The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR..........$3.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Fritz, Our Cousin German"—Benefit of Mr. Emmet.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gaite Comique Troupe of Specialties.

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

THE MYSTERY YET UNSOLVED.

The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of Mr. F. W. Perkins, on Monday night last, has revealed no fact, as yet, sufficient to place it beyond doubt that he committed suicide. The only circumstances disclosed by the investigation which would lead to the belief that Mr. Perkins came to his death by his own hand, are his purchase of a pistol on the day of his death and the finding of the same weapon near his dead body. Suicide ought never to be presumed, and we think the police officers of the city who have made themselves so busy in suggesting suicide in Mr. Perkins' case, are highly reprehensible. What right have they to create the impression in the public mind that the deceased died by his own hand when they do not know the fact? We cannot understand why the Coroner should permit the mere opinions and conjectures of police officers or other persons, however expert in their business, as to the probability or improbability that Mr. Perkins was murdered, to go before the jury engaged in this investigation, who should only listen to competent testimony as to the cause of death. From the testimony so far given, the jury can only say that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot. Opinions are not testimony in any judicial inquiry or other legal examination, except in cases where it is necessary to call in experts to enlighten the court or jury upon some special subject with which only persons experienced in that particular subject are acquainted. We therefore regard the opinions expressed by the witnesses who have been examined in this case (with the exception of Dr. Cooper) as entitled to little more consideration than the opinions of thousands of other persons who have not been called to testify. Police officers may be familiar with the marks that robbers leave behind them, but they can hardly be regarded as experts in cases of assassination. It may be true that there were no indications about the office of Mr. Perkins that the place had been visited by robbers, but that by no means proves that the deceased was not murdered. Murderers oftentimes have other motives than robbery, and experienced policemen are no more expert at divining the motives of such characters than individuals who have no acquaintance with the ways and habits and marks of professional or unprofessional criminals. There seems to have been on the part of the police, a studious effort from the beginning of this investigation to circulate in the community the theory that Mr. Perkins killed himself, as if the object was to accept the easiest and simplest solution of a mysterious occurrence rather than to institute a searching investigation into the causes of that occurrence. We do not say that Mr. Perkins did not commit suicide, but we say that no evidence, so far, has been given before the Coroner's jury, inconsistent with the theory that he died by the hand of an assassin, and the public authorities should not suffer themselves to be led into what may be an erroneous conclusion, because it is the mere opinion of this or that man that Mr. Perkins shot himself. The only safe presumption for the officers of the law is, that he was assassinated by a person unknown, until the contrary be established by sufficient testimony.

NOTICE TO TEXAS PASSENGERS.—In another column appears a notice to passengers for Texas by the inside route via Morgan's railroad and steamships from Brashear. On and after Sunday, March 12th, the days of departure from this end will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS—*Cheap Railroad Fare.*—Messrs. Charles A. Whitney & Co., agents, announce that they will issue from this date commutation tickets, good for 500 miles travel over Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, for $15 per ticket. Any member of a firm, or any of its clerks, will be allowed to use the ticket. Tickets will be sold at the office, corner of Magazine and Natchez streets. 5t

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 159 Canal street, New Orleans. feb23 3m d&sw

☞ $1,000 Reward will be paid by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medal Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in curing all the diseases for which it is recommended. In the cure of severe and lingering Coughs, Bronchitis and diseases of the lungs it is without an equal. Sold by all druggists. wed fr sun&sw.

TRUTH.—The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

The Peace of Europe.

That very intelligent paper, the *Journal of Commerce*, is very dispondent about peace prospects in Europe. Says the *Journal*:

The war with Denmark led to the Austro-Prussian war; that war, by arousing French jealousy of Prussia, led to the Franco-German war; and to what war will that lead in turn? Such is the question that men are beginning to ask. For it is apparent to all that the chain of destruction is not yet complete, but that links in its dreadful sequence remain to be forged. The conclusion of peace between Germany and France leaves nothing settled, except that Prussia wears, for the present, the belt, so dangerous to its possessor, of the champion power of Europe. She won it by hard fighting; and hard fighting alone can keep it for her. France hates her with an immeasurable intensity of passion, and she will watch her first opportunity to break the hollow truce which men call peace. Austria nurses her wrath and bides her time. England chafes under the impotence resulting from her excessive devotion to common pursuits, and has gone into training to appear again in the arena as the stubborn British gladiator of old. Between England, France and Austria exists a community of sentiment toward Prussia, and that is a compound of hate, revenge and suspicion as to her future designs. Either one of them is overmatched by her mighty antagonist—the new German empire—but how if they were allied? Such an alliance is not wholly improbable at some future day. How soon it may come depends on the course hereafter pursued by Germany, and also on the recuperative energy displayed by France.

The Macon, (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger* says:

A passenger states that he came through Macon from Mobile with a train of five car loads of through passengers from New Orleans. The time from New Orleans to New York via Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Macon has been reduced to seventy-four hours, and the route is monopolizing the through travel between those points.

The Democrats in the Senate are much stronger than they were. They have there now Blair, Casserly, Bayard, Stevenson, Garrett Davis, Hamilton, Vickers, Saulsbury, H. G. Davis, Kelley, Cooper, Stockton, Goldthwaite and Hill. There are vacancies from Virginia and Georgia, one of which will certainly be filled by a Democrat, and the last State will also elect a Democrat in November next.

THE NEW ORLEANS LEVEE.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

In compliance with a request on the part of Mayor Flanders, the Mayor of New Orleans has ordered a measurement of the levee in front of that city, or rather that portion used for shipping—from Portland to Toledano street—which was found to be 28,314 feet, or 5 miles and 1814 feet. The total wharf front is [illegible] feet long, or something over three miles.

Michelet is represented as a white-haired man of 72, with large hollow eyes, a very intellectual face, a small, bent figure, full of dignity and grace.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad is approaching Tuscaloosa. The whistle of the engine can now be heard in the city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Perkins Inquest.—The following was the evidence taken by Coroner Creagh yesterday in this case. To-day the evidence of Mr. Dillingham, who Major Perkins says was in company with his brother, about the time the pistol was bought by him, will be taken:

W. F. Perkins, sworn—On Tuesday, March 7, 1871, at 6 o'clock A. M., I was awakened by a knocking at the door. I opened the door and found the porter there. He said, come to the office immediately, your brother is lying there. I replied, my God, Toby, what has happened. He said he feared he was dead. I told him to go immediately back and let no one enter until I got there. I hurried on my clothes and went to the office. I found Toby waiting for me at the door; we went in together. I knelt beside the prostrate body of my brother, laid my hand on his forehead, felt that it was cold and the eyes were fixed, and I said he is dead, and must have been dead for several hours. I then glanced at his vest, and saw no watch ribbon that he was accustomed to wear. I put my hand in his watch pocket and turned it out, and ascertained it was not there. I next observed that his pants pockets were pulled out. Without stepping to make further examination, I told the porter to follow me to the door, that I was going to Capt. Badger, and to allow no one to enter until I returned, fearing a crowd would collect there. I then took a cab on St. Charles street and went to Capt. Badger's residence. I awakened him and informed him that my brother was lying dead at our office, and requested him to accompany me. While riding to the office Col. Badger asked me about our business, and if I had any reason to believe my brother committed suicide. I told him that I had not; that there had been no recent troubles to disturb him, and that our future looked bright. I told him I did not know the nature of the wound, or how it was inflicted, but it was evidently about the head, as the blood was there. I then requested him to be guarded in expressing any opinion until a careful examination was made. We reached the office and entered together. We found the body as I had left it. We then discovered the wound on the side and back of the head. The pistol was then found. I then noticed for the first time the condition of the office, the drawer, the little safe, and so forth.

