highest bidder was the highest that could be produced, and the highest could only be known after the public were properly notified. He satirised the testimony of Mr. Mount, that the city was suffering for funds to pay the teachers. It was singular economy for such an end that he should put up with but a few hundred thousand dollars when he might, if he had exerted himself, procured a million. Even the Railroad Company, poor as it is, would have bid more. And here we have seen that a bid of $4 25 was pending. So it is all a misapprehension of Mount that he had to sell this stock for $300,000 so that the school teachers might be paid.

Judge Dibble ruled that he would hear the witness as he preferred to have the opinion of parties less interested than the counsel on either side, and better informed than the court in such matters.

Mr. Schreiber answered that regarding the terms as a commercial man he would expect the ordinance to be followed by some notification by the Treasurer fixing the time for the bids and sale. On reading the ordinance he would naturally be led to expect such notification, and without such notice would not know how to act. [Counsel for McComb filed exceptions.]

Cross-examination — Wirt Adams was acting for same parties, (Schroeder & Co.) we were, that is, he was to draw on them. He bid $300,000 for the city stock. Schroeder & Co. made no bid after the first for the State stock. We apprised them that it was for sale. Witness did not know why they did not bid for the State stock. His house is included in a decree against the Jackson Railroad for about $20,000 for account of Mr. Tinker.

Col. Girardey was introduced to prove the verity of a letter purporting to be from Mr. McComb to Mr. Kimball, the one alluded to in the testimony of Mr. Beckwith, which he did. He also testified as to what he understood by the ordinance, and how he would have proceeded under it. He said he would have advertised his intention to receive bids pursuant to the ordinance. [Counsel for McComb filed exceptions.]

The following is a copy of the rather significant letter alluded to, from McComb to Kimball, which was introduced in evidence:

WILMINGTON, March 14th, 1870.
H. S. Kimball, New Orleans:

Dear Sir—We beg to confirm our sight draft of to-day, viz:

Your draft at sight for three thousand will be honored on condition named in your dispatches. The balance of the money will be paid soon as the property is placed in our hands.

Yours, truly, H. S. McCOMB, V. P.

The case was continued till to-morrow on account of this being Good Friday, a *dies non* in the courts.

Run Over.—About 5 o'clock, last evening, a boy named O'Connor, 7 years old, whose parents reside at No. 161 Camp street, was run over at the corner of Camp and Washington streets by a buggy in which were Mr. Herrick and wife. The boy was slightly injured in the foot. Mr. Herrick sent for a physician for him. It was entirely accidental.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Radical Legislature was almost equal to Congress or the Tennessee Legislature recently deceased. The mild, neutral and conservative Philadelphia *Ledger* concurs in the eminent justice and truthfulness of the following flattering notice, which appears as an obituary in the *Age* of that city:

Died, on the 7th instant, in the stench of corruption, THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. This infamous body, carious in evil, contrived during its short life to accomplish every species of iniquity.

Dishonest, faithless, venal, and rebuked by the very Governor of its political creed, its last moments were made ghastly by the grim laughter of the Speaker and all the members of one House, at a little attempt to whitewash one of its many frauds.

Since its sessions began, no one in the community has been at rest, and now that they are over everyone, though smarting under past wrongs, breathes more freely at the prospect of future security.

It lived the scorn of all honest men, and died detested by an outraged and unrepresented constituency. Let its memory be blotted in eternal infamy.

The last thing done in its death throes by this body, was to pass in one batch more than three hundred bills by their titles! So it will be impossible hereafter to tell what the law is even with the help of "a Philadelphia lawyer."

The Mississippi Legislature.

The Mississippi Legislature seems to be going the way of all Radicalism. The Oxford *Falcon* says of it:

No longer does the welfare and prosperity of the State command the earnest and serious attention of the legislator, but individual preferment, based upon party principle, private advancement, upheld by moneyed consideration, seem now to engross and fully absorb the mind and soul of the Mississippi law-maker. We speak of the ruling majority. Some are good and true men, and will endeavor to subserve the interests and necessities of the people of the State, but as to the portion who have secured their election by fraud and corruption, who have no identity with the people of the State, we have, from them, little to expect and less to hope for. Lobbyism is the ruling spirit of the session. Caucussing the motive power of the machine.

Nothing is more foreign to their legislation than the good of the country. The very essential laws that should first command their attention are postponed to the meager and flimsy details of party subserviency. This has been so apparent that it has become nauseous to even the Governor.

Strange Doings in Cincinnati — Negroes Advised by Radicals to Vote for Democrats.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

It was but a short time ago that the *Gazette*, fearful that the negroes would, before the Republican party got its pay out of them, be found kissing the Democratic blarney-stone, had a very urgent leader informing the colored brethren of the obligations they were under the Republican, and the hatred they owed the Democratic party. The solicitude of the *Gazette* on the subject was very amusing. It was evidently painfully impressed with the conviction that the negro was a seduceable creature, and needed all the care and watchfulness of the old guards to keep the new recruits in the path of virtue.

But times change and men change with them. So says the old saw, and the *Gazette* illustrates its truth. It now advises the negroes to vote for Democrats! Its own party candidates are not fit for the support even of negroes, and so it advises the new colored voters to go in for Democratic candidates. What a burr to put under a party hack's tail!

The same paper says:

The *Commercial* coincides with the *Gazette* in advising the negroes to vote for Democrats. It says that "the worst thing the colored men of this city could do for themselves would be to march to the polls in a mass and vote the whole Republican ticket. If they want consideration they must act like men of intelligence and independence; that is, they must discriminate. The Republican ticket is not, in its composition, or in the theory it represents, fit to be voted as a whole." This is certainly one of the most curious things that ever came under our observation. The Republicans, having succeeded in making voters of the negroes, are now afraid the latter will do mischief by voting the Republican ticket. They manifest as much interest to keep them from it as they did to make them voters originally. The negroes are confused by the advice, and there is a great deal of swearing done by the local politicians on its account. They can't see what their organ-grinders mean by it.

THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Water Valley *Vallonian* states that the accident at Tackett's creek, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, was not caused by any defect of the road. The *Vallonian* says:

"The break was caused, undoubtedly, by some fiend or fiends in human shape, taking up a rail on the north end of the bridge—the end where the approaching train would first strike the trestle. Every spike had been removed from the rail, the rail then taken up and thrown to the opposite side of the road. Then, to be doubly sure of their destructive purposes, another obstruction was placed on the track some two hundred yards north of the bridge, by jamming a stick of heavy wood against the tie and the other end set forward against the rail in the direction the train would approach. This was discovered a few hours before the train arrived, and was removed by Mr. Hubbard, a citizen living near the scene of the disaster."