In answer to the Coroner—I took no papers, nothing from the office. I did not know of any person taking a letter from the office previous to the arrival of Col. Badger. I had no special reason for requesting Col. Badger to be guarded. It was a caution I would have requested in the case of any friend found dead. It was between six and seven o'clock in the morning when I notified Capt. Badger. I was in company with my brother the previous evening, about half-past nine o'clock, at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets. I noticed nothing strange or despondent in his manner. He was sometimes in the habit of staying in the office late at night. We were in partnership. We did not have any reverses in business.

To a juror—I have never been in John's shooting gallery in the city, nor at his place at the Lake. I never frequent such places. I have never heard him say he had a difficulty with any person, nor have I ever known him to carry a weapon. About a year ago there was a difficulty with a passenger, in which the person drew a weapon. The propriety of carrying weapons was then discussed. I have never known or heard of any misunderstanding in my brother's family.

By the Coroner—I know of my brother's life being insured in the Knickerbocker office at New York, for, I think, $10,000, and in a St. Louis office for $6000. All the insurance is in favor of his wife. I have not missed any valuables from the office—not a thing. That is, I have discovered no loss yet. In feeling for my brother's watch I turned the vest pockets out. The pockets of his pants had already been turned out.

H. C. Paxton, agent of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co., sworn—The testimony of Mr. Paxton in brief was as follows: Mr. Perkins had insured his life in the office for $15,000, in favor of his wife. The first policy, which was for $5000, was issued June 16, 1866; the second, for $5000, was issued Dec. 4, 1866, and the third, for $5000 also, was issued January 28, 1868. The last payment made on the first policy was December 16, 1870. The last payment on the second was due March 4, (Saturday last). The note for that payment, which was $49, was taken up by a clerk of Mr. Perkins, on Monday, the 6th. The last payment on the third policy was made on the 28th of February last.

Theodore Freising, sworn—This is the boy attending in John's shooting gallery, and who was there when the pistol was sold on Monday afternoon. His testimony was identical with that of John himself. The boy saw the corpse of deceased at Mr. Bothick's undertaker shop, on Monday, and although he had no recollection of having ever seen Mr. Perkins before the sale of the pistol he was sure deceased was the person who bought the weapon.

Waldo P. Todd, sworn—In answer to Mr. Stone, a juror, I knew Mr. Perkins. He was a visitor at my house. One evening last summer Mr. Perkins was at my house, and during the course of the conversation he spoke of his life having been threatened. He did not say by whom. And he said that he required to be considerably on his guard. I think he mentioned at the time that he had furnished himself with a pistol. I am not certain of the conversation. It was so long ago.

Question by Coroner—How long ago was the conversation?

A.—It was either last summer or last fall.

Q.—Have you seen him since?

A.—Oh, yes, frequently.

Q.—Did he seem to think then that he was in any great danger?

A.—He did not mention the matter, he seemed in good spirits, and was talking about his steamships.

Sergeant Malone, of the police, sworn—On the morning of the 7th, between 8 and 9 o'clock, I repaired to the office of Messrs. Perkins, on Carondelet street. I examined the office back and front, in company with Detective Pearson, and came to the conclusion that there was no burglary committed there. I heard the statement of Superintendent Badger and Smith Lard; my statement will corroborate theirs. By instructions from Superintendent Badger, I went to the residence of Mrs. Perkins to see if she could identify the pistol. She stated she had never seen it. After my return Superintendent Badger directed me to detail an officer to try and find out where the pistol was purchased, and by whom. I detailed officer Lawler, of the First Precinct, who returned in about an hour. He stated that John, who keeps a pistol gallery on St. Charles street, sold a pistol similar to the one shown him on the 6th inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock. I then took a cab and went to John's, and requested him to accompany me to Mr. Bothick's, on Camp street, where the deceased was lying. John, before seeing the body, on his way up, described the appearance and clothing of Mr. Perkins, and when shown the body, fully identified it as the gentleman who purchased the pistol from him on the previous day. He stated that his boy knew him, he believed, better than him. I then sent for the boy, and remained there with John until he came. When the boy came I did not allow him to see John, nor have any communication with him until he first saw the body, which he fully identified as the gentleman who purchased the pistol on the 6th. The watch which was supposed to have been stolen was found on his person, in the inside pocket of his vest. The papers in the yard of the back office that were scattered about, were emptied by myself and detective Pearson, out of a sack. That's about all I know.

The License System.—Small dealers are being persecuted by the police, who, at the instance of the City Council, are being used to arrest them unless they exhibit their licenses. The police brought before Recorder Staes, yesterday, several such persons, some of whom were licensed in the parish of St. Bernard, and those belonging to the city had their licenses at their places of business. They were all discharged, but under the instructions of the police they may be arrested to-day again, or others may be subjected to the same annoyance and loss of time from their avocations. It should be known that no policeman has a right to lay his hand upon any man without a warrant, unless he sees the man engaged in committing a crime or misdemeanor.

First District Court—The Vagrant Law.—The first trial under the vagrant act took place in the First District Court. The parties tried were John Williams and Charles Ryan, alias Reno. The information against them was that they were "idle persons" and had "no visible means to maintain themselves and lived without employment." The charges were not proved, by the police, satisfactorily to the jury, and both the prisoners were acquitted. This result need not prevent such an operation of the laws as will ultimately compel professional depredators and thieves to leave the city. It is by frequent arrests, imprisonment, necessity of finding bail and expenditures to fee counsel that such characters can be harassed and driven out of the community, whatever the result of jury trials may be. If Williams and Ryan are really such characters, they may be arrested to-day again and brought to another trial. So with every other person in the city whose presence is dangerous to the community.

Damages Against the City.—In the Fifth District Court, Judge Leaumont has given a judgment against the city for ten thousand dollars, in favor of Thomas Casserly. He had, after the city bought the Water Works, a contract, with the Water Works Commissioners, for supplying him with water for a number of years, with which he was to sprinkle the streets to allay the dust. Shortly after the contract was made it was rescinded by the Commissioners, which prevented him from performing his part of agreements he had entered into with citizens, for sprinkling the streets. He claimed $[illegible] damages, but the court reduced the sum to $10,000.

Damage Caused by the Storm of Wednesday Night.—During the storm of Wednesday night the wind was so furious for awhile that a part of the depot of the Orleans Railroad Company, on Lafayette street was blown down, and several cars were blown over and damaged. A woman was blown in the Bayou St. John and would have been drowned, but that two men went to her rescue and saved her. A man at the St. Bernard Market, on Claiborne street, was prostrated by the violence of the wind, and one of his legs was badly [illegible].

Brutal Conduct of a Policeman.—A man, apparently a laborer, named [illegible] Connelly, was brought to the [illegible] station at Lafayette Square, about 11 o'clock last night, his face and head covered with blood, and a fearful gash on his forehead. Officer Brown, whose beat is on Girod street, reported having arrested him on that street, and preferred a charge against him of "being drunk, disturbing the peace and resisting the arrest." Judge Thomas, late of the Second District Court, and Mr. John A. Walsh, formerly of the City Council, followed the prisoner and his custodian to the station to complain of the policeman, but being uncivilly treated they afterwards saw Sergeant Kelly and stated the fact to him. They first saw the policeman scuffling with the prisoner on Camp street, near Lafayette Square. The policeman was then beating the man with his club. While the Judge and Mr. Walsh were remonstrating against his brutality the man arose and tried to get away. He was pursued by Brown, who kept striking him with his club, and at last struck him with the weapon on the back of the head, felling him as if he were killed. Judge Thomas and Mr. Walsh are of opinion from what they saw that the man must have been badly wounded in the back of the head.

Governor Warmoth.—The condition of Governor Warmoth, yesterday, was such that no immediate apprehensions were entertained as to the consequences of the injury in his foot which he received on Wednesday.