BEGINNING TO SEE HOW IT WILL WORK. The New York *Herald* says that with regard to Tennessee, a State in as perfect relations with the Union as New York or Pennsylvania it is preposterous and dangerous to talk of reconstructing that State or of placing it under military authority, unless in the case of actual insurrection. If Tennessee can be reconstructed or placed under military rule, why not New York, Massachusetts, or any other Northern State? All the States are on the same footing. If this infamous practice were to be admitted no State would be safe. Any political party in power could destroy its political equality and rights, and there would be an end to civil liberty. This Government would be the most perfect centralized despotism. No; better let the factions in the South fight it out among themselves; better let the two races try their strength, even by some bloodshed, than establish a despotism either under the military or a political oligarchy. The negroes of the South have acquired all the political rights and privileges of the white. They ought to be contented. It is absurd to suppose that eight or ten millions of the superior white race are to be the political slaves of or to be controlled by three or four millions of semi-barbarians, who hardly know their right hands from their left. In any contest the negroes must go to the wall. This is seen in the troubles at Richmond and elsewhere. It is positively cruel in the heartless carpet-bag politicians to lead these poor people to destruction.

A smart old western lady, being called into court as witness, grew impatient at the questions put to her, and told the Judge that she would quit the stand, for he was "only one of the most inquisitive old gentlemen she ever saw."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 14.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $894,000.

Louis M. Foulke, of California, has been appointed Internal Revenue Supervisor for California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have voted a year's pay to the families of the Oneida victims.

The President nominated Judge Geo. P. Fisher (famous for his rulings in the Surratt case, and for his quarrel with Judge Bradley,) United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

No nominations made to-day affecting the South.

HOUSE—Mr. Dawes presented a memorial from Cyrus W. Field, for laying cables under the Pacific. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Committee on Patents reported a bill to revise and consolidate the patent.

The Tariff bill resumed. The Missouri members advocate an increased duty on hemp. It retains the same duty as reported by the committee.

The duty on Jute and Sisal grass was reduced to six dollars per ton. This is important to paper manufacturers.

The duty on cordage remains as in the old tariff.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Washington, April 14.—SENATE—Senator Morton made a labored address on the Georgia question blaming the Democratic party of the North for the partial failure of reconstruction, and proved from the proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature and other documents that the Ku-Klux Klan really had a formidable organization throughout the South. Quoting from the Freedmen's Bureau reports he showed that they were very bloody in the South, and showed that from the various results of elections in the South, that if an election be held in Georgia this fall, it will place the State in the hands of the Democracy. He narrated some bloody events in the South, and asserted that in many sections the freedom of opinion was not tolerated. Finally a vote was reached on Williams' amendment, providing that the next election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and prohibiting the extension of official terms beyond the regular period named in the State Constitution, and requiring the consent of the Legislature to this legislation. It was defeated by a vote of 24 to 25. Many Senators dodged the vote, and the result is quite doubtful. Georgia extremists were confident this morning of carrying this amendment. Adjourned.

Washington, April 14.—HOUSE—Evening Session—Committee of the Whole at 7:30 resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill, commencing at the paragraph taxing gunny cloth.

The next paragraph was that taxing yarns, etc., 30 per cent. Mr. Banks moved to strike out the paragraph so as to put on the free list the words coin or fibre and cocoanut fabric, which was agreed to.

Mr. Twitchell moved to amend the paragraph by reducing the duty on tow of flax, hemp or jute to 25 per cent. On a vote being taken by tellers no quorum was found. A page of the bill was disposed of to-day. Mr. Buffington introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of nickel coin, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The House then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pittsburg, April 14.—The Exchange Hotel with its furniture, etc., in Franklin, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss from $125,000 to $130,000. Insurance $34,000.

Many surrounding buildings were damaged, and all that portion of the town in the immediate vicinity stampeded, causing much additional loss in moving furniture, etc.

New York, April 14.—Evidence seems to be accumulating which will prove that McFarland was partially insane when he killed Richardson.

New York, April 14.—The Produce, Stock Exchange, Gold Room, and public offices will all be closed to-morrow.

Capt. Gadsden, formerly of the Arago, now a passenger on the City of Brussels, writes to a friend here that that vessel is all right and will reach New York about the 1st of May.

Sidney, (Neb.) April 14.—The Indians cut the stringers on the bridge three miles east of Antelope and threw fourteen cars off the track about one o'clock this morning. All the train men except one brakeman got on the engine and ran to the next station. After they left the train the Indians broke open a number of cars. The remaining brakeman fired on them, and they left. The Western bound passenger train was delayed six hours waiting for the wreck to be cleared up.

Chicago, April 14.—The Fenian Congress continues to do business with closed doors. It is stated that the constitution is being revised, but the impression prevails that an excited discussion is in progress on the subject of an immediate raid on Canada. Sir Jno. M. Young, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, is in this city to-day.

Columbus, (O.) April 14.—The appropriation bill passed the Senate to-day, but not until after the appropriation for the benefit of sufferers by the Morgan raid had been stricken out.

New York, April 14.—This forenoon a mob of 200 men, employed on sewers in Bergen and Hudson City, N. J., struck and came to Jersey City, where 150 men were at work on a similar sewer, and attempted to induce them to quit work. Persuasion being useless, they tried violence, when a force of 125 police came up and arrested the leaders and dispersed the mob. Further troubles are apprehended.

New York, April 14.—In the McFarland trial to-day evidence that Mrs. McFarland said that Horace Greely thought a great deal of her and that Schuyler Colfax admired her very much, was ruled out by the court.

St. Louis, April 14.—Forty-six Union printers, employed on the *Republican*, struck to-day. The question of wages is not involved in the case.

New York, April 14.—By the boiler explosion of the tug boat Wm. Wells, four out of the five persons on board were killed. The engineer went to sleep without turning off the steam. All on board were asleep at the time.

The schooner Emily Curtis, from Matamoros, lost overboard four men who were furling the flying jib in a gale. A heavy sea was running at the time and it was impossible to save them.

Lowell, Mass., April 14.—The Hamilton corporation stopped their works for the manufacture of printed fabrics, on Monday, for two weeks.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, April 14.—A day or two ago the *Marseillaise* published a congratulatory address from the workmen of Lyons, who were on a strike to the operatives in the mines and workshops at Le Creusot. The proprietors of that journal have therefore been prosecuted again for a violation of the press laws in fomenting disorder.

Rome, April 14.—Nearly 600 Bishops voted for the *Constitutio De Fide*; there were no votes cast in opposition.

London, April 14.—Money advancing owing to the unfavorable bank returns.

The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England is over £400,000.

Paris, April 14.—Bullion in the Bank of France increased nearly 6,000,000 francs.

Paris, April 14.—The International Society of Workmen contemplate issuing an address from their headquarters in this city, requesting the workmen of France, who favor a republic, to vote a blank ticket on plebiscitum.

Rome, April 14.—The brigands who seized the Duke of Manchester and the son of Secretary Hubert, of the British Legation, and Secretary Bayel, of the Italian Legation, have exacted 2000 ducats ransom.

Madrid, April 14.—Riots broke out at Seville yesterday, on account of the attempted enforcement of conscription. The *Diario* of this city charges that the recent revolt in Aragon was brought about by Cuban money.

London, April 14.—The *Times* correspondent writing from Frankfort on the Main, says that the eagerness for American railway securities is well nigh exhausted.

Ottawa, Ont., April 14.—Scott, the delegate from Red River, was arrested last night, charged with being accessory to the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry, in March last.

The Canadian Government has assurance that the City of Boston was not overladen.

Madrid, April 14.—The *Epoca* says that many priests refuse to take the oath to the constitution, but advises the Government to avoid all appearance of persecution.

Severe measures will be taken against those who have forcibly opposed conscription.

The sentences of the men now on trial will be unusually heavy.

Ottawa, C. W., April 14.—The *Habeas Corpus* act has been suspended. The measure passed both Houses, and was assented to by the Government in the name of her Majesty. This afternoon Sir John McDonald, in asking Parliament for a suspension of the act, said that the Government had received information on which they relied, that the peace of the country was again in danger from invasion from lawless men from the United States, belonging to Fenian organizations.

The Government had information which they could not for the moment hesitate to believe and trust, but which they could not place before Parliament without the certainty of danger to their informants, but the information was complete and to the effect that there was a fixed resolve on the part of the Fenian body to invade this country at an early day; when that day may come the Government cannot foresee.

Paris, April 14.—Deputies Jules Favre, Picard and Gambetta will unite in a manifesto giving their views on the plebiscitum.

London, April 14.—The *Churchman* has reason to believe that the Ministry will abandon the Education bill.

The volunteers are flocking in great numbers to Brighton for the annual review.

An affray occurred to-day on the American ship Japan, lying in Waterloo dock. A seaman named Hawkins was killed.

London, April 14.—A dispatch from Athens says that no Americans were in the party of travelers who were recently robbed and ill-treated by brigands in Greece. The prisoners have not yet been ransomed.

Arrangements have been completed in Paris for a general strike of the workmen on Tuesday next.

Paris, April 14.—The *Journal Officiel* of to-morrow will announce the resignation of Daru and Buffet. M. Ollivier will provisionally take charge of foreign affairs, and Segris the finances.

Quebec, April 14.—The whole active volunteer force of the city garrison, comprising a field battery of artillery and two troops of hussars, paraded this morning, and are now held in readiness to depart at a moment's notice. All other battalions in the district were ordered to report immediately to headquarters. Very little excitement, however, prevails among the people, and the belief is that there will be no raid.

Paris, April 14.—The Senate to-day commenced to debate the *Senatus Consultum* and passed it through the first stage. The discussion will be resumed on Monday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 14—Evening.—Cotton closed steady. Uplands 11¼; Orleans 11⅝@11¾. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Lard buoyant. Turpentine 29s 9d.

Havre, April 14.—Cotton opened flat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 14—Evening.—Cotton closed heavy and dull. Middling uplands 23½c. Sales 1100 bales. Flour active without any change in price. Wheat—spring 1c. lower; Winter a shade firmer; Winter red and amber Western $1 30@$1 23; the latter quotation is an extreme. Corn a shade firmer, new mixed Western $1 05@1 06. Beef steady; new plain mess $10@; new extra $14 50@17. Pork $27 75@27 87½. Lard heavy; kettle-rendered 16@16⅝c. Whisky firmer at $1@1 02½. Groceries quiet and firmer. Naval Stores quiet. Tallow 9@9½c. Freights drooping.

New York, April 14—Evening.—Money closed easy at 6. Sterling firm at 9. Gold closed strong at 113. Government securities advancing. Southern securities closed dull but firm.

New York, April 14.—5-20s, 114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅝; 64s, 110¾; 65s, 111⅛; new, 109½; 67s, 110; 68s, 110; 10-40s 106⅛. Tennessees, 59; new, 73. Levee 6s, 75; 8s, 91½. Alabama 8s, 91½. Georgias 6s, 85; 7s, 93½. North Carolinas, 46½; new, 22. South Carolinas, 87; new 81.

Sub-Treasury balance $86,023,000, including $2,695,000 in currency.

Boston, April 14. Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 24c; sales to-day 200 bales; receipts 00; stock 1300; receipts of the week 6419; sales 1050.

Providence, R. I., April 14.—Cotton—receipts of the week 277.

Norfolk, Va., April 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 20½c; sales to-day 50 bales; receipts to-day 102; exports coastwise 816; stock 5000; receipts of the week 1810; exports coastwise 1975; sales of the week 275.

Mobile, April 14.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middlings 21½@21¾c. Sales to-day 800 bales. Receipts 395; exports to the continent 1000, New Orleans 130 bales. Receipts of the week 2981; exports to the continent 1000; coastwise 1283 bales. Sales of the week 4500; stock 51,131 bales.

Galveston, April 14.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 18¾c. Sales to-day 150 bales. Receipts 1109; exports coastwise 650. Stock 27,854 bales. Receipts of the week 5018. Exports to Great Britain 2592; coastwise 1181. Sales of the week 650 bales.

Savannah, April 14.—Cotton is in fair demand; middlings 21¾c. Sales to-day 50 bales; receipts 565; exports to the Continent 1440; coastwise 23 bales. Receipts of the week 5573; exports to Great Britain 2801; Continent 1440; coastwise 2578; stock 20,838 bales.

Baltimore, April 14.—Cotton steady and in fair demand. Net receipts for the week 210 bales; coastwise 787; total 997. Exports, coastwise, 183; sales 1140 bales.

Charleston, April 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 21½c. Sales 50 bales. Receipts 450; stock 17,094 bales. Receipts of the week 2855; exports coastwise 1207 bales.

Augusta, April 14.—Cotton market ruled firmer, with a fair demand; middlings 20½c. Sales to-day 462 bales. Receipts 239 bales.

Cincinnati, April 14.—Flour—family $5 15@$5 40. Corn 85@88c. Oats 55@60c. Rye 92@95c. Cotton in fair demand; middlings 21½c. Tobacco, sales to-day 157 hhds at $6 10@$1 50 for trash to bright leaf. Whisky 97c. Pork $28 25@28 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11c.; clear rib sides 13¾c.; clear sides 14c. Bacon—shoulders 12c.; clear rib sides 15½c.; clear sides 16¼c. Butter unchanged. Eggs 17@18c. Groceries unchanged, a fair demand.