The Bill to Carry the Next Presidential Election—What a Republican Journal Says of it.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

When Congress, a few days since, passed the act "to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union," we supposed it was merely providing for the deficiencies in State laws on this subject, and that the bill was, therefore, entirely proper. An examination of the law does not confirm this judgment, either as to its efficiency, justice or wisdom. On the contrary, we think the law, in several particulars, of doubtful constitutionality, and, as a party measure, a great mistake.

This act rests upon the assumption that Congress, and the United States Marshals and their deputies are more competent to protect the political liberties of the people than the people themselves. We have an election in this city every four years, at which Presidential Electors, Governors and State officers, twenty-five members of the General Assembly, twenty Aldermen, and other officers, State and municipal, to the aggregate number of fifty, are to be chosen. At the same election we have to choose one member of Congress. Under the pretense of regulating the election of this one member of Congress, this act interposes the power of the United States marshals to take possession of the registration books and of the ballot-boxes, with power to exclude any other persons; with absolute power to arrest any voter or any other person objecting to their proceeding, and with power to arrest the inspectors of election appointed under the State law, and imprison them, and to disregard any and every State or municipal law or judicial process which might restrain them.

Though, nominally, this is to be done with respect to the election of the member of Congress, it must affect equally the election of all other officers, State and local, voted for at the same time. Has Congress the right, or, having the technical power, ought it thus to attempt to take the management, control and regulation of elections for State and local affairs out of the hands of the people of the State, and from under the laws of the State? It is understood that this law, as well as the one of which it is amendatory, is designed particularly for New York city, and to secure that State for the Republican party. It is undeniable that the elections in New York city have been for many years fraudulent, and that the persons in power have been able to perpetuate their ascendency by fraud at the elections. But is it not equally notorious that to these frauds certain men controlling the local Republican organizations have been consenting parties, sharing in the pecuniary profits resulting from frauds? Was not the execution of this law last November, in New York city, proof of its utter futility and folly? Were not the inspectors of the registry nominated to the courts by the Republican managers chosen from the most degraded and abandoned classes, thieves, pimps, convicts and ruffians? Were they not selected in the interest of Tammany Hall, and as such, were they not bought and paid for? Had Tammany Hall selected these men, it would not have dared to present an array of infamous characters, nor insulted a respectable judiciary by palming such men off as fit for any official duty whatever.

The trouble in New York City is, that Tammany Hall runs both the Democratic and Republican city organizations, and to a great extent rules the managers of both parties in the State. Whenever it requires Republican aid for any scheme, legislative, personal, or political, that aid is always to be had upon being paid for.

But the effect of this legislation upon the public mind is odious. It partakes of the spirit of the sedition laws enacted under the first Adams, and intended to perpetuate the power of the old Federal party. It has a reactionary effect, and though the law may not be resisted by violence, the popular feeling inclines against that party which adopts it. Under this law Federal troops may be employed to aid the Marshals in enforcing their absolute control at the polls, and thousands of zealous and earnest Republicans in all parts of the country will not hesitate to denounce such unnecessary and wanton interference with the freedom of elections. Five voters in each precinct, thus protesting against such legislation, would revolutionize the political organization of the Government at a single election.

But suppose there should be a change in the ascendancy of parties, and that the United States marshals, and their deputies, and the inspectors of elections, and the military commanders, and the entire machinery of this bill should be placed in the hands of a Democratic administration, what then? How would these arbitrary and extraordinary powers be exercised in those districts where colored persons vote? How would it then be in New York city? How would it be in Chicago? Imagine the entire election in this city, the registration and the polls, and the ballot boxes and the counting of votes, delegated to two "invincible Democrats," with power to arrest any person questioning their proceedings, and having authority to order the federal soldiers to clear the precinct of the "nayguirs," or other Republican voters. Do the Republicans of Chicago, or of any other part of the West or South, want to surrender their right to hold their elections under state law and local officers to irresponsible deputy marshals, clothed with the most arbitrary and extraordinary powers? Yet that is the law which congress has just enacted, and which, upon a change of administration, would confer these immense powers upon the Democratic party. We protest against this law, capable as it is of being abused to such a monsterous extent, and we think that, in whatever light it may be regarded, its enactment will prove a grave mistake.

Among the Red Republicans in Belleville.

The special correspondent of the London *Daily News* with the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, went to a red hot Republican club in Belleville the other night, where he heard some remarkably wild speaking:

One of the orators, from the conformation of his legs a shoemaker, said: "Ah, citizens, the hated men of the thrice-accursed William are defiling the casemates of that famous fortress to our west—that iron door which, locked, would keep out forever the brutal barbarian. Valérien is dragged in the mire; her beauty ravished by the vile Teutons. And it was a Frenchman who deliberately handed over Valérien to the hateful embraces of these heathen hounds. Woe is me for France, that a Frenchman could have dealt this great blow *à la patrie*. Before the shade of the mighty Republican dead I denounce this sham Republican, Jules Favre; this chicken-hearted miserable pseudo patriot, this vile panderer to the passions of the conqueror. Not now, it may be, is the time for just retribution. But, *sacre!* away in the vista of the future I see a guillotine and the heads of traitors!" Wild cheering followed, led off by a little man so covered with "fluff" that one would imagine he had been tarred and feathered or was developing an incipient feathered state, but who was a journeyman flock-bed maker. "Well, traitors have yielded Valerien; that dire fact confronts us. Is it to be said that the men of Paris are so nerveless as to sit still and look up and see the wretched Prussian flag flouting a French sky on the battlements of Valerien? Perish the thought. No; let twenty thousand patriots come forward. We shall select a leader, and he will lead us in the dead of night up the side of Valérien, and we shall fall upon the dogs—the thrice damnable Prussian dogs—and butcher them as they snore their Teuton snore. *A bas les Prussiens! Au Mont Valerien! Au Mont Valerien!*" And the bandy legs jumped off the tribune with a tragic wave of his right arm over his head.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS IN GERMANY.—A communication from Leipsic, under date of February 17, has the following:

As already announced, a petition to the National Assembly at Bordeaux is circulating among the French prisoners, in which the captured French army in Germany makes the following declaration: "We will obey the government which France shall choose; but if our position as soldiers prohibits us from taking part in the political struggle we have the right to demand, as citizens, that the government to which it will be our duty to give our blood shall be the true expression of the will of the country. We have, therefore, the honor to request you to decide the following two questions, or rather to call upon [illegible]: First, monarchy or republic; second, the name of the monarch in case of the monarchy being successful. We beforehand engage upon our honor to submit to the will of the country."

The Chattanooga Railroad Company has three steamships now loading in New York with the iron bridges for the Trinity, Neches and Sabine Rivers. So says the *Liberty Observer*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Napoleon to the President of the French Assembly.

The National Guard Resist Disbandment.

The City of Paris Remains Quiet.

The Duke de Montpensier Banished from Spain.

Secret Treaty Between Russia and Prussia.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Proposed Branches to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Dr. Newman Re-elected Chaplain of the Senate.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bordeaux, March 9.—The committee on removal recommend an ultimate to Fontainbleau, but remain at Bordeaux till the Germans leave France. Thiers stated that the Government persisted in preferring Versailles. The debate was postponed till to-morrow. Versailles will probably be chosen.

London, March 9.—The *Times* has a Madrid letter announcing that Duke de Montpensier had been banished for refusing to subscribe to military oath in support of Amadeus.

The *Post* affirms that a secret treaty had been concluded between Russia and Prussia about the time the war broke out. Among its provisions was intervention, should French successes threaten Russia; and should Austria demonstrate, Russia would demonstrate upon the Austrian frontier. Should any European power combine with France, Russia would combine with Prussia.