St. Louis, April 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 red fall $1 05. Corn 80@85c. Oats 53@58c. Rye 75c. Whisky $1. Pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 12c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c. Lard 15¼@16c.

Louisville, April 14.—Cotton weak; middlings 21½c. Corn $1. Oats 61c. Rye 90c. Wheat $1 05@1 20. Groceries quiet. Sugar 11¼c. Pork $29. Bacon—shoulders 12c; clear rib sides 15c; clear sides 15½c; hams 18½c. Lard 16½c. Whisky 97@98c. Tobacco—sales 200 hhds at $3 50@5 for lugs; $8 25@35 for low to medium bright leaf; market very strong.

Chicago, April 14.—Flour quiet. Wheat 74½@75. Corn 80c. Oats 39½c. Rye 72@75c. Barley nominal. Highwines 95c. Pork $28 25@28 50. Lard 15¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10½; rough sides 13¼c; short rib middles 14¼c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, April 14.—Passed up: Grand Era at 1 P. M. Down—Bismarck at 2 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear and warm.

Memphis, April 14.—Passed up—Mollie Able, Julia and Magenta. Down—Grand Lake with a big tow. The river has risen 2½ inches during the past 24 hours. The water is now running over all low places between here and Helena, threatening serious trouble to planters. The Arkansas river has risen 2 inches.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, April 14—7 P. M.—Barometer 30.05. Wind east southeast, fresh. No arrivals or departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, April 14.—An explosion at Sing Sing killed three convicts.

The propeller Wells, towing coal barges, exploded her boilers this morning, killing three persons. The Staten Islanders thought the explosion was an earthquake.

Washington, April 14.—SENATE — This branch of the National Legislature is quarreling over a resolution for continued session until a vote on the Georgia question is reached.

The Election Committee has granted Granton to the 1st of September to work up his case against Connor, the seated member from Texas.

The bill chartering the Pacific Cable Company of San Francisco, with a capital of $10,000,000, passed.

It is Cyrus W. Field's scheme, and will doubtless pass the House.

Its consummation will girdle the globe with the telegraph.

The Chair decided the resolution for a continuous session until a vote on Georgia matters is reached, to be out of order.

HOUSE.—The political disabilities of Judge Sabin, of Texas, were removed, and the House is now considering the proposition for laying a cable from San Francisco via the Sandwich Islands, to China.

San Francisco, April 14.—The Attorney General of California decides that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is inert as against laws until Congress legislates for its enforcement.

Paris, April 14.—Bourse opened firm. Rentes 73 and 77.

London, April 14—Noon.—Consols 94⅛. 5-20s of 1862, ex-coupons 88¾. Sugar dull.

Liverpool, April 14 — Noon. — Cotton opened dull: uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11⅝@11¾d; estimated sales 60,000 bales. Sales of the week, 59,000 bales; for export, 6000; for speculation, 8000; receipts of the week, 71,000 bales; stock on hand 477,000 bales, of which 297,000 are American.

Liverpool, April 14—Evening. — Cotton market steady. Sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales. Pork 96. Lard quiet. Bacon 37 and 6.

New York, April 14—Noon.—Stocks firm. Exchange—long, 8¾; short, 9¾. Gold, 113⅝. Money easy, 6. Bonds 111⅛. Tennessee ex-coupons, 59½; new, 53¼. Virginia ex-coupons, 69; new, 69. Louisiana old, 75¾; new, 73; levee sixes, 76@76½; eights, 92. Alabama eights, 97¼; fives, 80. Georgia sixes, 85; sevens, 92. North Carolinas, 46¾; new, 22½. South Carolina old, 85; new, 81.

The two Carolinas, Georgia and Florida have twenty great railroads in progress of construction, while Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama have about forty. These are additional to the roads already complete and in operation in these States.

The colonization of the negro in Liberia, according to the report of the African Colonization Society, is a failure. Instead of reforming all the savage tribes in their vicinity and converting them to Christianity and the ways of peace, it is said the darkey colonists themselves are relapsing into barbarism.

THE LEGAL TENDER CASES.

Our professional readers will remember that the Supreme Court of the United States was to have heard on Monday last an argument by the Attorney General on the part of the United States, in two cases involving the constitutionality of the legal-tender act of February, 1862. The argument was postponed until Monday next. It was also stated by telegraph that some acrimonious words had been exchanged between the judges.

The following dispatches to the Louisville *Commercial* from its Washington correspondent explain the cause of the postponement and the unpleasantness experienced by the judges:

The Legal Tender Cases.

Washington, April 11.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, Mr. Potter announced the absence of Mr. Carlisle on business, and the sickness of the other counsel in the pending legal tender cases. Accordingly the argument, which was to have commenced to-day, was postponed until Monday.

A Scene in the Supreme Court.

A curious scene took place in the Supreme Court today. During the talk about postponing the legal tender cases, the Chief Justice remarked that the court understood that the points involved in these two cases had been already decided. Justice Miller interposed and said that the court did not so understand. The Attorney General put in and said that he did not understand such to be the decision. Judge Chase responded, with evident heat, that when he made an announcement he expected to be believed. Mr. Hoar apologized. Justice Davis said that it was agreed by his end of the bench that this bandying of words was improper, and that the cases should be postponed till Monday next and no longer, which order was then entered.

The colloquy, of which but a few points are here given, lasted a considerable time, and was probably the most extraordinary ever witnessed in the Supreme Court. Much of it was conducted in so low a tone as to be inaudible, except to two or three lawyers within the bar, though the excitement which raged under the ermine could not be concealed. Chase, Nelson and Clifford all made remarks which could not be heard on the outside. It appears evident that the court is divided as to what it meant by permitting a reargument of the cases, one party holding that it re-opens the whole question, and the other that it only relates to the constitutionality of the law after its enactment.

The Income Tax.

The bill passed by the Senate on Thursday, relative to the income tax, merely decides that the old law is to stand, until the close of the present year; it does not re-enact it as a permanent institution.

FRANCE.

Ministerial Crisis.

Paris, April 9.—The Ollivier Ministry has experienced a Cabinet crisis. M. Buffet, Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Talhouet will probably go out. A council of Ministers has been held to consider the choice of succession. Should the crisis eventuate in such, or other official resignations, M. Ollivier will remain in office as Premier, and it is rumored Viscount de la Gueronnière and M. Magne will be called for the vacant places in the Cabinet.

Minister of Finance Resigned.

The Emperor having refused to make any concession relative to the plebiscitum, Buffet, Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation. No other Minister has yet resigned, but further changes are rumored. Newspaper organs of the Left Centre express dissatisfaction with Ministers, and say that their party in the Corps Legislatif will not support it.

The refusal of the Emperor to yield to the demands of Buffet and his friends is considered a victory for Rouher. The Deputies of the Left have decided to hold a meeting next Thursday, at which the editors of Paris and Provincial opposition journals will be invited. A manifesto will be submitted at this meeting, which, if adopted, will state the policy of the Opposition party with regard to the Plebiscitum. Paris is perfectly tranquil.

THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL R. R. AND THE OXFORD DISASTER.—We are informed that the Company of the Mississippi Central Railway have compromised with the persons, or the representatives of persons injured by the accident near Oxford in February, on the most liberal terms, and that no suits will be instituted against the company. To the family of the late Capt. Spear of Rankin county, damages to the amount of ten thousand dollars have been awarded and other sufferers have been alike generously dealt with.—*Jackson Clarion.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1870.

The Money market proper continues quiet and easy, with a moderate demand for discounts, and an ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of all approved business paper. On the Street A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 10 per cent. per annum to 1½ per cent. per month, and second grade at 1¼@1½; A1 business paper without collaterals at 1½ per cent. per month, and second grade —@1¼; A1 mortgage paper at 10@11 per cent. per annum, and second class 12.

The quarterly dividend of $4 per share declared by the New Orleans City Railroad, and advertised in the morning papers, was generally expected, but not until the close of the week.

Gold opened at 112¾@112⅞ against 112⅝ at New York; and after selling as low as 112⅝, closed at 112¾@112⅞ against 113. The sales included $—— at 112½, $1000 and $900 at 112¾; $400 and $700 at 112⅝; $300, $15,000 and $15,000 at 112⅝, $50,000 at 112¾@112⅞, and $2000 at 112⅝. Nothing reported in Silver.

A fair business was done in Foreign Exchange, and rates were stiffer under the improvement in Gold toward the close. The sales of Sterling embraced £[illegible], of which £4500 A1 clear at 121⅞, £2000 commercial, £4000 A1 bill of lading, at 122⅛, and £500 A1 clear at 122, £2000 A1 bill of lading at 122⅜, £2000 A1 clear at 122⅝, £2000 at 122⅝, £1000 first class bill of lading at 122⅝, £2500 bank at the same, £2500 private bankers' at —, £2500 at 122⅝@122⅞ and £10,000 bank at 122⅝. In Francs there were sales of 600,000, including 100,000 at —, 200,000 commercial at 4.67½@4.60¼, 450,000 at 4.65, 50,000 at 4.55¼ and $100,000 bank at 4.61¼. Sterling may now be quoted at 121⅞@122⅛, and 122⅜ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 123⅛ for bank; and Francs 4.65@4.62½ for the former and —@4.60 for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were moderate, but rates were without any quotable change. The banks continued to draw on New York at sight cent. premium, and the sales included $20,000 commercial sight on New York at 3-16 premium, $8000, $15,000, $20,000, $35,000, $40,000 and $50,000 commercial and $50,000 private bankers' at ¼, and $40,000 commercial and $25,000 and $25,000 private bankers' at 9-32.

The movements in Stocks was light. 200 shares Ship Island Canal changed hands at $1 70, 310 do. at $1 72½, 100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse at $30 50, 100 do. at $31, 50 Mississippi Valley Levee Co. at $13 25, 25 do. at $14, and 1 Barbarin Gas Light Co. at $800.

Nothing transpired in Bonds.

In Warrants $6000 new State sold at 88, and $3000 old at 93. Dealers bought State at 89@90 for new issue, and 93 for old, and Metropolitan Police at 92@92½, and sold the former at 91@93 for new, and 95 for old, and the latter at 93@94.

Yesterday, not reported, $3000 City Treasury Notes sold at 12½ per cent. discount; and to-day a round amount at 14. Dealers' rates for small sums were 14@15 buying, and 12@13 selling.

LATER.—At the Board this evening $10,000 gold sold at 113⅜, and $11,000 do at 113⅜, 10 and 500 shares Crescent City Slaughter House stock at $30 and 100 and 200 at $30 25. The following offers and bids were made during the session:

	Asked.	Bid.
Gas Company	—	152
Levee Steam Cotton Press	00 00	00 00
Crescent City Slaughter-house	30 25	30 00
Ship Island Canal	1 77	1 67½
Jackson Railroad	5 75	
Carrollton Railroad	118 00	00 00
Pontchartrain Railroad	62 00	60 00
Crescent City Railroad	72 00	70 00
St. Charles Street Railroad	86 50	
Merchants' Bank	00 00	
Bank of New Orleans	67 50	00 00
Crescent City Bank	41 25	00 00
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	46 75	45 50
Union Bank	00 00	55 00
Bank of America	205 00	197 50
Louisiana State Bank	17	15 00
Southern Bank	78 00	75 00
Citizens' Bank	00 00	10 25
Jefferson City Warrants	—	80 00
State Penitentiary sevens	—	00 00
State North La. and Texas Railroad eight per cent. bonds	75 50	00 00
State Warrants	00	00 00
State Coupons	—	90
Consolidated City Bonds (July coupon)	—	92
do. do. do. Sept. coupons	73½	
City 6 per cents	57 50	56
City Seven per cents	78 50	78 75
City Ten per cents	—	101 50
City Warrants	87 50	00 00
Mechanics' and Agr. Fair Assoc'n	21 00	19 00
St. Charles Hotel	—	6 50
Pneumatic Propelling Company	00 00	
Loan and Pledge Association	00 00	
Mississippi Valley Levee Co	13 75	13 25
Sugar Shed Company	—	32
Jefferson City Gas Light Co	62 75	62 25
Gold	113⅛	112⅝

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 3650 bales, at irregular and easier prices, a part of the business being at about previous rates, and a part at a decline of ¼@½c, closing at the inside figures of the day as follows: Low ordinary 15@16c, ordinary 17@18c, good ordinary 19½@20½c, low middling 20¾@21¼c, middling —@22c, strict middling 22¼@22¾c, and good middling 23½@—c.