London, March 9.—The Russian loan has been withdrawn. In the House of Lords, Earl Granville denied that the Government had any knowledge of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia before the war.

Napoleon has addressed a communication to the President of the French Assembly, protesting against the vote by which that body declared that his dynasty had forfeited the throne, as unjust and illegal. The Assembly, he says, was created only to make peace, and has exceeded its powers. The foundation of public right is the plebiscite; to that he is ready to bow, and to that alone.

The Prussians have evacuated the Department of Calvados, on the left bank of the river Eure.

The postal service to Rouen is retarded.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, March 9.—Cable to *Telegram*: *Paris*, March 8.—The city is calm, but it is difficult to say whether it is a calm before a storm or a collapse of the revolutionists.

The National Guards resist disbandment; they pile their arms on the boulevards and gather in angry groups. Belleville and Montmartre districts show no signs of revolt.

Berlin, March 9.—Count Von Bismarck is here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 9.—HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following named gentlemen, as Committee on Elections: McCrary, Stevenson, Hale, Paland, Finkelburg, Thomas, Kerr, Potter and Archer.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, made a personal explanation that he had voted for Mr. Morgan, whereas the *Globe* reported him as voting for Mr. Blair.

The House was occupied all day in filibustering over salt and coal—Adjourned.

SENATE.—Dr. Newman, on motion of Mr. Kellogg, was re-elected chaplain.

A number of old bills were re-introduced, including one to incorporate branches of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, under the name of North Carolina Extension Railway Co. The companies to be consolidated are the Eastern and Western divisions of the Western North Carolina Railroad; the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and the Spartanburg, and Union Railway of South Carolina. The purpose being to establish a continuous railway communication from Newbern, Wilmington, and Charleston via Ashville, N. C., and Ducktown, Tennessee, to Cleveland, Tennessee, or Dalton, Georgia, connecting with the Texas Pacific Railroad to San Diego, California; also, reviving the grant of land to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad, being to connect Vicksburg with the Texas Pacific Railroad; also, incorporating the Shreveport and Red River Improvement Company; also, Shreveport a port of delivery.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, March 9.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:

The low barometer which was, Wednesday evening, central over Iowa and Missouri, after extending its influence with high winds to the Gulf, has travelled due northwards and now covers Lake Superior. High southerly winds and gales have been experienced from the Gulf, northwards, with heavy rain in the Gulf States and light rains and snows on the lakes. The pressure has somewhat recovered on the Gulf and south Atlantic. It has remained nearly stationary on the middle and east Atlantic, with cloudy and threatening weather. Its especial offshoot from the low pressure in Missouri passed westward through Kentucky into West Virginia, and is now pursuing a northeasterly course along the Atlantic coast, with all the characteristics of a feeble tornado.

[Probabilities.]

Probabilities of fair weather is indicated for the Gulf and South Atlantic States on Friday; fresh winds on the middle and East Atlantic and lower lakes, and brisk winds on the upper lakes.

Washington, March 9—SENATE.—The following are the names of the Committee on Foreign Relations: Messrs. Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Schurz, Hanlon and Casserly. Finance Committee; Mr. Sherman, chairman. Appropriations: Mr. Cole. Commerce: Mr. Chandler. Private Land Claims: Messrs. Davis, Ferry, Sawyer, Bayard and Blair. Indian Affairs: Harlan. Pensions: Edwards. Claims: Howe. Patents: Ferry. Territories: Nye. Pacific Railroad: Stewart, Ramsey, Wilson, Harlan, Rice, Fenton, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Blair and Kelly. Political Disabilities: Robertson, Bowman, Ames, Gilbert, Vickers, Stevenson. Levees of Mississippi River: Kellogg, Trumbull, Schurz and Spencer.

The Outrage Committee reports to-morrow. The report makes 600 pages of printed matter.

The vote placing Cameron, vice Sumner, Head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was 26 to 21.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, March 9.—To-day the conventional interest bill, allowing a contract rate of 10 per cent. interest, passed the Lower House of the Legislature, and waits only the signature of the Governor to become a law.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 9.—Noon.—Cotton steadier; middling uplands 7⅜d.; Orleans 7⅝d.

Liverpool, March 9—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; middling uplands 7¼@7⅜d; Orleans 7⅝@7⅝d. Sales 14,000 bales, including 4000 for export and speculation.

London, March 9.—Evening.—Consols closed at 92. Bonds 92. Specie in the Bank of England increased £300,000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 9.—Evening.—Prime business paper 6½@7. Sterling—[illegible] bills [illegible], and commercial almost as much as bankers, 9 of [illegible], 5-20s of 1862 112⅝, 64s 112, 65s 112, new 111, 67s 111, 10-40s 109⅝.

New York, March 9—Evening.—Money closed at 6@6. Sterling 9⅝. Gold 11⅝. Governments very firm. Southerns steady. Louisiana 6s 69; new 63; Levee 6s 73; 8s 85; Alabama 8s 100; 5s 67; Georgia 6s 80; 7s 90; North Carolina 46; new 23½; South Carolina 72; new 60½.

New York, March 9—Evening.—Cotton closed strong; sales 5000 bales; middling uplands 15⅛c. Flour—Southern unchanged. Whisky firm, [illegible]. Wheat closed a shade firmer; winter red and amber Western $1 60@1 65. Corn inactive, 1 [illegible] lower, 82@85c. Pork heavy, [illegible]. Lard heavy; kettle 13¼c. Naval Stores firm. Freights quiet.

New York, March 9.—Coffee quiet and steady. Wool firm; prime and firm at 34½@35. Sugar, domestic fleece, 35@65 for unwashed, 40@60 for pulled. 30@37½ for Texas, 35@42½ for California. Coffee in fair request; Rio 9¾@11¼c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans 58@68c. Rice firm; Carolina 8½@9c.

Boston, March 9.—Cotton dull—middlings 15¾c; net receipts 635 bales; gross 1868 bales; sales 580; stock 10,000 bales.

Savannah, March 9.—Cotton in good demand at lower rates; middlings 14¾c; net receipts 1913 bales; sales 1300; stock 76,000.

Galveston, March 9.—Cotton firmer; good ordinary, 11¾@11⅞c; net receipts 1725 bales; exports coastwise 1845; sales 1900; stock 70,000.

Charleston, March 9.—Cotton firmer; middlings 15¼; net receipts 1147 bales; sales 600; stock 30,097 bales.

Mobile, March 9.—Cotton firmer; middlings 14¾c; net receipts 1589 bales; exports to Great Britain 2938, coastwise 140; sales 1200; stock 70,000.

Baltimore, March 9.—Cotton firmer and held higher; middling 14¾@14¾c; net receipts 238 bales; gross 299; exports to Great Britain 715; coastwise 100; sales 395; stock 14,745.

Memphis, March 9.—Cotton firmer; middlings held at 15⅛c; receipts 1575 bales; exports 3400.

Chicago, March 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring quiet and lower, closing $1 26. Corn—No. 2 firm, at 49½c higher—52¼@52¾c. Oats—No. 2 steady, 49@50c. Rye—No. 2 90c. Barley—No. 2 nominal. Highwines 88c. Provisions weak—Mess Pork $20 87½@21 50. Lard steady, 12½c. Live Hogs quiet, $6 25@7; dressed $7 25@7 56. Cattle firmer, $4 25@6 75.

Cincinnati, March 9.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour drooping—family $6 40@6 60. Wheat quiet and unchanged—red $1 35@1 40. Corn in good demand at full prices. Barley firm—fall 90@$1 02. Provisions dull and holders not willing to make concessions. Sales 100,000 pounds bulk shoulders 7½c; clear rib 11c. Whisky 86c.

St. Louis, March 9.—Flour firm and demand fair—choice superfine, winter $5 75; extras $6 50@7 25. Wheat firm and in fair demand—No. 2 spring $1 37; No. 2 red fall $1 58. Corn in good demand at full prices; 60@70 for white in bulk; 69@70 sacked. Oats firmer; No. 2, sacked, 54@56c. Barley unchanged $1 for choice fall. Rye steady—93@94c. Whisky 87½c. Mess Pork depressed; no sales. Bulk Meats—no sales. Bacon nominal; shoulders 9c; clear rib 11¼c; clear sides 11¾c; plain hams 14@16c; canvassed 16½c. Lard quiet—12½c for kettle. Hogs $6 25@6 75. Cattle $3 75@6.

Louisville, March 9.—Cotton a shade firmer; middling 13¾@13⅞c. Flour firm and in fair demand; extra family $6 25. Hay quiet and steady; choice timothy $19, delivered at cars. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork held at $21 75. Lard 12¾@13¾c, tierces and kegs. Bacon—shoulders 9c; clear rib 11¼c; clear sides 11¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 8c; clear rib 10¾c; clear sides 10¾c; sugar-cured hams, canvassed, 16c; uncanvassed 15½c; plain 15c, all packed. Tobacco firm and active; sales to-day 387 hhds at $3 25@6 25 for common to good lugs; $6 50@20 for low to good leaf.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, March 9.—Passed up—City of Chester. Down—Colorado and H. S. Turner.

River rising and is within 20 inches of high water mark. Weather clear. Mercury 60.

Louisville, March 9.—River rising slowly; it has risen 9 inches since last report, with 7 feet 9 inches in the chute, 9 feet 9 inches in the canal, and 5 feet 9 inches on the rock. Weather dull. Weather clear and pleasant. There was a very high wind from 2 to 4 o'clock this morning.

Arrived—Edinburg, from Red River; Robt. Burns and St. Marys, from Memphis; America, from Nashville, and Magnolia, from Cincinnati. Departed—John Kilgour, for New Orleans; Minneola, for Memphis; Edinburg and Robt. Burns, for Cincinnati, and America, for Pittsburg.

Vicksburg, March 9.—Passed up—Glasgow, at 10 last night; Great Republic, at 6 P. M. Passed down—Virginia, at 2 P. M.; Henry Ames, at 1 P. M. River rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 9—6 P. M.—Barometer 30. Weather calm. Arrived—three-masted schooner Mattie W. Atwood, Newcomb, master, 17 days from Boston, with ice to Crescent City Company. Sailed—steamship Wm. Bradstreet, ships Marcia C. Day and Cashmere.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, March 9.—The Mexican Commission has been in session eighteen months and has acted upon thirteen cases. Four of these have been decided upon their merits, and nine were thrown out as having occurred before the last commission was dissolved.

The commission continues only one year longer, and has 1974 cases still before it. Parties interested in claims against the respective Governments are discouraged by the slow progress being made.

Bowen has again been indicted for bigamy.

Havana, March 8.—A fight is reported as having occurred near Mayare, in which the Spaniards were defeated. One captain, two lieutenants and three ensigns were killed.

There was a two hours' fight recently near Santiago de Cuba, in which the Cubans were defeated, but carried off their dead and wounded. The Spanish loss was eight killed.

London, March 8.—Rinderpest prevails in the vicinity of Lille and Douay.

The small-pox is increasing in England. The Belleville and Montmartre districts in Paris, were quiet yesterday.

The Assembly convenes at Versailles on Sunday.

Bismarck will arrive in Berlin to-day, and the Emperor will arrive there in ten days.

St. Louis, March 9.—A terrific hurricane visited St. Louis yesterday evening. The railroad depots were demolished, and nearly all the derricks and appliances for the construction of the bridge over the Mississippi River were destroyed. A thirty-ton engine with a train of cars was blown forty feet into a slough. Another train of thirteen cars, loaded with grain, was thrown from the track.

Seven persons are known to be killed and thirty seriously hurt.

There is scarcely a tree or building standing in the path of the storm. Steamboats lying on the eastern side of the river were damaged.

London, March 9.—Odo Russell has returned, and will attend a special Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

A disturbance among some battalions of the Mobile Guard, in Paris, was quelled without serious consequences.

Much typhoid and plague prevail among the cattle and horses in Paris.

It has been finally settled that the Assembly shall meet at Versailles.

Description of the Paris Representatives to the National Assembly.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says there are some good returns in the Paris list of successful candidates—some wheat among the tares—much more, indeed, than the ultras anticipated. M. Louis Blanc may turn out an excellent member if he will only speak as he wrote in England. Victor Hugo may disappoint his admirers when he finds himself at Bordeaux restored to his natural element. M. Edgar Quinet, who is a fine writer, may sober down in office. Vice Admiral Saisset is one of the most popular defenders of Paris. Delescluse, editor of the *Réveil* is ill, and not likely to prove troublesome. Schloscher is an old colonel of national guard artillery, *hors de service*. Félix Pyat, of the *Vengeur*, is a man of '48 and a person of extreme violence. M. Henri Martin is a scholar and historian. Admiral Pothuan distinguished himself at Gare aux Boeufs and in the forts during the siege. M. Lockroy is a pamphleteer like Rochefort. Gambetta allowed his café to be seized under the régime of the late tyrant sooner than pay his taxes. Dorian is the most popular Minister of the Provisional Government and would have accepted the presidency of the Republic had the movement of the 31st of October succeeded.

Ranc is a Republican and friend of Gambetta. Malon is, or was, a worker in mother-of-pearl till he took to politics; he stammers, and his popularity is unaccountable. Brisson is another Republican and so are the five gentlemen who follow M. Thiers. Greppo was arrested on the 3d of December with other deputies. General Frébault is an officer of marine artillery who was here through the siege. Clemenceau is a maire of Paris; Floquet one of the lawyers who appeared against Prince Peter Bonaparte at Tours. Littré is the Comtist academician. Arnaud is a maire of the same red shape as Clemenceau but a clever administrator. M. Leon Say is the well known writer on political economy and finance in the *Débats*. Ranc is an ultra of the ultras. Adam was Prefect of Police after Count Kératry, and is the husband of a charming writer. Jean Baptiste Millière is a socialist of talent—lean, spectacled and rather slanderous. Farcy built a gunboat, which turned over going round to Havre from Cherbourg with a big gun that broke loose, and that the crew fired. He commanded a gunboat on the Seine during the siege until the government disarmed his gunboat and made a martyr of him.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 9, 1871.

We have no change to make in our remarks of the money market. On the street A1 and first class bills, secured by unquestionable collaterals, are quoted at 8@10 per cent. per annum; A1 business paper, without collaterals, at 10@11, and 12@15; and A1 mortgage paper at 1@1½ and second grade at 1½@2½.

Gold opened at 111⅛@111¼ (against 111⅛ at New York), and closed at 111⅛@111¼ (against 111⅛). The sales included $80,000 at 111⅛, $15,000 and $30,000 at 111¼, and [illegible] at 111½, and $80,000 at 111⅛@111¼.

A very fair business was done in Foreign Exchange at easier rates during the afternoon, the market giving way in agreement with the course of gold, and closing at a net decline of ¼ ¢ cent. The sales of Sterling embraced about £110,000, including £4000 bill of lading and £6000 bill of lading and clear at 120, £2500, £5000 and £3000 clear, and £7500 bill of lading at 120¼, £2500 and £5000 bill of lading, £7000 clear and £10,000 bill of lading and clear at 121, £20,000 bill of lading and clear at the same, £12,000 Bank clear at 121½, £5000 at 121⅛@121¾, £1000 sight, and £600 and £1650 bank sixty days at 121½, and £300 letter at 121. [illegible] commercial francs changed hands at 4.71¼@4.70. Sterling may now be quoted at 120@120½ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@121½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was a shade softer, but there was hardly any quotable variation in rates. The banks drew on New York for remittances at ⅛ ¢ cent discount, and the business included $15,000 commercial sight on New York at ⅛-16 discount, and $13,000, $15,000 and $30,000 commercial, $50,000 commercial and private bankers and $20,000, $25,000, $40,000 and $100,000 private bankers at par.