The market opened with a fair enquiry, but mostly at figures below the views of factors, and up to noon only a limited amount was reported, while although prices were manifestly easier, they showed no quotable decline. Later in the day, however, parties came together more freely, and the rates paid exhibited increased irregularity, low middlings for example selling as low as 20¾c, and as high as 21¼c, strict commanding ¼@½c more. Still later the advantage was more generally on the side of buyers, and at our quotations, although many factors asked more. Parties who predicated their views on the business up to 2 P. M., quoted ¼@¾c higher. Clean white cottons, free of sand, commanded fuller prices in proportion than the general run.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales 770
Arrived since last statement 1,908
Arrived previously ..... 1,027,504—1,029,412
..... 1,030,182
Cleared to-day 15,749
Cleared previously, and burnt ..... [illegible] — 872,207
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales 157,975

To-day's exports embrace 9904 bales to Liverpool, and 1500 to Amsterdam, 1594 to Bremen, and 708 to Genoa. Receipts proper since Friday evening 14,811 bales, against 15,300 for the corresponding time last week, and 10,138 last year, and since September 1st, 976,515 bales, against 739,257 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts this morning comprised 492 hhds Sugar, 96 bbls Molasses. The demand is good, and, with light supplies, prices are very firm. Sugar commands 8¾@9c ℔ ℔ for inferior, 9½@9¾c for common, 9¾@10c for fair, 10¼@10½c for good fair, 10¾@11c for fully fair, 11⅛@11¾c for prime, 11⅞@12¼c for choice, 12½@12¾c for yellow clarified, and 13@13½c for white. Fermenting Molasses commands 37½@50c, and 65c ℔ gallon for fermenting, as in quality, 60@70c for plantation reboiled, 37½@46c for Cuba reboiled on plantation, 50@75c for city refinery reboiled, and $1 for syrup.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The M. J. Wicks, from Cairo, and Leonidas, from Cincinnati, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—Continues dull. Superfine is quoted at $4 25, double extra $4 75@$5, treble extra $5 75@$6 50, choice extra $6 75@$7, family extra $7 50@$8 ℔ bbl. The sales to-day are confined to 1000 bbls, of which 400 double extra at $4 75, 200 and 700 do at $5, 700 and 500 extra on private terms, 500 choice extra at $7 50, 300 do at $8, and 100 do at $8 20 ℔ bbl.

CORN—Is in light supply and firm. Sales to-day 2500 sacks, of which 130 fair at $1 11, 500 and 1500 white at $1 15 ℔ bushel, and 300 white and white mixed at $1 17.

OATS—Are quiet. Sales to-day 1200 sacks, of which 200 at 63c, 200 at 64c, 100, 500 and 150 at 65c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—Is dull and lower. 100 sacks sold at $1 35 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HAY—Is in light supply, but the demand is only moderate, and prices have weakened a little. Prime Western is selling to the trade at $27, choice at $28. A lot of 75 bales choice sold at $28. 50 bales New York sold at $27 50 ℔ ton.

PORK—The market is very firm. A lot of 200 bbls mess sold at $30 ℔ bbl. Mess is retailing and jobbing at $29 75@$30 25 ℔ bbl for repacked, and $30@$30 50 ℔ bbl for original, as in quality.

DRY SALT MEAT—6 casks shoulders sold at 11½c, and 8 do clear sides at 15½c, ℔ ℔.

BACON—Is quiet. Shoulders are quoted at 12¾c, clear rib sides 16½@16¾c, clear sides 17½@17¾c, sugar-cured hams 18@18½c. 25 tierces sugar-cured hams sold in lots at 18½c ℔ ℔, 5 do at 19½c, 15 do at 19¼c, 30 casks shoulders at 12½c, 4 and 5 do at 12½c, 8 do at 12¾c, and 7 do clear sides at 17½c ℔ ℔.

LARD—Tierces are quoted at 16@16½c, kegs 17½@18c ℔ ℔. 25 and 75 kegs pressed sold at 17¾c ℔ ℔.

BREAKFAST BACON—Commands 18½@19c ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—We extract the following from the monthly circular of Messrs. Lonsdale, Marks & Co. Imports from 1st July, 1869, to 14th April, 1870, 118,742; same time last year, 88,669—increase 30,073. Received first hands none. Sales of the month, [illegible] bags, 11¾c; by Steinburg, to arrive, 5000 bags at 11¾c—market; prime 17@17½c; good fair 17@17¼c; fair 16@16½c gold duty paid. Remarks—Reviewing the action of our Coffee market for the past month we have to notice general quietude, caused no doubt by the absence of stock to induce buyers hither, for though our imports to date are 30,073 bags in excess to same date last year, we have scarcely had enough to supply the neighboring States, thus forcing the West from her natural source of supply to the markets of New York and Baltimore. With the Coffees here buyers would be on hand. The Cotton growing regions are gradually filling up, and with a population that will use the bean not so much as a luxury, but as a necessity, hence the demand becomes more steady in its growth. With a good Cotton crop for this year, and advices of a larger extent of lands put under cultivation, we think a large increase of imports of Coffee to this port would meet with a steady local consumption in addition to the demands of the West. Second hands hold, say 12½c bags prime at the above quotations.

FREIGHTS. The Liverpool sail rate has advanced to 13-32d. Otherwise the market is unchanged.

Specie and Exchange Office of BRUNO & WARNER. No. 16 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Quotes: GOLD.
Victoria Sovereigns
English Bank Notes
20 Francs
Bills of Bank of France (in francs)
N. Thaler
N. Thaler Prussian
N. Gulden
Kroner
Ducats
Spanish Doubloons
Patriots

SILVER.
English Silver
French
Mexican Dollars
Spanish
French Crowns
German
Thaler
Prussian Paper Thaler
Guilders
Specie
Spanish Silver & Ukase

Free Vaccination.

Office Board of Health, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 1870.

THE Sanitary Inspectors of this city will vaccinate free of charge, all who may apply at places named as follows: Dr. JULES A. MATHIEU, First District, at [illegible] Drug store, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets ... Dr. F. R. ALBERS, Second District ... Dr. T. FAZENDE'S Drug Store ... Dr. JAMES T. JAMES, Third District ... Dr. ALFRED W. PERRY, Fourth District ... Dr. CHARLES ... Dr. HEBER SMITH, Sixth District, at J. W. Shearer's Drug Store, No. 399 Magazine street, every day from 3 to 4 P. M.

C. B. WHITE, M. D., President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

P. MALLARD, Corner Royal and Bienville Streets.

BEING about to leave for France, informs his friends and numerous customers that he will attend to all orders, as heretofore.

He has received from France, per Teutonia, a very fine selection of Bronze and Fancy Goods, China, Crystal and other Wares.

In store—A splendid stock of bed room, parlor, dining room and library rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut and maple FURNITURE, Marquetry, rosewood and tulip wood, Looking glasses, Curtains, Window Shades, Matting, Rugs, etc., etc.

AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.