Very little was done in Stocks. 75 shares St. Charles Street Railroad sold at $70 50; 50 Land Loan and Savings Association at $4 50; 5 Louisiana Warehouse at $4 75; Red River Raft at $9, and 17 do at $13 50. Nothing reported in Bonds or Warrants.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes are 12 ¢ cent. discount buying and 10 selling.

No sale was made at the Board of Brokers this evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, March 9, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 15,350 bales,—the heaviest this season,—at irregular and generally stiffer prices, closing at an advance of ¼@½c. We modify our quotations accordingly, and also give the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lots, with the outside rates for strict.

	Average lots.	Exchange figures.
Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

The better feeling noticed by us last evening was strengthened at the opening by the telegrams from New York, and the movement was quite active during the morning at stiffer prices without any quotable advance, but later accounts being still more encouraging, and the demand becoming more active, factors were enabled, under the competition among buyers, to realize an irregular advance as above, of ¼@½c, and in some cases ¾c. A considerable part of the business, however, was at about yesterday's rates.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	4,071
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 460 bales to Havre, 530 to Hamburg, 1200 to Cronstadt, 418 to Bordeaux, and 1688 to Genoa. Receipts proper since last evening 9910 bales, against 2085 on last Thursday, and 1149 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 32,199 bales, against 43,708 for the corresponding time week before, 33,400 last year, and since August 31 of 1,000,373 bales, against 578,185 last year. Receipts at all the ports since Friday 115,408 bales. Exports to Great Britain 69,000; Continent 29,780. Stock 456,000.

FREIGHTS.—There is no abatement in the demand for room for cotton and other freight, and rates of existing tonnage are fully firm. There is no room on the berth for Liverpool. The offerings otherwise are firm. We quote cotton to Liverpool by sail ⅝d; to Havre, Bordeaux, Hamburg, Bremen, Cronstadt, Genoa and other continental ports, by sail, 1¼c ¢ lb. Oil Cake to Liverpool, by sail, 45s@47s 6d. ¢ ton. Cotton to New York and Philadelphia ⅝c, by steam; Sugar to do, by steam, 80; Molasses $3.

SUGAR—Received to-day 306 hhds. The demand is slack, prices are in favor of buyers, the market ruling mostly at the inside figures: Inferior 4½@5¾c, common 6@6¾c, good common 7@7¼c, fair 7¾@8c, good fair 8¼@8½c, fully fair 8¾c, prime 9@9¼c, strictly prime 9⅝c, choice 10¼@10¾c, yellow clarified 11@12c, white 12½@13c.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 1062 bbls. The supplies are selling slowly at 15@20c for inferior fermenting, 20@40c for good fermenting, 45@47c for prime, slightly fermenting, and 50@57c for strictly prime, not fermenting.

FLOUR—The supplies are increasing, and buyers are holding back. Prices, however, are unchanged, though the market shows very little animation. The sales to-day are confined to 1500 bbls, of which 125 superfine at $6 62½, 50 single extra at $6 75, 50 and 100 double extra at $7 25, 300 treble extra at $7 50, 100 choice extra at $8 25, 100 do. at $8 75, 100 and 150 treble extra at $7 75. 150 half bbls treble extra sold at $4 25 ¢ bbl.

CORN—In good supply, and the market has weakened. 5500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 600, 800 and 600 white at 70c, 150 mixed, 300 yellow, at 71. At evening 600 sacks mixed and 1000 white and yellow sold at 70c ¢ bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and firm. 300 sacks St. Louis sold at 65c ¢ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and firm. 200 small sacks sold at $1 20, and 50 at $1 30 ¢ 100 lbs.

HAY—Continues firm, with a scarcity of prime and choice. Prime commands $26@25; choice $27@28; 120 bales choice sold at $28 ¢ ton.

PORK—The market is dull with a fair stock on hand; 125 bbls overweight mess sold at $22 62½, 60 at $22 75, and 26 bbls at $23. Holders are asking $22 75@23 ¢ bbl. It is retailing at $23 25@23 50 ¢ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—A lot of 25 casks loose sold at 10¼c; 16 casks shoulders at 8¼c ¢ lb. 5 casks ribbed sides at 10c, and 325 pieces do, all packed [illegible].

BACON—Continues dull, with a good supply on hand; 70 casks clear rib sides sold at 11¼c, 10 do clear sides at 12¼c, 10 tierces sugar-cured hams at 16c, 11, 40 and 40 tierces sugar-cured hams at 16¾c. Shoulders are quoted at 9¼c ¢ lb. Ten casks shoulders sold at 9¼c ¢ lb.

LARD—The market continues steady, with a fair supply; 10 tierces refined sold at 13¼c, 40 kegs kettle-rendered and 100 do. refined at 15c. Tierces are quoted at 13¼@13½c for steam and kettle; 13@13½c for refined; kegs 14@14¼c ¢ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is selling at 15@15½c ¢ lb.

CORN MEAL—Is in better supply, and prices are lower. 200 bbls kiln-dried sold on the levee at $3 25 ¢ bbl. From store it is quoted at $3 50 ¢ bbl.

RICE—Both Carolina and Louisiana are quiet there being only a jobbing demand at present, and prices are without any variation. We continue to quote Carolina at 9¼c ¢ lb for prime, 9¼c for good, and 8½@9 for fair; Louisiana at 8@8¾c ¢ lb for prime, 7½@7¾c for ordinary, and 5¼@6¼c for common.

CAROLINA COW PEAS—Are steady and prices are unchanged. 3000 bushels sold at $2 ¢ bushel. They are retailing at $2 25@2 35 ¢ bushel.

SALT—The demand is fair. We quote dealers' rates $1 25@1 30 ¢ sack for Liverpool coarse, and $1 30@1 35 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. We hear of 3 cargoes sold at $1 10 per sack afloat. Table Salt in packets 5s, 4s, 3c.

COTTON SEED MEAL.—Decorticated in good demand. Dealers selling at $1 25 ¢ 100 lb. Undecorticated sold at $1 25 ¢ 100 lb.

Change of Schedule.

TEXAS INSIDE ROUTE.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD AND MORGAN'S STEAMSHIPS.

FROM SUNDAY 12th inst. the days of departure, per inside route, will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. mh10 5t

To Builders.

SEALED proposals for the joiner's work of a Theatre will be received at the office of La Varie [illegible], No. 49 Carondelet street, until 6 o'clock P. M. March 18th. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect. The committee reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids.

B. M. HARROD, Architect, No. 5 Commercial Alley. mh10 6t

Notice.

MR. JOSEPH HAMILTON, Jr., will please call at V. E. [illegible], No. 10 Chartres street, corner Conti, for particular business concerning him. mar9 4t

A. Coutin,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, —AND— IMPORTER, 56..........MAGAZINE STREET..........56 New Orleans, La.

Specialities of Choice Wines, Brandies and Liquors. mar7 1m

THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT THE [illegible] will from this date issue commutation tickets, good for 500 miles travel over the road, for fifteen dollars per ticket. Any member of a firm, or any of its clerks, will be allowed to use the ticket.

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Bulk Meat, Etc.

200,000 lbs Dry-salted SHOULDERS, [illegible] CLEAR RIBBED SIDES, [illegible] CLEAR SIDES, [illegible] WHISKY, [illegible] PORK.

For sale by J. W. [illegible] & CO.

OFFICE of the Orleans [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 10th, 1871—Benefit of the celebrated young comedian, Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMET, who will appear in Charles Gayler's great sensation of FRITZ OUR COUSIN GERMAN, in which he will sing his celebrated Parlor Concert Songs, Character, Dances, medleys of new songs, dances, [illegible], etc., etc. mh10 1t

AD. RINCK,

Portrait Painter,

67..........ROYAL STREET..........67 jan27 3m

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New Orleans, January 12, 1871. feb25 3m

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Commission and Forwarding Merchants —AND— DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS, —ALSO— Agents for the Celebrated Cincinnati Lager Beer.

67..........MAGAZINE STREET..........67

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These Whiskies are POSITIVELY GUARANTEED as good in quality, color and condition as any brands made in Cincinnati. They are well suited to the city and country trade. Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

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THROUGH bills of lading will be signed from New Orleans to all points. Shippers should bear in mind NO TRANSFER is necessary between New Orleans and Mobile by THIS ROUTE, AS IS THE CASE BY ALL OTHER ROUTES. All through bills of lading must be signed either at the Office or at the depot. [illegible] Canal and Claiborne streets, previous to 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

C. T. PEDDICK, General Superintendent. J. FREEBORNE, General Freight Agent.

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IN FIVE GALLON CANS AND BARRELS.

Refined by LIVINGSTON BROTHERS, AT THE [illegible] PETROLEUM WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sixteen thousands of gallons on ILLUMINATING OIL, [illegible] by the Brothers, and sold for [illegible], prove that a better oil than [illegible] the standard for safety recognized by the United States Government [illegible] LIVINGSTON'S OIL [illegible]

Large quantities have been sold in this market the past three years, and in no instance has it proved otherwise than complete satisfaction to consumers.

Arrangements have been made whereby a supply can at all times be had here, and buyers will find the market will [illegible] in Cuba, Mexico or Gulf ports.

250 cases—two five gallon cans each. 250 barrels, just received, and for sale by W. P. CONVERSE, Jr., Agent, 102 the Levee. mh10 6t

M. ELIE,

16..........ROYAL STREET..........16

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H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing.

THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, [illegible] and coated with a [illegible] with a smooth surface of [illegible]. 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, [illegible] and Canvass, and is [illegible].

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DIRECTORS. E. W. Thomas, [illegible] Henry Peychaud, [illegible]

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THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for Young Men on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jan19 3m d&sw

ALONE TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.	Price, 25 Cents.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children.	Price, 25 Cents.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages.	Price, 25 Cents.

It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.

Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

$1000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Sold at all the principal drug stores. [illegible] Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

Robert E. Lee Monumental Association.

To the Public.

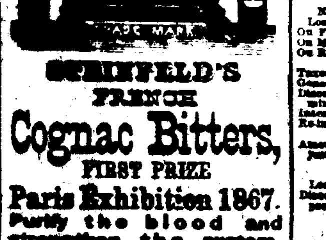
The undersigned have been appointed the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the R. E. Lee Monumental Association. To this Committee has been assigned the duty of collecting the funds necessary for carrying out the object of the Association.

We beg to remind the public that it will require a large sum of money to erect a monument which will be worthy of the memory of Robert E. Lee. We must depend, mainly, for success, upon the liberality of the citizens of New Orleans. Without generous subscriptions an adequate fund can not be raised. The time over which this work must necessarily extend, will enable subscribers to arrange easy terms for the payment of their subscriptions. They may make their donations in obligations to be drawn to the order of the Robert E. Lee Monumental Association, and payable only when called for by the Association, as their wants may require. The gentlemen who will be appointed to canvass the city will carry with them blank notes prepared for the purpose. Subscribers will be called upon for the collection of these notes at maturity. All persons and associations of every kind, who may desire to aid the enterprise by exhibitions, balls, fairs, or other public entertainments, given for its benefit, are requested to communicate with E. A. Tyler, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, to which this branch of the enterprise has been confided.

The members of the Committee and other canvassers appointed by it, will immediately commence the work; and we appeal to our fellow-citizens to aid us to the extreme extent of their ability, in order that we may raise a monument which will not only duly commemorate the virtues of our departed Hero, but will be a monument of pride and of ornament to our city.

SAM. H. KENNEDY,	AM. FORTIER,
A. W. BOSWORTH,	SAMUEL BOYD,
WM. S. PIKE,	B. S. MORSE,
E. A. TYLER,	WM. H. DAMERON,

LLOYD R. COLEMAN. jan19 tf



SCHEINFELD'S FRENCH Cognac Bitters, FIRST PRIZE Paris Exhibition 1867.

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

M. JACOBSON, Sole Proprietor, 64 & 66 Water Street, N. Y.

S. J. WHITEMAN, 20 Poydras street, New Orleans, Agent for Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others, is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible BAKING POWDER.

It is indispensable for producing elegant, light and nutritious Rolls, Biscuits, Buckwheat, Corn and other Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Pot Pies, Pastry, &c.

It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.

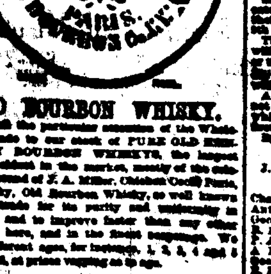
THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE is put up in Cans of ¼, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 lb and 5 lb each, actual net weight, as represented, and

Sold generally throughout the United States.

By Grocers and Ship-Chandlers.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufacturers,

feb9 6m eod 69 New Street, New York.



OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Stencil Brand on one head of the barrel, and the burnt brand of the distillery upon the other, from Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.

Wholesale Dealers, Grocers and Druggists are invited to examine our stock.

FOR SALE, ALSO, Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys.

Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, Bulk, Rice and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Grain, Hay, etc., by

GOBB, DOLLINGS & CO., 80 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

C. Mehle & Co.,

CHRIS. MEHLE, B. C. STEINBECK, J. SCHAEDSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

Steam Landing, New Orleans.

INSURANCE.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT —OF THE— **Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.**

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870:

Premiums received during the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, including unterminated risks of 1869..........[illegible]

Premiums on Fire Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	27,773 14	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less:		
Return Premiums		
Premiums on Risks not terminated in 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums		[illegible]
Losses during same period:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Reinsurance, and rebate in lieu of Scrip	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Interest on all outstanding Scrips and expense account, less discount and profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net profit		[illegible]
The company have the following assets:		
Cash	[illegible]	
Bills receivable for pledge loans on call	[illegible]	
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]	
Outstanding accounts in course of collection	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, No. 70 Camp street		[illegible]
Bonds of the city of New Orleans	[illegible]	
Bonds of the State of Louisiana	[illegible]	
Bonds of St. Charles Hotel Company	[illegible]	
Bonds of Grand Lodge, F. A. M.	[illegible]	
Bonds of Odd Fellows' Hall Association	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Stocks	[illegible]	
Valentia Dry Dock Company Stock	[illegible]	
New Orleans and [illegible] Company Stock	[illegible]	
Harbor and Protection Company Stock	[illegible]	
Scrips of other Insurance Companies	[illegible]	
Suspended Stock and Bond account	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

ALF. MOULTON, President. A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of January, 1871. ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this 16th day of January, 1871, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That SIX per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of profits be paid to the legal holders of the same, on and after the 13th day of February next; and further, that a scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE per cent. be declared on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be delivered on and after the 15th day of March next.

ALF. MOULTON, President. WM. H. PERKINS, Vice President. A. W. HUNTER, Secretary. jan18 tf

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

66 CAMP STREET. NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1871.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1870.