Office Board of Underwriters, New Orleans, April 15, 1870. THE offices of Companies composing this Board will be closed THIS DAY, (Good Friday) after 11 o'clock A. M. H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Office Canal and Claiborne Streets Railroad Company, NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1870. THE Semi Annual Interest on the Bonds of this Company, due THIS DAY, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of PIKE, BROTHER & CO. J. G. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Notice to the Public.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13, 1870. I have the pleasure of announcing to the public, and especially to the traveling community, that [the] Mississippi Central Railroad is now in good and perfect order, and that they are making perfect schedule time, both North and South. I hope and expect that our old friends will no longer feel any doubt in making quick and safe trips through to all points, via N. O. J. and G. N. Railroad and Mississippi Central Railroad. J. H. WINGFIELD, G. P. Agent.

Merchants' Bank, New Orleans, April 14, 1870. THIS BANK will be closed on to-morrow, (Good Friday.) By the provisions of the act of the Legislature, No. 44, of March 16, 1870, Notes and Bills maturing on Good Friday, are exigible only the day after. TH. J. DIX, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana, NEW ORLEANS, April 14th, 1870. THIS BANK will be closed on Good Friday. By virtue of the provisions of the act of the Legislature, of March 16th, 1870, No. 44, all Bills and Notes maturing on Good Friday, are exigible only the day after. GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

State of Louisiana, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, April 12, 1870. IT having been discovered yesterday in this office that a lot of State Warrants, amounting together to about $140,000, and purporting to have been issued by the late Auditor, G. M. Wickliffe, more than $100,000 worth were counterfeits and it being believed that these are not the only counterfeits afloat, of the same series of Warrants, the public are hereby admonished to exercise care in dealing in Warrants issued by the late Auditor, G. M. Wickliffe. JAS. GRAHAM, Auditor.

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil. PURE and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists. J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY, 123 CONTI STREET 123, Between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD. THIS ESTABLISHMENT, long known to the public as one of the leading institutions of the South, is again open, and ready to receive students, either as Day Scholars or Boarders.

The Fourth LOUISIANA STATE FAIR will take place IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, Commencing April 23, 1870, and Continued Nine Days.

The Annual Address will be delivered by the Hon. CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS. The Exhibition Halls will be open and Machinery in full operation daily. Exhibition in the Arena daily from 12 to 4.

FIRST DAY. Saturday, April 23. PREMIUM $250. HURDLE RACE. Dash of Two Miles over eight Hurdles, to rule, free for all.
SAME DAY. PREMIUM SILVER PITCHER, Value $100. DOUBLE TEAM RACE. Mile Heats, [illegible] owners to drive, the horses to have been owned and driven together at least sixty days prior to date of race.
Sunday, April 24. PREMIUM $250. GRAND FIREMEN'S CONTEST.
Monday, April 25. PREMIUM $400. MILE HEATS. Three in five, to harness and rule, free for all trotters. $300 to first horse, $100 to the second horse.
Tuesday, April 26. PREMIUM $250. RUNNING RACE. Mile Heats, three in five to rule. $200 to first horse, $50 to the second horse.
Wednesday, April 27. PREMIUM $200. MILE HEATS. Three in five, to harness and rule, for horses that have never beaten 2 40 in public.
SAME DAY. DASH of one Mile for Racking Horses to saddle. First Premium, silver goblet, valued $25; second Premium, Silver mounted Whip, valued $15.
Thursday, April 28. PREMIUM $200. PACING RACE. Three in five, to harness and rule, free for all pacers. $150 to first horse, $50 to second horse.
SAME DAY. MULE RACE. Dash of one Mile, free for all, riders to be in jockey costume. [illegible]
Friday, April 29. PREMIUM $200. TROTTING. Double Teams. Three in five, to rule. $150 to first team, $50 for second team.
Saturday, April 30. PREMIUM $[illegible]. TWO MILE HEATS. To harness and rule, free for all Trotters. $300 to first horse, $100 to second horse.
SAME DAY. DASH of one Mile for Ponies not over fourteen hands high, riders not over sixteen years of age, in jockey costume. First Premium Boy's Bridle and Saddle; Second Premium Silver mounted Riding Whip.
Sunday, May 1. PREMIUM [illegible]. FIREMEN'S RACE. DETACHED BALLOON ASCENSION.
Dancing on the Platform daily from 7 to 10. [illegible]
LUTHER HOMES, Secretary.

Removal. THE undersigned has removed his STONE YARD [illegible] to No. 36 Natchez Street. [illegible] NEWTON RICHARDS.

Flour. Flour. BRENAN & KEHLOR, AGENTS for following Choice Bakers' and Family Brands: [illegible]

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, NEW ORLEANS, March 2[illegible], 1870. IN conformity with [illegible] E. S. CHARLES, Sec'y.

For Sale. ON account of departure [illegible] GROCERIES [illegible]

Classical and Commercial College, 133 Barracks Street, between Rampart and Burgundy. [illegible] Directors. THE course of instruction [illegible] Evening classes for young men from 6 o'clock [illegible]

Puroline and Portable Gas Light Company. 34 Camp Street, New Orleans. Sole proprietors of the celebrated GOUCH 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 Float and Vapor Burners, [illegible] Erasive Fluid, Benzine, Naptha, and all the products of Petroleum. A specialty of Sugar House and Cane Shed Lamps and Lanterns.

Plantation Harness At $3 50 a Set. 200 McCLELLAN SADDLES at [illegible]. 500 Double barreled GUNS at [illegible]. Also, a large stock of HARDWARE and CUTLERY at very low prices. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette.

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 successes of late years in Paris. [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.

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

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, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

Trusses! Trusses! Without Springs, Back Pads or Peg Straps. H. SPILLMANN'S Liver and Supporter Truss, Patented 7th September, 1869. It is worn with more comfort than any other Truss in the world in all changes of life by both sexes. The Medical fraternity is most respectfully invited to examine the Truss. Also sole proprietor of the well known W. Johnson's Patent Pad Truss, for Louisiana, and manufacturer of all description of Arthopoedic attachments. Particular attention paid to children. A lady attending the ladies. H. SPILLMANN, 85 Baronne street. State rights for sale for the above Truss.

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. 18 St. Charles street, New Orleans. BONE BLACK OF ALL GRADES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. Office: No. 120 Common Street. Capital Invested in Unencumbered Securities $500,000. 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.

Hibernia Bank of New Orleans. THE following Stockholders were elected Directors to serve until the third Monday of January, 1871: Patrick Irwin, A. Montgomery, Hugh McCloskey, Adam Thompson, John Henderson, Ed. Conery, Thos. McKenna, Law. Burke, T. Fitzwilliam, Wm. Hart, Nicholas Burke. And Patrick Irwin and Arch. Montgomery were unanimously elected President and Vice President. Books of subscription for balance of stock are now open at the office of W. J. Castell, notary public, 27 Gravier street, adjoining Canal Bank.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company. Sixteenth Annual Statement. In conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement: Total Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1870 ... $444,435 94. Viz: Fire Premiums ... Marine ... River ... Unearned and Return Premiums, Reinsurances and Rebate on Premiums ... Net earned Premiums ... $339,374 53. Fire Losses ... Marine Losses ... River Losses ... Taxes ... Expenses profit and loss ... Interest on outstanding Scrip ... Net profit ... [illegible] The Company have the following Assets [illegible] The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. CHAS. BRIGGS, President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28 day of March 1870. E. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public. [illegible] By order of the Board of Trustees. CHAS. BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: Charles Briggs, A. Lecourt, Ant. Carriere, Frank Williams, Geo. A. Fosdick, Thomas Byrne, E. Briggs, John Thornhill, Chas. Cavaroc, Jno. S. Walton, P. Aldigé, George Foster, Alfred Hearne, Andrew Stewart, J. Prevost, L. B. Pothier, Geo. W. Dunbar, R. Dugge, E. J. Sauvinet, Rudolph Sieg, Geo. W. Hynson, H. F. [illegible], Arthur Montgomery, W. C. Black, Henry J. Vose, Geo. C. Garner, J. Magner, Thos. H. Hunt, S. H. Kennedy, Chas. Pranceli, A. R. Montgomery, C. Carriere, R. S. Howard.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD. Essays for Young Men, on the physical and [illegible] Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

F. NEWHALL, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN PAPER HANGINGS, And Window Shades of Every Description, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 40 Camp street, New Orleans.

F. GONTHIER Has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT —TO— 31 St. Charles street 31 OPPOSITE THE HOTEL. Where he is prepared to receive his old customers and attend to their orders at reduced prices.

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

NEW DISCOVERY. J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. [illegible] General Depot: A. BERNARD, 31 Cedar St. For sale by all respectable druggists.

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. HAASNER, 106 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Steam Tobacco Manufactory. J. P. SARRAZIN, 91 CHARTRES STREET 93, CORNER OF CONTI. Branch, 205 Chartres Street. Importer of Pipes and all Articles for Smokers. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS to Country Merchants the most complete assortment to be found in his line in New Orleans, such as: Meerschaum Pipes, Clay Pipes, all kinds, Imitation, Match Boxes, Briar Root, Tobacco Pouches, India Rubber, Cherry Stems, Charcoal, Amber, Rosewood, India Rubber Stems, etc. SMOKING TOBACCO: Maryland, Reliance, Rough and Ready, Virginia, Gambrinus, Game Cock, Perique, Industry, Club, Velocipede, and Maryland Right Power, which must not be mistaken for Right Bower of Gail & Ax, of Baltimore. SNUFF TOBACCO: Half Coarse Virginia; Perrique ditto; Macouba Fine Rose ditto. Also, a large stock of Plug Chewing Tobacco, Fine Cut, in tin foil, and Fine Cut, natural in kegs of 10, 20, 30 and 50 pounds; and not less than a MILLION OF CIGARS, of all grades and brands. J. P. SARRAZIN.

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

JOHN 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.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER. The standard reputation attained by this unrivaled and infallible Yeast Powder during twelve years past, is due to its perfect purity, healthfulness and economy. Put up in tins, actual weight as represented, and will keep for years. The quantity required for use is from one-fourth to one-half less than other Baking Powders. Sold by Grocers throughout the United States. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Proprietors, 69 New street, New York.

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 205, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 305 Canal street, near Franklin.

STEAMSHIPS. For New York. Merchants' Steamship Line. Comprising the first class Steamships CRESCENT CITY ... Capt. GEO. L. NORTON; SHERMAN ... Capt. [illegible]; GEN. MEADE ... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON; UNITED STATES ... Capt. GEO. H. SMITH; MISSISSIPPI ... Capt. W. P. HENRY; WESTERN METROPOLIS Capt. H. S. QUICK; EMILY B. SOUDER ... Capt. [illegible]. Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship CRESCENT CITY, GEO. L. NORTON, commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, April 16, at 3 P. M. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. CABIN PASSAGE ... $50 00. STEERAGE PASSAGE ... 25 00. Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen. For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. [illegible] Common street. The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS will follow, leaving SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M.

For New York Direct. Cromwell Line. This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, CROMWELL, MARIPOSA. The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, [illegible], commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, April 17, at 8 A. M. Passage $50. Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by the line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same. For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, [illegible] Carondelet street.

For New York, via Havana. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS. Will sail on FRIDAY, April 29th at 8 A. M. The mammoth side wheel ocean steamship BIENVILLE, BAKER, commander, will leave her wharf, Post 14, First District, as above. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to [illegible], Agent, [illegible] Carondelet street.

Pontchartrain Railway. ON AND AFTER APRIL [illegible] the trains [illegible]

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad." CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas. [illegible] CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Removal. J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 130 CANAL STREET. [illegible]

Dr. C. Blancke, 416 & 418 St. Charles St. 416 & 418. GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY. ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM! THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. GREAT SUCCESS! [illegible]

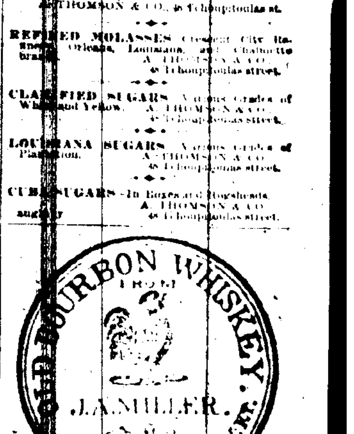
J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S., Baronne Street, No. 13. [illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20. [illegible]

Premium Dentistry. [illegible]

DR. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST. Office and RESIDENCE No. 34 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

Sugars and Molasses. REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street. GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas st. REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street. CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street. LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street. CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 46 Tchoupitoulas street.



CHICKEN COCK WHISKY. THE celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, of all ages and price, and in the best of cooperage, is offered to the Trade, Wholesale only, and at very low prices. LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. COMB, DOLHONDE & CO., Sole Agents for the South, 90 Magazine street.

JULIUS LOEFFLER, Successor to Chas. Loeffler, GAS FITTER, And Dealer in Gas Fixtures, etc., Depot of the Tucker Manufacturing Company. CAST BRONZE CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c. No. 126 Chartres Street, Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

TREATMENT of SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS OR STRICTURES, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c. E. GALDOZ, Druggist from the Paris university, Corner Canal and Burgundy streets.

LUMBER! LUMBER! GEORGE MERTZ PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD, Corner Tchoupitoulas and Robertson sts. (3d District). SEASONED and other Wood Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building materials offered to the trade at the lowest prices. Shipments punctually attended to.