On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Unterminated Risks for 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unterminated Risks for 1870	[illegible]	
Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums for 1870		[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]	
General Expenses	[illegible]	
Discount on Premiums	[illegible]	
Interest on scrips	[illegible]	
Re-insurances	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses and [illegible]		[illegible]
Loss—Discount and interest and profit and loss		[illegible]
Net Profit		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, valued at the lowest market cash value: [illegible]

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President. THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of January, 1871. ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the second Monday of February, 1871. Fifty per cent. on the balance of the scrip of the year 1866, payment on and after the third Monday in March, 1871, and they have further declared a dividend of Ten per cent. on the Net Earned Participating Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

THOMAS SLOO, President. JNO. G. GAINES, Vice President. THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: John G. Gaines, R. Rieves(?), I. N. Marks, J. Wain, W. A. Kent, Hugh Wilson, [illegible]

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 31st February, 1871		[illegible]
Viz: Fire Premiums	[illegible]	
Marine	[illegible]	
River	[illegible]	
Unearned and Return Premiums, Reinsurances and Rebate on Premiums		[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Fire Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Expenses, profit and loss, etc.	[illegible]	
Interest on outstanding Scrip	[illegible]	
Net profit		[illegible]
The Company have the following Assets:		
City and other Bonds	[illegible]	
Bank and other Stocks	[illegible]	
Real Estate	[illegible]	
Scrips of Insurance Companies	[illegible]	
Bills Receivable on Mortgages	[illegible]	
Bills Receivable on Pledges, etc.	[illegible]	
Premiums in course of Collection	[illegible]	
Cash on hand and in Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of March, 1871. F. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, [illegible].

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867 will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, [illegible] May next, from which date all interest will cease.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums entitled to participation, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June next.

By order of the Board of Trustees. CHAS. BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: Charles Briggs, Ant. Carriere, Geo. A. Fosdick, R. Brugier, P. Anderson, A. Fraiche, Geo. W. Dunbar, [illegible], Geo. W. Hynson, [illegible], Jno. Thornhill, John T. Wallis, [illegible]

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

CORNER ERATO AND FRONT STREETS, (Late New Levee Street).

W. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

—MANUFACTURER OF— STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c. Flued and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Castings of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. Bontemps,

DYER AND SCOURER.

[illegible]..........Poydras Street..........[illegible] Between Carondelet and Baronne streets, (formerly at 2 Bourbon street), New Orleans.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—The following first-class steamships form this line:

W. G. HEWES, I. C. HARRIS, AUSTIN, ST. MARY, AGNES, HARLAN, ALABAMA, MORGAN, CLINTON, MATAGORDA, JOSEPHINE, CITY OF NORFOLK, WHITNEY and HUTCHINSON.

The steamship W. G. HEWES, B. T. BOURNE, Commander, will sail on FRIDAY, March 10th, 1871, at 8 A. M., from head of St. Joseph street.

Freight received after 4 P. M. [illegible] For freight or passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

For Sabine.

VIA MORGAN'S LA. & T. R. R. AND MORGAN'S STEAMSHIPS.

The steamship MATAGORDA, [illegible], Commander, will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New Orleans, on WEDNESDAYS and SUNDAYS.

Freight received daily at Morgan's Ferry Landing, Algiers. No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. For passage apply to office of CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves on SUNDAY, March 12, at 8 A. M.

For Havana, Cedar Keys and Key West. The U. S. Mail steamer I. C. HARRIS, S. P. PARSONS, Commander; will leave the foot of St. Joseph street as above. [illegible] For freight or passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, Corner of Magazine and Natchez streets. Freight to Galveston taken at Special Rates. No bills of lading signed after sailing of the steamer. Shippers insured at [illegible] by the Board of Underwriters, July 1, 1869.

FOR ROCKPORT AND CORPUS CHRISTI.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, AND MORGAN'S LINE STEAMERS.

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

On [illegible], 1871.

The steamship ALABAMA, Capt. T. Bowen, will leave Brashear City on the arrival of the 7½ A. M. train of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad.

Freight for St. Mary's and Corpus Christi landed at Rockport.

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

INSIDE SHREWSBURY BAY ROUTE, VIA MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

PASSENGERS take the Ferry boat, opposite Jackson Square, at 7½ A. M., and trains leave Algiers Depot at 8 A. M., arriving at Brashear City at 12 M., taking the Morgan Line Steamships at Brashear or Galveston.

JOSEPHINE, Capt. [illegible] Lewis. Tuesdays and Fridays.

CITY OF NORFOLK, Capt. Jon Snow. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WHITNEY, Thursdays and Sundays.

Tickets to be had and staterooms secured until 4 o'clock P. M. every day, Sunday excepted, at the office of the undersigned, or at the Ferry Landing on the morning of the departure.

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

FOR WATERING PLACES ON MISSISSIPPI SOUND.

MORGAN LINE STEAMERS.

STEAMERS of this line will be dispatched on the route between the Lake End of Pontchartrain Railroad and the principal places in Mississippi Sound. Time during the month of April, to make DAILY trips [illegible].

Connecting passengers are advised that the passage and freight will be fixed at EXTRAORDINARY LOW FIGURES.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE.

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

SARAH. CHANGE OF FARE.

Cabin passage, $5, including berth; meals extra. Deck passage $1 [illegible].

One of which will leave daily on the arrival of the 6 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

Through bills of lading signed for Mobile and interior points in [illegible]. [illegible] and after Jan. 20, 1871, through bills of lading will be signed from New Orleans to Montgomery, Selma, Atlanta, Rome, Dalton, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Alpine, Tuscaloosa, Oxford, Jacksonville [illegible]. [illegible] All through bills of lading signed before 4½ o'clock P. M. [illegible] P. M. ON FREIGHT TILL CHARGED AT LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.

Shippers are hereby notified that the Mobile Line will not be responsible for any merchandise beyond Mobile, which is the terminus of their line.

All goods must be marked in full to destination. Freight insured at one-half of 1 per cent, [illegible].

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

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class steamships

CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. GEO. H. NORTON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. BLANCHARD
AGNES MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI..........Capt. W. G. [illegible]
WESTERN METROPOLIS..Capt. H. H. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. R. B. CROWELL

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

The steamship CRESCENT CITY, GEO. L. NORTON, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson square, on Saturday, March 11, at 8 A. M.

Those steamers have superior accommodations.

CABIN PASSAGE..........$50 00
STEERAGE PASSAGE..........25 00

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Cunard Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to ROSS & LUDWIGSEN, No. 10 Commerce street.

The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS will follow—leaving SATURDAY, March 18, at 8 A. M.

For New York.

Cromwell Line.

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

The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, March 11, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE..........$50.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 6 Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth.

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S. SURGEON DENTIST,

130..........CANAL STREET..........130 Between St. Charles and Carondelet.

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

His object is to give his experience obtained by thirty years practice in this city and the benefit of making artificial teeth to his clients and the public in general. Having two mechanical dentists in his employ, he can afford to insert artificial teeth of all kinds and compete with any dentist in the city. Give him a call. His reputation and skill are too well known to need comment. Consultations in French, English and Spanish. Teeth extracted without pain with chloroform.

$20 ONLY.—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that being determined to [illegible] [illegible] He has determined to manufacture [illegible] as Surgical and Mechanical Operations [illegible], from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. [illegible] Bienville street. PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 24 Dauphine Street, [illegible] 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., 49 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 49 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, [illegible] and Charmante. A. THOMSON & CO., 49 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades, White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 49 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 49 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 49 Tchoupitoulas street.

[illegible] WALTER C. SELL.

Field & Bell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in [illegible] COAL. ALSO, OAK and PINE WOOD, [illegible] [illegible] at the lowest market [illegible], [illegible] Office 137 Camp street, corner [illegible]